

AA001279252



UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



THE LIBRARY
OF
THE UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES

談 論 新 編

CHATS IN CHINESE.

A TRANSLATION OF THE

T'AN LUN HSIN PIEN

BY

C. H. BREWITT-TAYLOR,

Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY THE

PEI—T'ANG PRESS,

PEKING.

*J. W. F. Ferguson.
Peking, 23 Dec. 1901.*

PREFACE.

The book of which this is a translation differs largely from the ordinary text books of colloquial Chinese. Not only is the style more ambitious, but the subjects chosen are those which have been discussed of late years in Chinese newspapers and reviews. Its pages, therefore, contain the Chinese Chinese expressions for a large number of modern and western ideas, and its study cannot fail to make many valuable additions to the student's vocabulary.

This translation is an attempt to combine literal rendering with readable English, and so minimise the wearisome drudgery with dictionary and indifferent — perhaps incompetent — “teacher”. No attempt is made to express the “spirit” of the original as superior to the text ;— the student whose acquaintance with Chinese leaves unsatisfied only that desire must seek other pasture.

As a further help two vocabularies have been added, one of phrases chosen from the text with their equivalents, romanisation, tones of the accented word and reference numbers, the other, of nearly the same phrases, giving the English first. The Roman numerals indicate the exercise in the Chinese text, the Arabic, the column, in which the phrase occurs. This enables one to see the expression in situ — no small advantage.

The appearance of this small volume has been unavoidably delayed. The M. S. of the text was in the printer's hands in October 1899 ; the first vocabulary soon after. But pressure of other work kept this behind and the outbreak of trouble in Peking found it less than half done. Worse than this, the M. S. of the English — Chinese vocabulary was entirely destroyed. However, my colleague, M^r N. A. KONOVALOFF, has been kind enough not only to see the remainder of the work through the press, but to re-compile the missing vocabulary, a labour for which I am unable to sufficiently express my gratitude.

C. B-T.

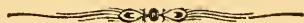
*Smatow, China,
April, 1901.*



CHATS IN CHINESE,

A TRANSLATION OF THE

T'AN LUN HSIN P'IEN.



I

What have you been working at lately?

For the present I am in a college studying English.

Is the teacher English or American?

There is an English teacher.

You are studying English. Truly that is a most important thing in present affairs. In every place in Asia, generally speaking, English takes first place. Not only in the area of trade do all use English, but it is a fact that officials of every nationality, in their mutual intercourse, either talking face to face, or in written correspondence, all use English as the master language. If one doesn't understand English then with the officials and merchants of every nationality, both in intercourse and business, hindrances ("plucking elbows") will be unavoidable.

What you say is exactly so. My idea is simply this. I reckon after a few years' work to be able to be roughly "through" in English. After that, when I go out, whether I manage an official post or whether I go into business, certainly I think I shall get on better.

Yes. If you have studied English well, never mind where you go, with any nationality, doing any sort of business, I undertake to guarantee that you will get on much better.

II

I hear it said that in the T'ungwên Kuan of Peking they have lately added a Japanese School; is there really such a thing?

Quite right; it is so. Since the autumn of last year a school for the language of your country has been added, under the name of School of Japanese. It is on the same model as the others.

How many schools of languages had the T'ungwên Kuan originally?

Formerly there were the four, English, French, German and Russian schools. Now that they have added a School for Japanese, there are in all five schools.

And is the teacher in the School of Japanese a countryman of yours? Or is he a native of my country?

When the school was first opened, one of our teachers "began the clearing"; now the professor engaged is one of your countrymen.

Indeed. I have also heard that your government has lately established schools for our language in other provinces.

Exactly so; I have heard the same. Kuangtung and Hupei have both established schools for Japanese, and have also engaged professors from your country.

Our higher Grade Commercial Schools at Tokio, and the schools of foreign languages, all have Chinese classes, and the professors engaged are your countrymen. Beside there are some of our educated people who have themselves set up schools of Chinese. Now both our countries are learning each other's language, and in ten years or so the talent of both countries will develop and, from this, the bonds between the two states naturally will become closer.

True! True!

III

As I think, in the relations between two countries, the first thing is knowing each other's language. This is very important. If they do not understand each other, not only the two countries' modes of government and morals cannot be thoroughly understood, but even in the intercourse and relationship of friends, and mutual good feelings, it will be quite impossible to avoid some slight barriers. So to speak it is the hairbreadth error putting one a thousand miles astray. Since each cannot express his own ideas, whence can any kindly feelings arise? Though one may say there is a translator between to reveal each one's thoughts, yet, after all, as compared with each being able to talk to the other, face to face, certainly there is something of a difference. Again if each other's literature is not understood, how can one examine the systems of government? Further if there should happen to be any important matter affecting both countries, it is even more necessary to discuss it face to face. If an interpreter be translating although both fully understand the general circumstances of the case, yet between them there will be that small ground of difference. There cannot but be some slight barrier. In these cases there can only be thought, not conveyance of thought. Generalising we may say, that language, spoken and written, is a matter of the greatest concern to proper intercourse between two countries.

IV

This year, in the spring, a friend who came here mentioned that you had gone up to Peking. Was it on official business that you went?

I did not go to Peking. I had a little private business and went to Tientsin.

How long did you stay there?

I stayed there a little over two months.

Had you been to Tiensin before?

I had made a trip there before.

This means a good many years?

This means more or less a little less than twenty years.

And this time that you went to Tientsin, how did you find it looking, as compared with the time before?

The general air of the place is quite different from what it was before. The foreign concessions in Tz'ü-chu-lin, have been quite built over with Chinese and foreign houses. In the foreign part there are a good many streets, and along both sides of them stand foreign houses as thick as trees in a wood. There is truly no end to them. Foreign business and inland trade are improving every day. To see from a distance the luxuriant trees one knows what they hide is simply a solid mass of the spirit of prosperity. Why! Even that stretch of official road leading away up from Tz'ü-chu-lin to the capital has been put into good order! There are rickshas by the thousand going to and fro, night and day, without ceasing. Lately the British concession has purchased some scores of mou of land and they also wish to extend their concession. Japan also has concluded the purchase of land and is about to lay out a concession. And beside all this I hear they are about to lay down tramways. It is certainly very manifest that things are flourishing. And in a few years the place will surely have become extremely prosperous. At present the southern open ports naturally fall under Shanghai as the first; in future those of the northern district may fall under Tientsin as the first.

V

I beg to ask how many open ports there are on the Northern Ocean?

Three altogether.

All in Chihli?

Oh no ; those three ports are in three provinces. The port of Yentai, also called Chefoo, is in Shantung ; Newchwang is in Fêngt'ien ; only Tientsin is in the province of Chihli.

Which of those three is to be reckoned the largest ?

The largest is Tientsin ; the next is Chefoo. Newchwang is the smallest.

I have heard that Tientsin is also not a very large place, how then can it be reckoned a large port ?

That place, Tientsin, though it isn't reckoned a very large place yet the market is very wide. Not only is it the threshold of the capital, but even north of that, right away up to beyond the Northern passes, that is to say all the province of Chihli and the neighbouring provinces of Shansi, Shantung, and Honan and all lying north of Chihli, and even the district outside Chanchiak'ou and Kueihuach'êng in Shansi, the merchants of all these places, for the most part, go to Tientsin to buy their goods. Tientsin resembles a godown, a place for the storage and sale of goods. The three northern sea-ports dispose of a large quantity of goods, but come under Tientsin as the first. Hence it cannot be said that Tientsin is not a large place.

VI

When did you arrive ?

Last Friday.

How many days were you in Shanghai this journey ?

Didn't go to Shanghai this trip. I went direct from Tientsin by steamer to Kobe.

When did you leave Peking ?

On the tenth of this month, four o'clock in the morning, I got on the train at Machiapu and arrived at Tientsin a little after eleven. I stayed there a couple of days and then went by train to Tongku ; left the train and went aboard immediately. Then we started.

The whole way the ship was not delayed ?

Only at Newchwang, Chefoo and Fusan ; we lay two or three days at each port.

On arrival at Nagasaki did you not stop ?

We stayed there only half a day.

How many days in all were you on board ?

From the time of embarkation to landing in all just twelve days.

And you were not seasick, nor anything else ?

On that bit of the voyage from Fusan to Tsushima I was a little seasick, but not very bad.

And all the way you had no bad weather ?

Thanks to you, it was very good ; no bad weather to speak of.

How long did you stay in Kobe ?

Stayed two days.

In what inn ?

In the "Western village" inn.

That is a good inn. It has a reputation. Not only are the rooms and fare good. But the manager, in the entertainment of his guests, is perfect.

You are right there. The manager is a smart fellow and a capital host.

When you left Kobe for here, did you travel by the early or noon train ?

I came on by the noon train on the Thursday, and on the Friday morning about nine o'clock, I reached Shimbashi.

Indeed. Do you intend to stay here at this inn, or go somewhere else ?

I think I shall move on to another place. But I must stop a bit now, another time —

Yes. I also have a little business to see to, so we'll see each other another day.

So, so. We'll meet again.

VII

These two years that you have been in Peking, what vernacular papers have you seen ?

Those I have seen are the Shanghai *Shén-pau* and the *Hupao*. There is another purely Tientsin paper, printed there, called the *Chihpao*. There is yet another called the *Huipao*. These are the only sorts. Though there are also some few others newly published I have not seen anything of them.

Just so. That *Huipao* you mentioned, that is a paper printed in a Peking printing office, isn't it?

It is not a paper issued by a newspaper office; it is printed by an official book bureau.

That official book bureau, when was it established? What sort of thing is this *Huipao*?

The *Huipao* is not a single sheet paper. All the copies are printed on white paper, and bound into a volume. Every day appears one volume. Just as you turn the cover, on the first two sheets, are printed the proceedings copied daily at the Palace Gates and the Edicts. There are also copies of important memorials. After this there are translations of important news from various foreign newspapers. This is the general fashion, more or less, of the *Huipao*. As to the bureau, it has been established only perhaps three years. Originally, when it was first begun, there were a few officials and literati of Peking, who set up a place outside the Ch'ienmèn, and engaged a few good scholars among their friends, and also a few translators well up in foreign languages to translate daily the important newspapers of various foreign countries. They sold these to certain students. The primary object was to make students understand present day matters; not to make money. Afterwards the Government changed the place into a Kuan-shu Chū, or Official Gazette Office. The court deputed the Assistant Prefect of Shun-t'ien-fu to control the business of the bureau. There are also translators who translate foreign papers into Chinese, which is embellished by the Chinese editors, and afterwards printed and handed over to the various Ching-pao (Peking Gazette) agencies for sale. Thus it came about that the students, by reading over this *Huipao*, could understand a little about foreign affairs.

What sort of a style is the *Huipao* in?

The style is very good; it is entirely a translation of foreign ideas. There are no criticisms nor remarks.

VIII

What appointment have you now?

At the moment I have no appointment.

When you went abroad hadn't you a vested appointment in the capital?

I hadn't a vested appointment; only the rank of an expectant assistant sub-prefect.

That last turn that you had abroad, weren't you recommended for promotion?

When my period of service was up I was recommended for an expectant sub-prefect, with province undesignated.

What is your intention? What province do you reckon to get?

If I had some money of my own, I could manage to get my province designated. Unluckily I have come back and haven't saved anything so that I cannot subscribe in order to get a particular province. I suppose they'll give me Kwangsi.

In your own mind, do you think you'll go down into Kwangsi for a turn?

A border province? What's the good? Beside, shall I be certain to get an appointment there? I shall only get some sort of a temporary post in one of the departments with pay perhaps a few half score of taels a month. Not much of a "smack" about that! And if I should get an appointment, it would be in some malarial place or other and when it came to that, to go or not to go would be still more a case of difficulty. It will be better to stay at home doing nothing: that's best.

What you say is right; only if you put aside your previous service, will you not sink all your former good record?

Well, that can't be helped. Lately a friend has come to say

that this year there is news of a change of foreign ministers, and he thinks he can manage for me some post abroad. If I can again go for a turn of foreign service, I will.

Quite right. If you do another turn of foreign service when you return you may be recommended for the rank of taotai or prefect, and then you'll get a good post; sufficient for you to shew your magnificent talent. That would be extremely good.

Don't flatter me. Not only have I not that great talent, but I haven't that great luck. How can I dream of such a thing? That all depends on what sort of a luck of one's own one has.

IX

Formerly, Sir, you had an appointment in Shanghai; have you been to any other of our ports?

I only went once to Hankow on some official business.

From Shanghai to Hankow, does one go by river steamer?

That's it; one goes by river steamer.

What sort of scenery does one find along the river?

The time I went there, it was just full autumn. The view, from the time we sailed out at Woosung till we reached the river, the clear autumn sky, and the smooth river, were just "autumn waters" the whole day long. When we reached Chinkiang, at the foot of Peiku shan, we stopped awhile, and I went up to have a look at the place. On the summit of that hill is the "Kanlu" (sweet dew) temple, where the T'ai (Empress) of Wu in the East, first met Liu, "the first king". When I got to the Ts'ai-shih-chi I saw a T'ing-tzü (rest house), which they say is Li Ching-lien's "catch the moon" arbour. The route led by Wuhu in An-hui, where there is a temple close to the river bank. That is the temple of Lady Sun, a heroine of the Three Kingdoms. Next we came to F'uchi-k'ou, where, close to the river, is a single steep mountain rock on the top of which are four words "T'ieh so ch'ên Chiang" "The iron-locked river", in characters as big as a bushel. These words were written by P'êng Kung-pao and, later, chiselled out by some-

body. Just about dark on this day we reached a point outside the west gate of Huang-chou-fu in Hupei. This was where Su Tung-p'o roamed near the "Red Steep" when he was alive. That particular evening we had a lovely moon. Truly it was, "quite like day and the clear breeze sighing". I stood alone on the wheel-house leaning on the rail, and looked away over the country thinking over those verses from the Ballad of the Red Cliff

"The hills are high, the moon is small,
The rocks appear as the waters fall."

I could not help feeling quite sentimental. We went on another night and we were at Hankow.

Hearing you speak of the beauties of the voyage, I can't help feeling sore at heart. I am sorry I can't get down there for a trip; that would be delicious.

The time I made that trip, in the first place I had some pressing business, and in the second, as I was travelling on a steamer, I could not land and take my fill of the scenery, more's the pity. But now as I recall the scene, I seem to see it before my very eyes.

X

He came yesterday and mentioned, that outside the city a silk shop had gone bankrupt. If one wished to buy the shop the position was faultless. It is at the entrance to a busy street and, in addition, the courtyard within the premises is extensive. And the price cannot be thought dear, as it is less than a thousand taels. He has an idea of taking it over himself to open a photographing establishment, and also running a foreign goods shop. He said the courtyard inside was large and could be divided off into two compounds, one side for photography and one side for the foreign goods. There was a very handsome frontage. As to the purchase price and whatever was necessary to buy fittings, that amount he had. Only there was also to be found some little money to pay for the stock, and he came to see me to talk over how that might be arranged. I told him that, as to buying

stock in trade, it was not necessary to pay in advance for that. I said, you have several friends among the foreign goods traders and on the strength of this friendship, you can select one or two of the best known and most reliable persons out of those friends of yours and write to them, telling them that you are thinking of opening a business in the city, and ask them to let you have a small supply of goods out of their godowns for which you will pay, say, after a couple, or perhaps, three months. You might also add that friendship is friendship, but business is business, and you can get security from this shop of mine, if they wish it. And will they reply without delay. When the reply comes, if they agree, so much the better; if they do not, we can find some other plan. Hearing this scheme of mine, he found it very good and went off at once to put it into operation.

In my opinion there is more than half in favour of their consenting. Here on our side, indeed we are saved the finding of cash for stock, yet they, on their side, are also willing to sell more goods. After all this is a matter of a good bargain for both sides, and what reason is there why they should not consent?

XI

In everything lay your plans; then act. Never mind what the affair is, if, before beginning, you have not quite made your plans, but start in headlong, afterward certainly you will not escape worry and trouble. Now look at that building he has just started. The fact is, his ideas were too large and now he is in a fix. When he first thought of building he came to consult me. I simply said, you first build the necessary rooms; the garden work can be put off till we see how things go. He said, do not stand in my way. I have a couple of friends, who have promised, that, if by chance the money should not be ready at any time, they will arrange it for me. I could only say, if they said that, you yourself ought to be doubly careful, for if there be some little slip you may well suffer a good deal. As you may guess, he did

not agree with me, but obstinately commenced operations, and the houses and garden work began at the same time. Now indeed it has come to this and he has not been strong enough. When he went to look up those two friends, one was absent, and the other had not got in some money he expected. When he saw the situation was not at all secure, and reflected that to stop his building operations halfway would cause the utmost mortification, and yet he could not raise money, he was greatly worried and sought out me to find a scheme for him. I told him to bring me the deeds of his own house and, outside, I borrowed more than a thousand taels for him. This will save him from being a laughing-stock. You see if one is not careful, what advantage there is?

You know that thoughtlessness of his is due to a sanguine temperament. When he began to get on, the good advice of his friends just fell upon his ear, but never entered; when he got into difficulties, then he remembered the good words of his friends. Unhappily it was too late.

XII

Haven't seen you for an age, worthy brother. When did you come back?

I reached home yesterday. Have you been well all the time, brother?

Thanks to you, quite well. Did you have a pleasant journey?

Thanks to you, quite peaceful. However on the occasion of your son's glorious wedding I was not able to be present: I was really wanting in politeness.

What a thing to say! When that affair came off My Lady Sister-in-law brought your congratulatory presents. Really too many things! Truly I am very grateful. Thanks! Thanks!

How can I listen to this! Really I have been rude and not respectful.

Too modest! Too modest!

First I thought that before you had a wedding at your

house, worthy Brother, I could have got back to have made the preparations for you, but, as luck would have it, in the next province on the *Miao* border there was a little rising, and my patron had orders to settle things. He urgently begged me to stay a few days longer, and delay my departure awhile, to help him settle matters. I could not refuse, so, *nolens volens*, I could not but stay a few days. I suppose I stayed on about a couple of months till the affairs in the next province were all settled and in ours all precautions were relaxed. Then I started at once for home.

And now this trip home I suppose is to arrange your service matters?

Do you think I can manage that affair in a moment? My run home is on account of a letter from the head of my family, because in the matter of the family common property, some of them have got into a muddle and I have been called to fairly discuss the matter and find a mode of settlement. It is on this account that I have returned.

I see. In a couple of days, when you have arranged things, I want to engage you and a few of our best friends to meet and we will find some place where we can chat a bit.

Excellent! I shall be very glad! We shall certainly meet again.

XIII

Have you landed my baggage? Have you taken it to the inn? It is still at the Custom House.

I have only a trifle of personal baggage. There is no merchandise. Why must it all go to the Customs?

You don't know. All travellers' baggage, whatever it is, whether merchandise or not, when landed from a ship, must first be taken to the Customs for examination. If there is anything dutiable, then you pay duty; if there is nothing dutiable, it can be released at once.

I certainly did not know there was this bother.

You see that these carriers of ours must all obey the Customs regulations. If passengers' baggage, landed from a ship, be not first taken to the Customs for examination, but carried straight to the inn, the Customs authorities, if they find it out, will fine us. If we find passengers who happen to know the rules it is easy to arrange; but if we happen upon some who do not know the rules, then they are angry at our bothering them.

This is one of the Customs primary regulations, and the anger is not against you.

You speak reasonably now. But you must give me your keys so as to be ready if they wish to open the boxes for examination.

Those of mine are only clothing and book boxes, must they be opened?

Though it be as you say, they will certainly wish to open and examine them, fearing lest there be any smuggled goods or contraband articles.

What do you call smuggled goods and contraband articles? I do not understand.

Just now everything is hurry and confusion, and I can't tell you. Wait a bit, till we reach the inn and have a little leisure; then I will tell you all about it.

All right. Who will come with me to the inn?

This is one of the employés of the Shun Chang Inn; he will go with you.

XIV

What do you think of this room? If it does not suit you, you can move into another.

It'll do. There is nothing much the matter with it and no need to move.

Your honoured name, Mr. Visitor?

My poor name is Yang. I have not yet learned your style, Mr. Manager.

My poor name is Huang.

Where do you belong?

Canton.

Been here in business many years?

More than ten years. Are you going to Peking?

Exactly. I am going to Peking.

And you're going to the capital, is it on official business?

I have no official business. One of my family is in Peking, and has an appointment, and I am going up to him to stay and work up for my next year's examination for my doctorate.

Indeed. Shall I tell the people to get ready something for you to eat?

No hurry. But there is something I wish to ask you to tell me about. Could I presume to— But what is it?

Just now, when I landed and the porters came to carry away my baggage, they said that boxes and so on must be opened by the Customs in case there should be any smuggled or contraband goods. I don't understand what are smuggled goods and what are contraband articles and therefore beg to ask you.

Smuggled goods are those which are dutiable, and which are hidden among the baggage to sneak through without paying duty. As to the contraband goods, the case is more serious. Such things as firearms, powder, cartridges, swords, saltpetre, sulphur, salt, are all contraband, and merchants are not allowed to buy or sell them privately. The regulations are very strict. As to smuggled goods, if smuggled goods are found by the Customs they only add some multiple of the duty as a fine; but if they find contraband, then there is no help for it. Not only do they confiscate the goods but they punish the man.

Since the regulations are so strict, probably no one dares to smuggle in those few things.

You ought to know that in the world those who look at the profit and don't think of the harm, are very many. Certainly it cannot be avoided that some try the law upon their own bodies.

That is so.

XV

Your baggage has all come.

Thanks. How is it it has been such a long time in coming?

Many ships have arrived today. You should have seen the goods piled up on the jetty like mountains. The entrance to the Custom House, what with cargo and baggage, was quite full. I begged the examiner to examine our things first; if not, we should have had to wait longer still. Here are your three keys; and will you please check over the number of articles to see if they are correct or not?

All right; nothing missing. Tell the assistants to go; and you may drink a little tea while you are resting a bit. I have really troubled you a lot today.

What's that you're saying? What trouble is this?

How much is the portorage altogether?

Here is the bill; everything is drawn out plainly.

Yes. Here is the portorage; this other small sum is what I give you extra for you to drink a glass of wine.

What is this for? Really you are squandering your wealth.

What a thing to say! It is only a little consideration.

Are you going to stay a few days?

I may stay ten or eight days. I have another little thing to ask you. What business does this inn engage in?

For the guests who stay in this inn, they undertake any sort of business. They buy railway and steamer tickets, hire pack mules and donkeys. They charter passenger vessels, or hire cargo boats for discharging cargo, or they send telegrams, or carry letters, or hire porters, or carry baggage or goods. They also change money and sell miscellaneous articles. All these things are looked after.

Yes; then whatever I want the assistants to do I ought to tell the Manager, eh?

That is so. Generally speaking, if you tell the head to send some one to arrange the matter for you it will be safer.

Just so. Just so.

If you have nothing more. I should like to go back, and whenever you are about to go away, the day before, send one of the people here to tell me, and at the proper time I will bring along men to remove your baggage for you.

Excellent. Let it be settled that way.

XVI

I have something I wish to ask you. This is my first visit to your place and I am ignorant of every local custom. I wish to ask a few friends to a small dinner. I suppose I shall need to go to some biggish restaurant some little way off. These friends of mine have office work from which they cannot get away. These restaurants hereabout have very small rooms and, as the weather is warm, they would be inconvenient. This room in the inn in which I am living however is rather roomy, and not very hot; I am thinking of asking my friends to dine in here. But unhappily the cooking in this inn is far from fine. What is to be done? If I talk with the manager to get some rather better cooking done, do you think it could be managed?

If you are inviting people to dine, then, to tell the people here to prepare the eatables will not be at all a good plan. And didn't you say that the rooms in the restaurants hereabout were rather confined and inconvenient? Here is a good scheme for you. Whatever you want in the way of dishes, and the day and hour when you want them, just note down on a piece of paper, and send one of the people in the inn with it to one of the restaurants. When the time comes tell them to send what they have to this inn, and your guests can eat it here. Isn't that a better plan?

To arrange it this way is certainly excellent; only I am afraid that the manager here will not like it.

What is there he will not like? If we live here one day he puts together the rent and board into one lump sum, every day so much. Whether we eat or not for one day, we must pay him for that day, so that it does not concern him in the least. Where can he begin not to like it?

That's so ; and to settle it that way is excellent.

XVII

When I went to Peking. I noticed that the inns in the city, of whatever sort did not supply food.

Talking on this subject, it is simply that each place has different conditions. All the travellers to Peking, if they are not officials, are large travelling merchants. For the most part all are wealthy. As to the officials, they go up to Peking for audience, or they are in charge of remittances, or they are graduates of Chū or Chin rank, or something of the kind. Most of them have relatives on one side or the other in the capital, or fellow townsmen, or friends of old standing. When they go to Peking of course they have important business to transact, and at the most, they stay in Peking two or three months and then must leave. The few days they are in Peking, with the exception of the time occupied in business, if a relative does not invite them, there are friends who ask them. Where then is the time for them to board at the inn ? And as for the merchants, it is the same. When they go to Peking, they generally have some large affair in hand. And in mercantile circles it is essential that there should be hospitality. Daily various hong's and various shops will wish to invite them to dine outside, or to visit the theatre, and whatever business there is to arrange, is always settled at a restaurant where they meet each other. The inn then is only a pied-à-terre, simply this. The real merchants are at the inn only a very short time and then because it is cloudy or wet and they cannot go out. Outside, and in the vicinity of the inns, are always a number of small restaurants. They have cakes and pastry. When guests require anything they send the inn people to tell the restaurant, and in no great time it is brought in. It saves trouble and is quick. When you look at the circumstances, why should the inns prepare food ?

XVIII

I have been up to Peking once and I stayed some days in the outer city. Every day, I saw several sellers of something carrying bundles of something or other. They entered the inns, and went to guests' rooms to sell. As to that sort of business, what sort of people are engaged in it?

That is called "inn- to -inn" trade, and that sort of business is of two kinds. In one sort there is a shop, and in the other not. With regard to that with a shop at its back, there are perhaps only a couple of the assistants who devote their attention to going from inn to inn to do business. They are called runners and have but little to do with the ordinary business in the shop. Every day, after the morning meal, they take their bundle-cloths, wrap up a few things and go to the various inns and sell to the strangers from outside. When it gets late they return to the shop. Then again, there are those who have no shop, but who go from inn to inn doing business. They either have something which they can make at home, or they carry things from a store they sell for a wholesale place and go from one inn to another to sell. You may observe that those who do that sort of business, especially if they have a good many inns to work upon do no small trade in a year.

Yes indeed. As regards those who carry on that sort of inn-to-inn business, isn't there some little commission in the inn?

Certainly; it is impossible to avoid commissions. Whatever may be the selling price they certainly must leave a little door money for the inn people.

XIX

Yesterday I went out of the city with the intention of seeing a play. Just as I reached the district where the theatres were, lo! two or three of the theatres had no sign hanging out. Thinking I must have struck a *dies non*, or a *jour maigre*. I went into a tea shop, bought a little tea, and enquired from the people

at the counter. They said, to-day there are no plays, but it is neither a *dies non* nor a *jour maigre* ; it is duty inside. There are plays inside today and the players are gone within. I did not quite understand this, but they seemed very busy in the shop, so that it was inconvenient to enquire more carefully. Therefore I beg you to tell me, what sort of stuff they were saying.

What they were saying was that there was a performance in the "Great Within", and the players from outside had been ordered into the palace to perform. That is called *ch'uan ch'ai* and therefore that day, outside, there could be no performance.

Precisely. But what is there at the bottom of all this? May I hear? Have they no players inside? Why do they summon the outside players? And when these outside players go inside to perform, do they get paid at so much per day?

You listen while I tell you the reason of all this. In the "Great Within" though they have players, yet they are outside players, who are waiting to perform inside. They, as a rule, perform in the theatres, but that is called rehearsing. They dare not say that playing is their means of living. Look at what is written upon that notice hanging at the door of the theatre. It says that to-day they are rehearsing such and such a new piece. The idea is that every day they are rehearsing outside ready to go inside and perform. We listen to the performance and the money we give is called "tea money". They may not say that it is the price of playing. As to their going inside to perform, that is an official duty and one cannot give them pay at the rate of so much per day. One can only reward them with a little money, or give them a feast, or a present of silk ; that's all.

Indeed, now I understand.

XX

I hear that in Peking, of those engaged in trade, very many are from the provinces. Generally speaking, from what province are the greatest number?

Talking of those in Peking engaged in trade, they belong to Shantung; and as to Shantung, most are from the three Eastern prefectures.

The three Eastern prefectures, which are they?

They are Têngchou, Laichou and Ch'ingchou.

Those at Peking, what business do they carry on?

Say eating-house keepers, restaurateurs, large and small rice hullers, and grain sellers; all these trades are, for the most part in the hands of the Têngchou men. Then there are pig-dealers, pig-killers, and sellers of pork; these are all Laichou men. The Ch'ingchou men are oilmen. When we come to the Shantung people in Peking, from the three western prefectures, they are cloth-dealers and charcoal sellers. After all they are not so numerous as those from the three Eastern prefectures.

Are the Shansi men many?

There are not a few; but certainly not so many as Shantung.

And the Shansi men in Peking, for the most part what do they do?

In Peking they have banks and assaying furnaces. Some have cash and opium shops. Their business is on rather a large scale. Those who are in small trade have small restaurants, flour shops and so on. The people from the various southern provinces, what business are they generally engaged in?

Gold and silver smiths and mercers; these trades are mostly in the hands of Kiangnan and Chekiang men. When you come to piece goods and Canton wares, there Cantonese are numerous.

Precisely.

XXI

Here is a matter which I don't understand very well. It seems that in Peking the people belonging to the place are not few. How is it that the business people of the place are mostly outsiders? Are not the Pekingese good at trade? Or is it that there are but few people with capital enough to trade, and, as they have not, they cannot trade?

I will tell you roughly the reason of this. First, I may say, that Peking has two sorts of inhabitants, Manchus and Chinese. The Manchus, Mongols and Chinese of the eight banners, were not originally Peking people ; they came in the train of the dragon (Emperor). Now they are proper inhabitants. The Bannermen, if they have offices, have their yearly salary. They live on that. Those who have no office, have a monthly allowance of money and grain ; they live on that. They are soldiers and live on the soldiers' allowances. Since the state is responsible for their support, these soldiers must perform some duty. They are not allowed to trade as well. Now we come to the Chinese. Although they are all Pekingese now, they were not originally of the soil. More than half of them are from Kiangnan and Chekiang. All of them, since their forbears were at Peking in office, in course of time have been registered in the department registers of the capital. These are the descendants, sons and grandsons, of officials. Some of them have gone in for the examinations, and become officials, and some have become poor and dropped down into teaching for a living. Some have got into the different yamens as *shupan*. Although some have entered into trade, yet these are very few. For these reasons naturally very few of the real people of Peking are in business. Therefore those who do the business, are, the greater part of them, outsiders.

XXII

You were telling me just now why it was that few of the people of Peking were in trade ; and I, more or less, understand. However, I have also heard that those who are rich enough also engage in business. I do not know if this is true or not.

If you only speak of the wealthy and official classes, it is true that some are in trade, and what you have heard is not false. I can also explain why this is. If I tell a sort of muddled up tale, and do not explain things thoroughly, then what you have heard and what I just now told you do not agree. What I spoke of

just now, why there were few of the people of Peking engaged in trade, that relates to the original circumstances. The fact is the last few years, the rich and official classes have begun to trade, but never in their own names. It is a fixed rule of the Government that no official is allowed to start any trade in competition with the people. Hence they do not allow their names to appear. They supply the capital and engage a manager to carry on the business as their agent.

What sort of business do they mostly engage in?

They always engage in business of the superior sort such as gold and silver smiths, assayers, pawnbrokers; or, in a lower, grade grain dealers and hullers, and so forth.

In that case the manager they engage, is he necessarily a Peking man?

Not at all. In fact very few Peking men are employed. They nearly always employ Shantung or Shansi men.

Why do they not engage natives? Why engage men from those two provinces?

In the first place the Pekingese are not very great in that sort of business; in the second place, in course of time, it will certainly easily leak out who the real master is. The Shantung and Shansi men each have their specialities in this sort of business and beside they carry on the business very secretly, so that it never leaks out who the real owner is.

So that is the reason. Now I understand.

XXIII

Lately I have been at home, sitting idle and indeed without resource: if you have nothing very important to do we will go outside the city tomorrow morning early, have a little wine, listen to a play and enjoy ourselves a little.

These couple of days I really have something to do and cannot get away. If you will wait a few days I shall be glad of your company.

Every time I ask you, you put me off with "Business". To-morrow after dinner we'll put it to your account, eh?

It is not a matter of anybody's account. These couple of days I really have business. Truly I am not making an excuse.

What business have you? Can you tell me?

Tomorrow is our Yamên banquet; the day after there is the birthday celebration of a relative of mine; beside these, there are a couple of other social duties. Only after four or five days shall I be able to go.

I have heard of your Han-chan banquet, but isn't it at the end of the month?

The banquet here is at the end of the month. The banquet to-morrow is for the Li Pu.

But haven't you passed into the "inner class" and already left the Yamen? How is it that at the Li Pu banquet they also have you?

Properly speaking I have already left the Yamên, and the banquet ought to be without me. This is a little kindness on the part of my friends, because I have not long left the Yamên. It would not look well to pass me over immediately. They were very much set on my going.

That is because you were always popular.

What do you mean by popular? It only means that my friends hold me too high a little.

You are too modest! But as you say you have this affair and that affair during the next few days, I have nothing to do with whether it is true or false, I shall regard it as true. But, after all, when can you go out of the city? Just mention a certain day and be done with it.

This is the fifth. We might go out on the eleventh, early. Eh?

That'll do. That is settled, then. On the eleventh, early, I shall wait. And we will go together.

NOTE. The Hanlin and Chan-ssü-fu are called "Nei pan".

XXIV

I have thought of something else to ask about. It seems that each of your yamêns has a yearly banquet and New Year feast. Is there a general subscription of all the members toward the expenses?

If you mention the expenses, it was once necessary to make a general subscription, and at the present day any one who does not know about the matter regards it as a general subscription. But really now there is no need for us to bring in any money. There are friends who present the subscriptions.

Who are they who present?

Former yamên comrades, as soon as they get their appointments as Taotais and Prefects, knowing full well that office in the capital is a poor enough thing, when they reach their posts and are thereby in more comfortable circumstances, do not fail to remember the old friendliness of their yamên colleagues. Every year each one, according to his means, prepares a subscription and sends it to the capital for the expenses of his original Yamên Banquet and New Year Feast. This is a charitable undertaking on their part. For them it is a case of "all lifting, easy to raise", while with us really it is "true kindness affecting all".

What you say, though it is lightly spoken, yet it is a solid kindness. The saying goes, "Officials' kindness is like paper, thin". This saying is not the last word. If one looks at this little charity, and this friendly sentiment, it is not at all thin. However, if the money they send at any time should not prove enough, naturally you all will have to bring in from other sources.

If it should not be enough, the shortage, whatever it may be, as a matter of course must be made up by a subscription from our own funds. I don't know how things go in other yamêns, but in ours there is a surplus every year. I have never seen a time when it was insufficient.

And the money that is over is it kept by itself as a balance?

There is a special man to look after this money, who puts away the surplus for use on the next occasion.

I see.

XXV

Brother, please come here.

Brother, I have seen but little of you lately.

Same to you, same to you.

How many friends here today ?

Four in all. The three others had a little something to do after they had dined. They'll soon be here. I came on here first. You need not look for a place. This box is very roomy for only four. Sit here, please.

If I was alone today I would just sit with you. Some people however have invited me today. There they are already in that reserved box opposite.

True ?

Why not true ? Why should I lie ?

You never come out to a play.

Where have I the least leisure to listen to a play ? For some years since, up till today, not an hour, not a quarter of an hour, have I not been busy. Today a couple of friends engaged me, and, though I had something important to do, yet, no help for it, I could not stay away.

Are those friends Pekingese ?

They are not Pekingese. One is a Cantonese ; the other is from Chekiang.

Have they appointments in the capital ?

Neither has any appointment. Still they have official rank. The Cantonese, whose name is Huang, was at Singapore some years ago in the China Mercantile Guild as Director. He is very clever, very well versed in foreign languages, both spoken and written.

The Chekiang man, named Han, is an assistant in the China

merchants' steam Navigation Company at Shanghai. I and this Mr. Han have been friends now for many years. Mr. Huang was introduced by Mr. Han. This is the first time we have met. They are getting me to do something for them and this morning's entertainment is Mr. Han's.

Yes : and have you also an evening entertainment ?

Mr. Huang is going to see to that. There is a dinner outside the city this evening. I have already declined but I have not got their consent yet. This evening after nightfall I have a very important draft to find the *T'ang-kuan* to sign. If I dine outside, I shall have to come in by the night gate, and the draft will not get signed. Therefore, in a moment, and before the play ends, I shall manage to get away.

Exactly.

XXVI

Is the date of your departure fixed ?

This date of departure of mine is still floating and not fixed.

Is there still some unfinished business ?

All my business is settled ; and the day has come when I should go. Unfortunately I hear there is a little affair not yet disposed of, and therefore, what I said of my departure, there is a little uncertainty about in my heart. I have come intending to ask you to decide for me ; to go or stay.

What little affair is there not yet disposed of ? Let me hear.

Yesterday a relative of mine came to say that yesterday morning a Censor handed in a sealed memorial. What it denounced was our business over there. Involved in this is my chief's former control of the likin office. It may be that it denounces somebody else's affair. But the document has been kept inside, and I do not know whether it is a matter of sending a commissioner to investigate or referring it to the Governor-General and Governor for a report. When I heard of this I was rather in a difficulty. If I return I fear that perhaps our chief

has been found in the wrong and superseded. I shall then have to come back as soon as I arrive. That will be a troublesome and useless journey! Hence at this moment whether I should go or stay is hard to decide. I pray you to think out for me the best plan. I want to avoid a useless journey, and I also want that he should not suspect me. Those are two most important conditions.

You wait till I have thought out a good scheme. You must write him a letter with a good excuse. Tell him that you must delay a few days before you can start. The wording of the letter must be vague and with *vraisemblance*, so that, as he looks at it, it may appear perfectly friendly and reasonable. Especially not a trace of a hair's breadth of the real intention should be left. For the moment that may be reckoned the plan to be followed.

That hits it; that's it. But I must beg you to give me a share of your thought and think out some scheme for me. I will come tomorrow to hear what you may say.

How dare I! That is of no importance. Tomorrow I shall most likely have advice for you.

XXVII

Two days ago in your relation's shop they were making up the books; I don't know what their success has been.

I have heard. They have succeeded finely. This year they have lost rather more than last.

None of your jokes!

Where is the joke? It's true.

Then you know how much they have lost?

Last year, on making up the books, hadn't they lost over three hundred taels? This year I hear the loss is five hundred and more.

But to lose like that year after year! What's to be done?

What are you afraid of? There's still money in the family enough to make good several years' losses. When all has been cleaned out, then they will close up the business. It will be a little late.

But I do not understand. Where is it he loses?

He does not lose in the market, nor even on bad debts. He loses on that crowd of assistants he has. Just look at that lot of shopmen. Which of them is not rubbish?

True. The assistants in that place I really dare not over-praise. It would be hard to find such a stiff and unyielding lot. (loin-boarded, stiff-necked). When they see a man they cannot even get out a proper sentence. How could they draw business? I do not understand how he chooses this sort of stuff.

You do not understand that temperament of his. If a man is a little lively he says he is untrustworthy. Speaking generally, that sort of wood-carving, clay-image man he looks upon as complaisant. He always says. "I only want my men steady; then I am happy". Consequently of the assistants he chooses, not one is not steady. And his business—well, the longer it continues, the more steady it is.

It is hard to say he does not know that this steady is another term for useless.

How can he? Don't you know a joke there was last year? Last year, in the autumn, the San-shêng pawn shop opened and every one was there. During the feast all the people got to talking on the assistant question. He remarked "In that shop of mine, though the assistants are not ahead of others in cleverness, yet there is this advantage, they can hold on. That is where I feel at ease". Among the guests was an old banker who, hearing this, said "Quite right! There is the old saying that fighting is easy but holding is hard. It agrees perfectly with the maxims of war". The whole party roared. He, the simpleton, did not see that they were saying anything against him but imagined it was a compliment.

XXVIII

It is commonly said that learning to understand man is also learning. This saying is very commonly heard as a flippant remark. But to carry it out properly is very difficult. If a man be not conversant with the sentiments of his fellow man he cannot reckon upon doing anything well. You know that maternal cousin of mine, Li Yü-fêng. Well, hitherto, he has been obstinately egotistic. Whatever you may say about the 'home-made cart fitting the ruts'. He does not understand in the least. Beside his conceit is not shallow. Last year he managed to get appointed to Kiangsi. He thought he had a chance to "spread" himself. He thought himself able to overthrow all the best. Immediately after his arrival in the province, the authorities sent him to one of the bureaux. He was there a couple of months. His colleagues all sent in their resignations in a crowd. They all with one voice said they could not stand his meddling. The Treasurer saw at a glance his mismanagement and withdrew his appointment. Then he lived in the city doing nothing. It went on till, by and by, there was not a single man who would find him in the right. He saw it himself and, not liking to stay longer, he made illness a pretext to get away and came home. So that is how he came back.

It seems to me by the way your nephew officialises and my relative trades that they are *arcades ambo* the two of them.

Precisely. It teaches one that things go in pairs in the world.

Yü-fêng's elder, Hsiao-fêng, is a man of such intelligence. His temperament is pacific, he has some learning inside him, and when he talks he is most entertaining. In fact he has no fault.

Yes Hsiao-fêng is a man of first class ability. His experience is deep. Although in matters of friendship he is a little erratic, and likes spending money, yet he is a jolly fellow at the bottom, and a popular man. His recent appointment as sub-prefect, and then as acting prefect, is enough to shew the man has ability,

which is very important. It seems to me that fellows of the Yü-fêng pattern could not even be set to pull off the boots of men of the stamp of his elder brother.

XXIX

When a man is doing something for another he must not speak in excess of his powers but must leave a chance to withdraw, and be prepared that, if, by chance, the affair takes a turn backward, he himself has a place to stand upon. In that matter the other day, which you promised, you went too far. Certainly looking at it on this side they may say you have blundered. Just think: — What can you reply to them?

I cannot be held to have blundered in this. I only hit upon the time when they wished to remit, and it is necessary to pay a few days earlier. As to talking about the quantity of goods, at any time they can be handed over. They have all agreed. There was not the least word about declining.

Yes. Though you have not blundered altogether, yet, generally speaking, you have blundered in half of it. What did you say to them that day? You said that payment was in three months. Now the other party says payment must be made in two! Since they say this how can you go back to them with such a different story?

I cannot help that. I can only tell them that unluckily we have hit upon a time when they wished to remit, and therefore the money must be paid a month earlier.

You may say this, and other people will not be able to say that in acting for your friend you have not exerted yourself. Still, on the whole, you have not arranged things quite completely. Is it not so?

You are right. In that case what plan do you suggest?

This is now my plan. Go again to the party on that side and

just tell them that you consent to pay in equal instalments. At the end of two months one half, and at the end of another month pay off the other half. To this settlement I think they will consent. If they do, you need not tell the other side anything about it. As soon as the two months are up we can first make up half of the price of the goods, which you can pay off on behalf of this side. After a month more has passed they will complete the payment. You will then take from that sum what we have advanced and repay us and the matter will be finished. You see to arrange the affair thus keeps up appearances on both sides. What do you think of it?

Excellent! If you will just round off things for me, I will at once see them and tell them about it.

XXX

That friend of yours with whom we were sitting yesterday, Yang Hao-t'ing, why did he plead sickness and come back from the post he held in the provinces? I heard what little he said to you about it, and he seemed quite full of grief. Surely it is that he did not succeed outside.

If you talk of his official career, then at first he succeeded; but things turned about and changed to failure. In the first place he was recommended for good service for a small post in the capital. Then he purchased a secretaryship in one of the Boards, and was appointed as a probationer in the Board of Revenue. After two years' service he obtained his second degree. Later, on account of some other services, he was recommended for an expectant secretaryship in his own Board. Probably, if he had passed a couple or three years more he would have got a substantive appointment. While on this footing came his next examination and luckily he succeeded. Then if he had "applied to

return to his own class" he would have been in a very secure position. No matter what came, having the Doctorate, he certainly could have pressed forward into a post. Being a good writer he was a likely man for the Hanlin. When the palace examination was over, indeed, he was pricked off to enter the Shu Ch'ang-kuan, and was a Hanlin Bachelor. So he threw aside his secretaryship. Who could have guessed that at the subsequent examination he was "relieved" and by Edict referred to the Board as a Department Magistrate to await employment? He was in very low spirits at what he had done. Then, unluckily, at the drawing he drew Kuangsi and at getting a border province like this, his heart grew very bitter. Of himself he said, the saying goes, "Fortune low, Kuangsi go!" This ill luck of mine has surely reached bottom. But there is no help for it, I can only go. At that time it was ten years in a border province. He bowed his head and bore it for ten years. Last year his time expired and yet he had not got on very well. So he reported himself sick and came home. If, when he had got his Doctorate, he had requested to return to his own class he would soon have secured a vacancy as secretary. He would have been appointed a sub-examiner for certain, and he might have got into the Council of State, and become a Censor. If in the future he had gone into the provinces, it would have been as a Prefect or Taota', an infinitely better thing than he has now.

That is so. But in that case he would not have the distinction of having been in the Hanlin that he has now. No matter what you say about it he has been through that.

After all, as far as I can see, what he has got is small and what he has lost is great!

XXXI

I have come to discuss something with you.

What is it?

I have a friend who wants to open a warehouse at the railway station and look after unloading goods from the south, storing them, and transporting them; business like that. There is a separate hong to look after the payment of duties, and this hong will have nothing to do with the official part of the business. The business will be confined to looking after the unloading from the railway truck and storing in the warehouse. Goods stored for a day will pay a day's storage. After that we will undertake to hire carriage or mule freight to transport the goods. We can charge one per cent for this. A very large quantity of goods of various kinds come to Peking from the south every year, and if we get this percentage and the storage, in a year we shall make a lot of money. Its an all-gains-and-no-losses sort of business. At starting we have only to buy the land, build, and pay the fee for the licence from the yamèn. There also is the purchase of some little furniture. Totting it all up, we must have five thousand taels capital. A friend of mine thinks of forming a company to develop this business.

How much do you think a share will be?

We have decided on shares of one hundred taels, and will issue fifty of them; exactly the five thousand.

Have you settled about the licence?

The yamèn has already consented to issue a licence; only the fee has not yet been paid.

How many subscriptions has your friend got?

He says he has already got thirty; we are twenty short. He tells me to get them but I don't know what to be done. And so I thought to discuss the affair with you. We two may be able to manage it.

Although it may be perhaps difficult to get together the subscribers, yet it can be arranged. But first you should get the licence actually in hand. Once you have that, every body will be willing to trust you. One other point; five thousand will not be enough for the affair: you must issue more shares.

In this case, if you will undertake the affair, within the next

day or two I will engage my friend to come and you two can discuss the matter face to face. What do you think of that

That will do.

XXXII

You two gentlemen, now that you have met each other today, if you have any subject to discuss, may talk away at it.

Yes. The outline of this affair has been already explained to me by our friend, and I understand the general drift of the scheme. But I want first to learn whether you have already actually any prospect of the licence or not.

That matter can be regarded as settled. I have the petition with the consenting note on it with me. I beg you to read it. You see: this is my petition, and at the end of it is the note by the yamên. This is a copy of a security bond given by four shop owners. There is also a bond given by our family and neighbours. Look. Is not that the permission given by the yamên?

Quite right; this is so far in order. But, according to my stupid view, you ought to have the licence really in hand, and then it would be much easier to obtain subscriptions. One can hardly know whether this licence can be got quickly or not.

It can be got as soon as it is required. It only requires that the necessary fee, and the office expenses, be paid over and in eight or ten days the document may be issued.

That being so how much will the fee and the office expenses amount to in all?

Here is the memorandum from the office: a total of eight hundred and four taels six mace.

Up to the present how much have you really got subscriptions for?

I have actually got thirty shares taken up.

And these thirty, have they already paid up something?

None of them have paid anything.

Do you think they would consent, if asked, to pay up some small amount?

Among them are eight who are my very oldest friends. If I call upon them to pay up a little in advance, they will certainly be willing to do so.

Seeing that is so, you look up those few gentlemen and get together enough to obtain the licence and first get that. Then we will go into the matter again and see how many shares it will be necessary to issue, taking the buildings and arrangements into consideration. When this has been quite settled, we can decide upon our course of action. You first thought of getting together a capital of five thousand; that will certainly be insufficient. But set your mind at rest, we only want the licence in hand and, as for the subscriptions, they may be left to me.

Exactly, exactly.

XXXIII

Yesterday Kao Chün-t'ien came to my house and told me that two days before he had paid all the licence fees that were necessary, and yesterday had received a "note" permitting the issue of the licence. They say in the office that it will come out in two or three days. He said that as soon as it came to hand, he would bring it for you to see.

Very good. We only want this to be really issued and the business will go much better. Lately too many swindles have been coming out and therefore, if you have nothing beyond your bare word, people do not feel inclined to trust you.

That is quite true. And now will you calculate how much capital we shall require for the undertaking and the matter can be finally settled up.

I have reckoned that, even managing with economy, if we do not raise eight thousand the thing will not go.

Hum! Your estimate differs a lot from the original one by Chün-t'ien.

Listen while I speak. On the basis of raising eight thousand, the issue of this document has not cost anything to speak of less than a thousand. That leaves seven thousand. At the very beginning there are the buildings, a most important part of the work; we cannot economise upon them. Then next there is the accountant department with reception rooms and the apartments for the managers. Again, adding to these kitchens and what not, and totting up the whole, don't you get a total of some scores of rooms? The building programme is no light one and then there is the land and the furniture and so on. Adding all these up do you think eight thousand is much?

If one reckon in this way, eight thousand is certainly not much?

When the capital has been all subscribed and the building has commenced, then we can discuss the staff. I have thought over that as well. There must be two book-keepers, two inside managers and two outside managers. That makes six permanent employés. With these we can manage. These six it will not be easy to select.

As regards the staff, you and Chün-t'ien can talk over it together. I can have nothing to do with it in any way. All I shall do will be to subscribe for a share, and when I have taken that, I am done.

XXXIV

Today, when you had gone out, a friend came to see you. His name was Yen and his *hao*, Chieh-t'ing. He returned from abroad a few days ago. He says he has not met you before, but he has come to call out of respect to you. This being so I asked him into the library and sat with him chatting awhile. Just as he was going he left this card, and also this letter, saying that

the Consul at Singapore, Chu Yüeh-fu, had entrusted it to him to convey to you. He said that Mr. Chu was a good friend of yours and a contemporary and that they are related, having become connected by marriage last year while still abroad.

Yes, yes. Did you talk with Mr. Yen some time?

We chatted for something under an hour.

How old is this gentleman?

He looks like forty, more or less.

What sort of a looking man?

Very tall; conversation polished, a man of the world rather. From the style of his conversation he is well read. Moreover he seems familiar with official matters. He is a man of ability fit to become anything.

Has he come back on completion of service?

I asked him if he had not come back on completion of service, but he was unwilling to say on what business he had returned. I think it must be that someone has recommended him.

How do you know?

During the summer of this year a friend of mine told me that the Superintendent of Northern Trade, in a memorial, had included a Secretary who was abroad. However he did not mention his name. Yesterday I asked Mr. Yen whether he had been presented and he replied that he had been, twice. Moreover he said that last year, after the seals were opened, he had been to the Superintendent on some official duty. If you put one thing with another, does it not look as though someone had recommended him?

Yes; very like it. Wait till within the next few days I return his call; I shall gather some idea from a talk with him. Then we shall know.

XXXV

Are you a Chihli man?

I am. My province is Chihli.

I beg to ask what grain your province produces?

My province is naturally an elevated and dry country, having no moist fields to speak of, and therefore does not produce much rice.

It produces mostly cereals and pulse.

Is there any wheat?

Wheat there is, both spring and autumn. Beside there is some little buckwheat and so on.

What do you include among the "mixed grain"?

The chief varieties are spiked millet, maize, white kaoliang, next there are red kaoliang, yellow beans, kidney beans, green beans, black beans, yellow rice, sesamum and so forth.

The amount of grain that Chihli produces, is it enough for the whole province?

At first the grain produced by our province was, within a little, enough for its use. Lately for the reason that too many strangers have come in, added to the inevitable droughts and floods when the harvests have been short, it has not been enough.

Well then, when it is not enough, on what province do you rely for aid?

Wheat is purchased from Shantung and Honan and brought up to help. For grain and pulse we depend upon P'eng'tien.

Yes. And the rice stored in the granaries of Peking for officials and soldiers, what rice is that?

That is properly all white rice; but since it lies in the granaries a long time, it changes to a red colour and it is then called *lao mi*.

And the original white rice, whence is it brought?

It is all brought from the two provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang. It is the taxes paid by the people. That sort of tax is termed *Ting's'ao*, and therefore that sort of rice is termed *Ts'aoliang*. It is also called *Nants'ao*.

Exactly; thank you, thank you.

XXXVI

I beg to ask you something. It seems that the foreign merchants trading at the northern ports every year bring into port no small amount of goods. But I do not know whether there is any native produce exported or not.

Are you talking about foreign merchants buying and transporting native produce for export?

Yes.

I have not been to other ports, and hence do not very well know; but I have lived in Tientsin several months and know it fairly well. Beside I have seen foreign merchants buying and transporting several varieties of goods for export.

What is the general character of such goods?

They are sheep's wool, camels' wool, furs of various sorts. There are also pigs' bristles, straw braid and so on.

When the foreign merchants buy these native products for export, is it to send them abroad?

Exactly; for export to foreign countries.

They buy sheep's wool, camels' wool, bristles, straw braid and what not. What are these all used for?

Their uses are not a few. With regard to sheep and camels' wool, that is woven into broadcloth, flannel and so forth. Is not all that cloth imported woven out of this sort of material? As to bristles, they are the materials for brushes. The straw braid is used to make those straw hats worn in summer.

Indeed. And when the merchants go into the interior to purchase these native goods, do they go in person?

They may go in person or they may send one of the native employés in their hong. All that is necessary for them to do is to go to the Customs Taotai's yamèn and apply for a San-lien-tan for native goods. Having got this they can proceed inland at once. The whole of the duties necessary to be paid, the places where the goods have to be examined, where it is necessary to leave the certificates, etc., all these details are clearly contained in the cer-

tificate, and the foreign merchant with one glance at the certificate can understand all the ordinary rules.

XXXVII

Just now I heard you saying that the foreign merchant buys our sheep and camels' wool, conveys it into foreign countries for weaving into broadcloth, and again brings the cloth here to sell. I rather imagine that the freight on this going and return is not light, and besides someone wants a profit. Hence it is not strange that broadcloth is very dear. Though it is so dear, yet in our country the amount disposed of is not small. In my opinion, if we established a factory in the district where the sheep's wool and camels' wool are produced, bought foreign machinery, hired foreign workmen, and called our people to learn how to weave broadcloth and what not, in a few years they would have learned and could weave it entirely themselves. The cloth which they wove might pay the same duty as that imported and then be sent to other places for sale. In the very first place it would be saved the outward and inward freight and would only pay the small freight to local districts. As compared with that imported by foreigners the price must be much less than theirs. And the first cost being lighter than theirs, the cost of the thing naturally would be cheaper somewhat. The people would be able to buy a cheaper article; and the state taxes would not suffer diminution. Moreover we can recover our position. If things were arranged thus, would it not be an advantage both to the state revenue and people's means of livelihood?

Can what you say be wrong? I heard that a certain official of the capital last year discussed the question of reform in manufacturing matters, and I heard someone say explicitly that what he said was quite right. But just now I am in a hurry to go out and cannot give you the details. Wait till tomorrow, and most likely I will tell you what I heard about what he said.

Excellent! I should very much like to hear.

XXXVIII

Yesterday I heard what you mentioned that a certain Peking official last year sent up a memorial, requesting reform in the matter of manufactures. You said that what he stated was quite right. I should very much like to hear how he put it.

He said something like this; that China was naturally a large and fertile land, producing very many things, and very complete in itself. Originally it did not depend upon foreign imports. Since trade with Europe had begun, the import of foreign goods had been growing every year because the goods which they made were very ingenious and the Chinese people greatly liked to buy them. Therefore foreign merchants regarded China as a large market and in this way money from the interior went out to foreign countries. During the last few score years one could not calculate how much. If one talks of the products of foreign countries, it is not certain that they are so numerous as those of China, and so the foundation of their wealth is in being able to take the raw products and make from them fine goods. And naturally the selling price is much higher. Beside they all use machinery in their factories, all of which is marvellously clever and really indescribably ingenious, saving labour and producing "cute" things. Further, they buy our inland material, convey it abroad, and the manufactured goods bring back for sale to the Chinese. In this going and returning, China suffers great loss. My simple opinion is that according to whatever is produced in each province we should imitate western manufactures, purchase foreign-made machinery, engage foreign workmen, establish factories and invite people to come and learn. In ten years China would be able to manufacture all sorts of goods and Chinese money would not run away to foreign countries. Thenceforward we could begin to close our doors and maintain our position, having nothing much to seek abroad. The root of riches and strength of the State lie in this. After this memorial had gone in, the Government ordered the provin-

cial authorities to look into the matter and report. I heard afterward that the Governor of Shansi reported that, as Shansi produced sheep's wool and camels' wool, it could weave cloth and such things. And as it also produced grapes, could make wine. Afterward both these might be started. This may be regarded as the beginning of development and the business of manufacture will daily expand.

No wonder that you say he spoke well: it was indeed quite right.

XXXIX

I should like to ask what parts of your country produce silk?

In our country Kiangsu and Chekiang produce silk.

And your Northern regions, do they not rear silkworms?

Not only do our Northern parts not seem to rear them but with the exception of Kiang and Che, I have never heard much of any other place rearing silkworms.

What is the reason of that?

I will not deceive you. To this sort of work I have given very little attention since I was very small. Really it is a matter of which I am ashamed. Long ago I used to hear my seniors talk about it, and they said that the first thing in the silk industry was to plant mulberry trees. The North is unsuitable for growing mulberries, and therefore one cannot rear silkworms.

But then has the North no mulberries at all?

The mulberry is there, only not to any extent.

Since there are mulberry trees, it is not that the soil is unsuitable for their planting.

You speak much to the point. At first I believed what my seniors said, but lately I have seen in memorials upon reform in the methods of cultivation, that silk-rearing bureaux have been established in Kuangsi to encourage the people there to plant the mulberry and rear silkworms, and that lately they had met with some success. Also in Hupei they have begun to cultivate the mulberry, and I hear that now in many places there are mulberry

trees forming quite forests, and the business is one to make a living by. Again I hear in Chihli silk production is being gradually developed. Since this is the case, what was said of old about the country being unsuitable for the cultivation of the mulberry cannot be credited. The truth is, that, in every thing, it is only after men have done their best that it may be seen whether it will answer or not. That is the truth of it.

XL

The proverb runs, 'Dress according to the year, eat according to the year.' Are not these two sentences, so to speak, very common? And their real reasonableness is unquestionable. If one wishes to put it rather more elegantly, one may say it is the idea of suiting one's self to the times. Not only have agriculture and the mulberry been the main root and trunk of our food and clothing from the earliest times till the present day, but we must honestly try to improve these. And even the manufactures lately introduced by European nations bear a most important relation to our finances and people's welfare. This is the general outline of what I know about the affair. It seems that steamships, railways and telegraphs are the three main things which cannot, on any account, be done without. The hulls of steamers are both large and strong. They do not avail themselves of the strength of man, they can move of themselves. They carry much cargo; they carry many passengers. But that naturally need not be spoken of. All the great oceans and seas, upon which men would not venture formerly, now they can traverse at their convenience. What formerly took a month can be reached in eight or ten days. As to the railway, still more it cannot be done without on the dry land. In the first place, in matters of trade, the railway carries goods and both saves freight and arrives quickly. Articles of common use are rather cheaper. But also it is of greater importance to the State. In time of war, the conveyance of troops and supplies will be quicker

than ever before. There is no anxiety as to the scarcity of troops and want of food. Also, if by chance a certain place suffers from flood or drought, we can send grain for distribution and assist the distressed people. Forwarded by rail it can arrive early, be soon issued, and may save any number of lives. Travellers by road, if they go by rail, though it be a journey of two or three thousand *li*, yet they suffer not the least hardship. In fact it makes most people forget the difficulties of travelling. Once more: telegraphic messages have an advantage truly not small. In time of peace the condition of trade in the market, the rise and fall of prices, are uniformly telegraphed and every land knows. In matters of trade there are, from this, a good deal fewer losses. And again if there be any unexpected changes, or any calamity, a telegram arrives and immediately we can prepare for its relief. And I think that, of these few important things, not one can we lack.

XLI

"Study that you may understand the principles of right." What these attain is the regulation of the State and the tranquility of the country. A man's knowledge is derived, half from reading and half from observation. Therefore a man first studies in order to understand what right means, and afterwards observes events. Naturally his knowledge increases. As soon as he has reached an official position, he can depend upon his knowledge in the conduct of affairs. Every thing in the world is either beneficial or harmful. If one sees clearly that which is beneficial, then it should be put in practice. If one sees that which is harmful, then it should be removed. This, both for the State and for the people, is truly doing one's best. If there be an advantageous affair, which you dare not start, or a harmful matter, which you dare not remove, through fear of consequences or dread of results, then indeed you are not a man of knowledge. Now as to the various schemes which the different countries of Europe have inaugurated, there are among them very many which should be

imitated. But again and again those old fashioned and obstinate seniors whose opinions have weight, have sent out many distorted criticisms of them, saying that if we imitate western ways, though there may be this advantage, yet it is to be feared that it will beget that evil. They do not consider that the nations of Europe have had these things going already many years, and really gathered no little benefit from them, and that no one has ever heard that the least evil has resulted. This is enough to shew that that sort of talkers are not men with knowledge. Or they say that we have our ancient methods and why reject them to follow other people's? If we imitate western methods, anyhow it will not look well. This sort of thing is even more ridiculous; for the new things introduced by Europeans are more ingenious and more clever than our ancient ones. Therefore we should imitate them and then we shall benefit thereby. The Sage said. "When three are together, there is surely a teacher for me." He did not say that certain distant countries are not equal to being our teachers. The important point is to choose the beneficial and follow it. If we follow others' good methods, it will agree with the principle laid down by the Sage. Looked at in this way those who say such things, though they may have studied, yet have never understood the principles of the Sage's doctrine. How can they regulate the State or tranquillise the country?

XLII

I hear you have been trying to arrange that affair of the Pao-yüan hong: what is there though to arrange?

The affair is very difficult. It would be pretty easy, wouldn't it, even if there was somewhere to begin? But it is not finished yet.

What? Is the business of the Pao-yüan hong making a loss? Is it about to shut up?

Of course. They are about to close up. Outside they have many obligations and they have begged us few friends to go out and talk over the thing with the creditors to compound at seventy per cent.

Where did the discussion take place?

At the Lung-shêng-t'ang restaurant.

How many creditors are there in all??

In all, six.

What sort of money are they owed?

Four houses for goods: they are all in the trade. There is also one tea warehouse, and one house is an assayer's. The tea house debt is an advance on goods to arrive contracted for. The assayer's debt is a remittance advanced.

Altogether, outside, how much is owing?

More than sixteen thousand taels.

Have all the six houses agreed?

The four houses in the same trade have agreed. Only the tea house and the assayers say "Ours is money advanced; it cannot be classed with debts for goods. Beside we have not had any interest even. This money was advanced seven or eight months ago and nothing has been repaid. Neither have we pressed them. This has been very friendly on our part. Now you wish to compound for this at seventy per cent! We think there is no such custom as this in trade. Hence we dare not consent."

Then how will you settle it?

After this I think it will be something of this kind. In the Pao-yüan hong there remains some small quantity of damaged goods. The two houses will detain them, it may be, for rather more than their value. They will not mind if they presently sell the goods outside and lose a little money; that will not matter. Certainly they will have given full weight to friendly feelings; and that will be the end of it; simply that. I think it will be settled this way.

XLIII

When did you return?

Yesterday, about midnight.

Your return has been much delayed; more than a month it seems.

I reckon it at twenty or so days. It is not more than a month. What was the business that hindered you?

Simply waiting till the money arrived. Money not having come, how could I return?

Your having been delayed outside so many days very nearly worried your Chief Manager to death. Have you heard of the trouble that has sprung up?

This morning early I heard the Chief Manager's report of it. It has given you a lot of worry.

Oh, that's nothing.

If it had not been that you came forward and took all that trouble I wonder how much more we should have had to pay out.

Isn't this the business that your assistant Chia looks after?

Who else?

Looking at that man's exterior he appears to have a little ability, but really he does not understand much. His name too is Chia Yu-t'sai really this name suits him admirably. (*Chia*, a name; *chia*, false).

Hitherto our custom as brokers has been, that when a merchant's goods arrive and we receive the list, to first tick off the items according to the list. Then we hand it to the Customs. On that occasion on receiving the list they did not check it, but simply handed it in. Unluckily they had written five packages too few. It's enough to prove one must never relax vigilance for a moment.

The day that the Customs found out the omission, they detained the goods and at first decided to fine eight hundred taels. Your Manager was distracted and sought me. I went at once to the Customs saw the Deputy, and told him this really was a clerical error, and there was no intention to short declare. He might fine something to teach caution. I pleaded with him a long time and the Deputy cancelled the original decision and changed the fine to one hundred taels to mark the offence. So that now we may say it is finished with. But this little carelessness simply pulled out a hundred taels.

the Deputy, could we have finished up the case thus smartly?

XLIV

I have begged you to come today because I have something to ask of you. Yesterday I received a letter from our Consul in Tientsin saying that his "teacher" had resigned on account of some family affair, and asking me to find him another. I wonder if you have a suitable man in your mind.

Since it is a Consul who wants a teacher, there is certainly some writing to be done.

Precisely. It is for official work. But there is another little matter. In the letter it also says that there is also there one of our countrymen, a merchant, who wishes to learn to speak, and the Consul's idea is that he may get this teacher to come to the office in the morning for office work, and in the afternoon he might go to the hong to teach.

Yes. This comes in very luckily. I have a friend lately returned from Canton who, at this moment, has nothing to do. He has taught foreigners formerly for many years, and I think if I talk with him he will be willing to go.

What is your friend styled?

His name is Tu and his *hao*, Min-fu.

Well, has this Mr. Tu done any official work before?

Yes. He was originally a teacher in Peking for some years, and afterward, at some of the outports, he did official work for some Consuls. He has also been a writer in the Customs.

In that case he is very experienced in official work.

He fairly well understands all that sort of work.

Since that is so, it is very excellent. I can only ask you to talk over things with Mr. Tu, whether he really wishes to go, and let me know. I will write a reply and ask what the pay is; and when an answer comes we can settle the matter finally.

Yes. I will go to see Mr. Tu tomorrow, talk over this with

him, and afterward bring him to have a talk with you. Do you approve?

That would be still better. Thank you.

Don't mention it.

XLV

Is your baggage all ready?

All got together, I am only just waiting till I have finished breakfast to start.

Since your baggage is all collected, you can simply hand it over to the hotel people here to hire men to carry it to the railway station.

Is it safe to send it off in advance?

There is no danger at all. Travellers by rail nearly all do this. Do you suppose that luggage ought to go with the passenger?

I supposed it must be so.

Listen while I tell you. You call one of the assistants in the hotel, and whatever be the number of boxes and packages, you reckon up the total, check them in his presence, and hand them over to him. He will hire men and send them in advance to the railway station. There he will tell them the number, and the station will give him so many copper checks, which he will bring back to you. You take those and, as soon as you have arrived at your destination and got your inn, you give the checks to the inn people and tell them to go to the station and bring all your luggage. Just before you return you send off your luggage and, after breakfast, go to the train. Isn't it a good move? Even your ticket you can tell the assistant, when he takes the luggage along, to buy for you. Doesn't it spare one trouble? What class ticket do you intend to take?

I want a first class ticket.

You hand it over to him to manage and in a moment it will be put through. The fare, the freight on your luggage, and the

portage to the station, whatever it comes to, they will make you a bill for, which you pay in a lump; and there you are.

I am really much obliged.

That's nothing. There is one thing more. It is important that you carefully take with you the ticket and the luggage checks. Exactly.

XLVI

The ship has now arrived at the jetty: do you think of landing forthwith?

I shall not land first thing. I have a letter here for the Hsich'angt'ai Hotel: can you hire a man to deliver it for me?

Wait a bit while I take a look. There must be some of the Hsich'angt'ai Hotel people come. I will give it to them to take; won't that be better?

That will certainly be better.

Among you people there, is there anyone from the Hsich'angt'ai Hotel?

Hsich'angt'ai; no one has come yet. What do you want?

Here is a letter: I want it sent to the Hsich'angt'ai Hotel.

That's easy enough: I am just now going to take a traveler's luggage there. I will take it. Will that do?

That's capital. Thank you.

You're very polite. Give it to me. Is there any answer?

Mr. Ch'èn, is there any reply to this letter?

No reply. When they see the letter they will certainly send someone

All right.

Which gentleman is Mr. Ch'èn?

My name is Ch'èn.

I am an employé of the Hsich'angt'ai Hotel. Our manager has sent me to beg you to come to the hotel.

And what about my baggage?

You simply hand it over to us, that's all.

Well look. This is my baggage ; large and small, fifteen packages.

Exactly. If you will land I will call a jinricksha for you.

Thanks.

Ricksha man! Bring your ricksha over here! You take this gentleman, Mr. Ch'ên, to the Hsich'angt'ai Hotel. The fare will be paid by us.

All right. Step into the ricksha, Sir.

Manager! Mr. Ch'ên has come.

Mr. Ch'ên, please walk in. This court is clean and quiet. What do you think of staying here in this room?

Excellent. Is the manager in?

He is in, but at the moment he is busy. He will come in a moment to see you. I will first tell them to bring some water and to make tea.

Good, good.

XLVII

Mr. Ch'ên, our manager has come over.

Please come in and sit down.

This is Mr. Kuo, the manager. This is Mr. Ch'ên.

I have long looked up to you.

Your name is Yü-t'ing, isn't it?

Yes, my name is Yü-t'ing. What is yours?

Mine is Yung-fu.

Have you seen Mr. Kao Yüeh-fêng's letter?

Yes, I have seen it. In the letter he asks me to send to meet you on your arrival. These few days since I also received a letter from him saying you had already started.

He sent you a letter direct, then.

Yes. How long have you been on freindly terms with Yüeh-fêng?

Our two families are old friends.

Indeed. How is he getting on at Tientsin?

His affairs are in good trim. His name is already well known. In a year he makes a couple of thousand taels by merely holding out his hand for it.

His abilities are really good. Beside he can be made a friend of. In business circles he is a man ready to accommodate one; he is honest and straightforward.

That man, as any one can see, will become wealthy.

You are right. By the way, in that letter of Yüeh-fêng's that came a few days ago, did he say he had told me to draw from you six hundred dollars?

Quite right. It is so. How are you going to use this money?

For my expenses here and the price of my ticket when I go. There is nothing else. The remainder of the money will be used on my arrival in Canton.

In that case you may wait till I reckon up what you spend here; and for the balance I will write you an order. You can take that to Canton, where there is a hotel called Kuangfa kept by my cousin (maternal). His name is Chêng Hua-fang. If you will take the order to him you can draw the money. It will save handing it to the Banker's and also the cost of remittance.

Many thanks. Really I am depending upon you entirely and you are taking much trouble on my account.

Never mind that. It's only what I ought to do.

XLVIII

I should like to ask you how it is that the Governor General of Chihli has two yamêns. I hear one is at Paotingfu, the provincial capital, and one at Tientsin. And of these two yamêns which was first established and which was later? And also at the present moment should the Governor General reside at Tientsin, or should he reside at Paotingfu?

Since you have brought up the subject I will explain it to you from the very beginning. And you will understand how it has come about.

Exactly. I wish to hear the details.

Many years ago the Court sent a special Ta-Ch'ên to control the salt monopoly of Ch'anglu in Chihli. The official's style was Yen-chêng and he resided at Tientsin. His yamên was called the Yen-yüan yamên. In the eleventh year of Hsien-Fêng, the office of Yen-Chêng was abolished and they ordered the Governor General of Chihli to control the Salt Department in addition to his other duties. The time when the Yen-chêng was abolished just coincided with the opening of the North to foreign trade. The court deputed a Vice-President of the Board of War to act as Superintendent of Trade, to reside at Tientsin and devote especial attention to matters relating to foreign relations as well as the duties of the two *Kuan*, the *Hsin* and the *Ch'ao*, but without territorial authority. In this way they changed the Yen-yüan yamên into the yamên for the Superintendent of Foreign Trade. In the ninth year of T'ung-chih, they abolished the office of Trade Superintendent and ordered the Governor General of Chihli to act as Superintendent of Trade, and changed the yamên into that of the Governor General's "travelling" yamên. Hence Paotingfu is the original yamên of the Governor General, and the one at Tientsin is reckoned a "travelling" yamên. By the original rules every year, after the opening of the river, the Governor General resides at Tientsin to deal with business arising from foreign relations, and in the winter, after the river closes, he resides at Paotingfu, the provincial capital. Though these rules exist, there may be some grave business between China and a foreign power and he does not return to Paotingfu. This is not certain.

Now I have heard what you have said I understand perfectly.

XLIX

There is yet another matter I wish to ask you to tell me.

Pray don't! What is it you want to ask me?

Is it not a taot'ai who manages matters connected with the foreign relations of China with the consuls of the different countries at the open ports of your country?

Quite right. It is a taot'ai.

It seems that this taot'ai most people call the Customs Taot'ai. Has the Government established, as additional, a Customs Taot'ai for the especial purpose of managing the business connected with foreign trade?

Every case is not like that. Wait till I have said a little about our officialdom. You must know that when you speak of the post of Taot'ai it is divided into several sorts, as the Grain Taot'ai, the Taot'ai who controls all business relating to the transport of tribute rice; the Salt Taot'ai, who controls the Salt Monopoly; the River Taot'ai who manages river matters; the Salt-Grain Tao who controls both salt and grain; the Yen-Ch-a, (salt-tea) Tao, who controls salt and tea; the Ch'a-Ma Tao, who controls the transport of tea and the supply of horses.

When we come to the territorial taot'ai, he is called the *Ping-pei Tao* or the *Hsün Tao*. The *Ping-pei Tao* may control three or four *fu*, or two or three *fu*, it is uncertain; or a couple of *fu* and a *chou*. The taot'ai who controls the relations with foreign countries at the ports is the territorial taot'ai. Since they all, in addition, control the Customs, they are called the Customs Taot'ai. It is the same sort of thing as one always calls the Shanghai Tao. His real title is *Su-Sung-T'ai Ping-pei Tao*; that is, he controls Suchowfu, Sungkiangfu, and T'ait'sangchou. The *Hsien* of Shanghai is under the control of the Sungkiang prefecture. And therefore the trade affairs of Shanghai come under the control of the *Su-Sung-T'ai Tao*. Most of the ports have a similar arrangement. Only Tientsin does not follow this rule. Tientsin originally had a *Ping-pei Tao*, who was the Tao-t'ai of the prefectures of Tientsin and Hochien. Yet the affairs in connection with foreign trade did not come under the control of the territorial taot'ai. From the ninth year of Tung-Chih, when they abolished the supe-

intendency of Trade and handed over his duties to the Governor General, they also established a Taot'aiship for foreign trade matters and also to control the two Customs. They styled him the *Hsin-hai-kuan Tao*. This is the point of difference from other sorts.

L

I hear that your school regulations have been changed; have you also heard so?

Yes. Lately I received a letter from a friend in Peking who wrote me the gist of the edict.

What are the changed regulations?

In his letter he says an Edict has been received to establish at Peking an University. All those who enter this college to study are to come from the middle schools (colleges) and primary schools, proceeding upward in regular order. In addition to this, the *Shu-yüan* which exist in in each provincial city, and each *fu*, *chou*, and *hsien*, are to be changed into schools for Chinese and foreign instruction. As to the classification of the establishments, the larger *Shu-yüan* of the provincial cities are to be higher grade schools, those in the *fu* are to be middle schools, and those in the *chou* and *hsien*, primary schools. The rules for all the schools will issue from the University in Peking, and each school will be managed accordingly. Beside these if any place has a free school or a village school, both Chinese and western subjects are to be jointly taught in order to extend and develop the minds of the people. Also the books to be read in each school are to be compiled from Chinese and Western books of various kinds issued from the department established by government. Moreover the cost of maintenance of the schools is to be paid from the surplus fund of the telegraphs, the steamship company and the fees collected in each *yamên*. All these are to be remitted by the higher authorities as part of the cost of maintenance.

These are the particulars of what I know of the modified rules for schools lately instituted by our country.

Since there is reform of this kind in future it may be expected that men's abilities may be gradually brought out.

It only wants proper administration and in time, as a matter of course, there will be good results.

LI

That which is most to be feared in the world is that the people be many and their means of living small; that the poor increase daily and their ways of obtaining a living contract. When any individual of the people is unfed or unclothed, then, though he may have been originally orderly and good enough, yet under the influence of hunger and cold, he is simply forced into committing offences and doing evil. Therefore officials must find a means of enlarging the field of labour for the people and enable them to fill their bellies and keep themselves warm. Then, as a consequence, those who commit offences and do evil will be few. At the moment I hear your country is about to extend railways and develop the mining industry; this is really a very good thing. Not only will it enrich the state and benefit the merchants but in so great an affair there is no end to the advantages. To simply take the question of opening up new means of live lihood to the common people, every place which has a railway becomes daily more busy. Passengers mount upon and dismount from the cars. All the work belonging to moving their luggage and goods, the portorage, and so on, affords a means of getting a little money to fill the mouths of poor people. Also those small capitalists who try to make a living by selling various articles of food and general use, they are enabled to gain a little money to live upon. Further the great cities and market towns will get their roads repaired and levelled. Then to and fro may run rickshas, a great convenience for travellers and cheap into

the bargain. Poor people without resource who have the strength of a pair of shoulders can manage to get hold of a ricsha and do a day's work; and the money they gain is enough to keep several people. It is plain that these two things, the railway and the ricksha, may well keep goodness knows how many poor folk. Again if they open up mines of various sorts, coal mines, and what not, then those who have no work nor means of living can all go to the mining places to work, and get enough to eat and to wear. If people have their clothing and food secure, they will learn to regard their appearance and to value their lives, and will not venture to break the laws. All officials should see to opening up the ways of getting a living for the people, and that is real love for them.

What you say is certainly without fault. If the people can live upon their own labour and keep themselves warm and full, they of course will not venture to stupidly do wrong and break the laws.

LII

All those who exercise the "parental" offices among the mass of the people, influence them for good. This is easily said, but when one begins to think over it carefully it is not easily done.

As for me, I say it is not so very difficult. Officials only need to keep themselves upright, not to be avaricious and receive bribes, not to be influenced by personal feelings and importunity, but with their whole heart to serve the state and love the people and one could hardly say that they cannot improve the morals of the people.

What you say is but the *tao-li* of officials and that they should act thus is a mere truism. But if you say you certainly rely upon this to surely improve the moral tone of the people, I will not venture to say that you will surely succeed. In the first place, the poverty of the masses is a thing that you cannot

at all undertake to cope with. Suppose yourself a local official. You may be a perfect sage, and what you teach the people is really the perfect *tao-li* of the holy one. Unhappily those people have no clothes to their backs nor any food in their bellies. They know you are a good official and you hold the most correct of doctrines yet they will think if they obey your behests it will not do to err so much as a single pace out of the way. Only their stomachs are craving with hunger, and their bodies are freezing with cold, those two hardships which are the most terrible of all. When it comes to these two words, hunger and cold, they are pushed to extremes. Then where is the *tao-li*? Where is the law? Utterly disregarded. First they steal a trifle and rob a little "to put something into their bellies". When they actually break the law it is time enough to talk of law breaking! When they reach the very depths of poverty, even the king's law is disregarded. Will they then care for the *tao-li* that you preach? What the ancients said—to bear hunger is to suffer a slow death—has this meaning. Therefore first feed your people, and then you can begin to teach them. That is to say teaching and feeding proceed together. You cannot have one without the other.

What you say is not at all what the scholars say. You must know that the officials in close contact with the people certainly have some other way of improving the people.

I know well enough that what I say is not the sort of thing you hear from students. I only measure humanity with (the measuring rod of) human nature. The "royal way" is no different from human nature. Wait till one day you have got near the people and let me see what method you have of educating them other than what I have said.

LIII

Two days ago one of my brothers came here. He told me

something and when I heard it I felt some little wonder.

He said that last month a relative of his was celebrating his birth day and called in a mimic. They gave him a room and outside screened it with a curtain. He sat alone within the room and could imitate four or five men from different provinces sitting together and talking each in his own dialect. Nor was it that when one man had finished speaking another began, but it was now a sentence from one and then a sentence from another, everyone speaking at the same time and even joking, each perfectly naturally and not off it in the least. Not the least slip appeared in what he said. I thought, with that one muzzle of his how can he speak so many different sorts of talk without the least hesitation, and withal so perfectly, without mistake or confusion? Really I could not quite believe the thing.

That is not wonderful. One year a good many of us were in a friend's gardens drinking wine and they brought in a mimic. We were in a summer house and he all by himself in one room. We gave him a table, a pot of tea and a teapot. He himself had an iron wand. We also screened the doorway with a curtain. We all were outside listening. We heard a tap from the wand. First it seemed as if orders were given to servants by their master to shut up the doors and go to bed. We heard the servants reply. And, *hsilêng hualêng*, they bolted the doors. Presently we heard the sounds of people in the various rooms snoring in their sleep. Before long we heard a dog bark in the distance, and soon the dogs near at hand all began. The dog in the compound barked very fiercely. Then we heard the tiles on the roof make a noise and, *kutung kutung*, from the adjoining roof down jumped several men. The master of the house yelled "Thieves!" and his servants all replied. They opened the doors and there was the sound of picking up sticks and clubs. Then we heard the thieves *kutung kutung*, getting up on the roofs. We also heard the servants go out calling the neighbours to help catch the thieves. Before long we heard *ch'aoch'ao jangjang*, the sound of several half scores of men coming up and engaging

the thieves hand to hand. There were the sounds of swords and spears with sticks and clubs and the sound of tiles falling down from the roof. The little children were crying and the dogs were barking. The whole courtyard resounded with the ring of swords against swords. Then there were also people bawling out to catch the thieves. At this, when the confusion was at its height, the few of those sitting with us who were not very brave were really alarmed and turned pale. Then suddenly we heard a tap from the iron wand and at once the whole stopped.—Now, what do you say? Good?

LIV

A few days ago you were so kind as to give your attention to arranging the translation of that book for me; may I venture to ask if you have managed to do anything toward it lately or not? Yesterday the friend, who gave it me to get done, asked me to come over and enquire.

For that affair I have already hunted out a good many friends who know foreign languages. And everyone of them dares not consent. I, since you asked me such a trifle, and I, to my disappointment, could not report success, was very concerned. After a good deal of trouble I got someone to hunt out a man who was a good hand with his pen. He took the book and had a look at it. Then he said there was no wonder none of our friends would consent to translate. It is a Treatise on the manufacture of war material and hitherto very difficult to translate. Not only the names of materials therein and their modes of use are terms hitherto not found in Chinese, and which therefore would have to be explained in notes, but it must be in accordance with Chinese style and especially it must not miss the meaning of the foreign text. Moreover it must be made so that a man understands the text at a glance and does not have to stop and consider what it means. Further there are many chemical and mathematical terms. Then again one must have

so many books of reference before one could manage it. He said he could undertake the translation of the book, but that there were two obstacles. One was the half year limit of time. He could not consent to that because it was a big job. He said that at the quickest he must have ten months, and to go slowly it would take a year. This was one difficulty. Another was the remuneration. Three hundred taels was rather little. He said that to translate such a book the very least that would do was five hundred. Therefore I have brought the book back with me, and what he said I have just told you. I must ask you to explain the circumstances to your friend.

I am really much obliged to you for what you have done in the matter. Since there is a man who is willing to translate the book I think we can satisfy him. Wait till I have told the other man this, and if he is willing to get it done under those conditions, I shall come and 'receive your kindness' again.

Please don't! If the man who asked you really wants the thing arranged you can let me know and I think we can decide upon a day to request the two gentlemen to meet each other and settle it face to face. Will this do?

Very good. Let it be this way.

LV

I went to your house today to look for you. I had something to consult with you personally about.

What was it you wanted to know about?

I have a friend and he is the manager of a large bank. Yesterday he sent for me and said that the hong wished to engage a gentleman who knew French, to devote his attention to the translation of various French documents. There would also be some correspondence. When I thought over it a little, I felt it was not easy at once to find a good hand at French, and so I came to consult over the matter with you. If you would only undertake this business it would do capitally.

I am much obliged to you. Unhappily I fear I cannot manage that sort of thing. I should only make you ashamed of yourself.

What is this you are saying? Your French is quite famous as every one knows. Besides you have translated many books as everyone says. How is it you can't do this?

You ought to know that those books that I translated were simply books connected with study ; quite different from business matters hitherto I have never put my hand toward anything in the mercantile line. And the forms in use I am quite unacquainted with. Supposing I suddenly begin to manage such things and should make a mess of it, should I not discredit your discernment ?

You speak too modestly. I really cannot trust it. In this matter of a foreign language, although I am an outsider, yet I think that in everything under the sun the one principle holds:— if you understand one, you understand all. Everything is pretty much alike. Your knowledge of foreign language, deep as it is, is it not more than enough to manage the little writing to be done in business? And what you say about fearing that you will not manage things quite in the proper way, is not that to be taken as an excuse to decline ?

Since you have been so very good to me, I dare not be ungrateful for your excessive kindness in this matter. But really I am afraid that I shall do you discredit. Since you have condescended to think so well of me, let us wait till I have seen your friend from the bank. Most likely we shall have a chat about the affair and if I feel at all able to make myself fit to do the thing, I shall really not dare to decline.

It will be capital if you can. So just wait till you hear from me.

LVI

How is the lawsuit progressing that your relative has with the other fellow ?

Don't mention it. He has run against a nail. The suit one may reckon lost.

What is it? A tenant in arrears with his rent, and he has brought an action against him?

Not that sort of affair. Outside the city he has a shop with some sixty or so *chien* in all. He let this to a Cantonese to open a piece goods shop and store. That was some ten years since. As there was an empty yard at the back and the storage accommodation was insufficient they wished to add a building of five *chien* in the empty space. He first told my relative plainly that as soon as the building was finished he would increase the rent a little, and in the future if no business was carried on, the rule about buildings on borrowed land not being pulled down should hold. They could not pull down the buildings. At that time he made no reply. As soon as the people had built their new premises, they gave him a few taels a month more rent. He would not agree to this and insisted on an addition of ten taels to the rent. The people would not let him increase the rent. He said that if they would not settle according to his demand he would make them leave and go to some other place to open their shop. The people said, our business here is on this site and we cannot be ordered out by the landlord. Supposing we must move, our business is worth more than your house premises. This being so, he got angry and brought an action against the manager for unlawful occupation of his premises. When the *yamên* fixed the date for the hearing, the people deposed that he had increased the rent beyond the contract and was bringing pressure to bear to force them to close their business. They had added rooms. As soon as the magistrate understood the whole affair from beginning to end, he said to him, these people have built rooms, they paid you several taels extra rent; they seem to have acted generously as well as right. You insist upon the payment of increased rent, which is increasing the rent in excess of the agreement. You force them to move, which is still more unreasonable. A shop is not the same as a dwelling house, and

when a business has reached a position the landlord may not order the tenant to move. The shop is not behind with its rent, and yet you bring an action for unlawful occupation! That is a reckless charge and untrue. You have managed this affair entirely illegally, and you must go away and call in someone to arbitrate as soon as you can. Strictly speaking you are guilty of a crime. Since things have turned out thus, don't you think he has come to grief over it?

And now, how is he thinking to settle up the affair?

I hear that within the last few days someone has stepped forward to make peace between them, and I think that, as he has already injured himself a good deal over it, he will not dare to make any difficulty.

LVII

Two days ago I went to the Chin-hua goldsmith's shop and they were asking me about you. They said that you had not been there for a long time and they did not know the reason. Have you not been for some time.

It is nearly a month since I was there.

And why have you not been?

Between you and me I have not been, and there is a reason. I know that lately those people have been talking over starting something. They are arranging it very secretly, fearing lest any one should know. But the fact is that whatever they have had in hand, they have not kept from me, and if I don't go it is in order to avoid dislike and mistrust. If for example I am always there I certainly cannot help knowing a little of their business, and if by chance some rumours of their affairs get abroad they will suspect that I have let it out for them, and then I may jump into the Yellow River and yet not be washed clean. How bitter it will be to make my friends suspect and get angry with me? Would not it be offending people without any object? It is better to withdraw one's self a little and avoid the recrimination that may follow.

What you say is certainly dictated by experience and I agree with you. Some years ago a younger brother of mine simply bore the burden of someone else's fault in this way. He was generally in the company of a few friends, all of whom were in official employ. Those friends of his were engaged in putting through some affair for somebody and were afraid lest people should know it. My brother was always with them and of that affair knew perhaps a trifle. Afterwards, no one knew how, there was some little gossip outside, and they suspected that it was my brother who had talked about it. Each one of them could not help feeling a little annoyed and my brother had no means of clearing himself. Only after more than a year they found out that some other person had let out the secret, and so my brother was cleansed of the suspicion. But for more than a year he had suffered their dislike for nothing. Do you say that was an injury or not? It was just because being young he did not know how to keep clear.

You should always remember that every man who has something which he does not wish men to know, if you let it out, would hate you more for that than if you abused him to his very face. Hence in this matter one cannot be too careful.

You are quite right; people are like this.

LVIII

Some days ago, when I was at Tientsin, one day I saw a great many soldiers returning, just dismissed from the drill ground. They all had foreign rifles and some one told me they were the Northern Field Force. I asked him how many there were of them, and he replied that there were three *liang*. I did not understand what this *liang* was, and was just going to ask him when, unluckily, another man came up and took him away so that I could not enquire. Do you know what is the meaning of this term *liang*?

I know. The term *liang* is a *ying*, five hundred men. That

is one of the words used in the camp and cannot be reckoned proper *kuan-hua*. In writing still one would have to use *ying*. Those soldiers, since they use foreign rifles, were undoubtedly of the Field Force.

At the present moment in Tientsin what are all the various camps ?

Since the Governor General of Chihli came to Tientsin to reside, they have instituted the Guards and the five companies of the Field Force called the van, rear, left, right and centre camps. Beside these are the Body Guard camps, the Naval, the Artillery and the Cavalry troops.

Where are the camps stationed ?

At Sanch'ahok'ou, at Chiachiat'iaou, east of the river, a Yaowa and Tapeiyüan, north of the river, and on both sides of Tachihku Arsenal. Also there is a training camp outside the west gate of the city and there are stations at Hsingch'êng, Taku, HsiaoChan, Mach'ang, Chünliangch'êng. All these places have camps.

Yes. What systems do the companies of the riflemen and artillerymen learn ?

Some learn German, some French, some English.

The arms which they use, are they all of new pattern ?

Exactly ; all are new pattern breech loading rifles and cannon.

LIX

This foreign sword of yours is really faultless ; did you buy it ?

It was not bought. A friend of mine, a Frenchman, made me a present of it.

Was it while you were abroad that you got it ?

It was formerly when I was in the Secretarial Department of the army there was a French military officer and we were very good friends. Just before he was going home to his own country, he gave me this sword. I jokingly quoted the saying, that the sword is given to the fierce warrior. I was not a war-

rior and why should I have a present of a sword? Shouldn't I be a laughing stock to this sword? But he replied, don't laugh. I only present you with this as a souvenir; nothing more."

Most likely this is a very first class sword.

I have no knowledge whatever of sharp weapons. According to what that French friend said, although it cannot be called a very first class weapon, yet it can be reckoned of middling quality. He also said that it had been through a battle, and had killed men. If it was hung in one's room it would keep off evil.

That is good. Last year I had a friend who went to Japan. He brought home a Japanese sword. The sheath and what not were beautifully ornamented, and when one drew it out it was like a mirror, so bright that one could see one's self in it. I thought it really must be one of the very best.

However I fear it is not necessarily so. The quality of a sword is not to be looked for in the ornamentation. I have heard from a Japanese friend of mine, that there are swords of a few dollars value, of a few score, and of several hundreds. There are also swords that are priceless. He also said that swords of a few dollars in price were also beautifully got up, and bright enough to see one's self in. He also said that even his own countrymen, if they had not studied that sort of thing, could not thoroughly understand the fineness of a sword. How then can we, who are quite ignorant of the subject? Can we recognize the quality of a sword?

LX

Didn't you say once before that munitions of war were prohibited by Government and that merchants were not allowed to trade in them?

Exactly; they are really contraband articles.

So you said. Last year when I went to Chefoo I went on board at Tongku. I saw there was a steamer loaded up quite full with war material and she was unloading at Tongku. Not a man did I see paying any attention to that.

You do not understand. Those things were not being smuggled in by merchants, they were war materials bought by permission of the authorities and brought from abroad.

I saw landed Krupp field guns and Armstrong field guns. There were also long barrelled rifles and new pattern breechloading Mauser rifles. There were also a few rifle and gun charges and so on. I felt certain that our merchants were smuggling in these things.

Who would have such a "gall" as to bring in such a lot of war material? You still do not realize that smuggling in contraband is a matter prohibited by regulations and a serious crime. Whatever country the ship may belong to, if it brings in munitions of war and is found out by the Customs, both ship and cargo are confiscated. If a Chinese merchant smuggles, in war material, and it is discovered, not only do they confiscate the goods but they also memorialise the throne to hand the merchant over to the Board of Punishment to be severely dealt with. Just think; when the rules are so strict who would be willing, however avaricious he was, to put himself into such a position? Supposing a merchant dared to buy war material no ship would dare to run the risk of carrying it for him. Therefore the smuggling of war material is quite impossible.

LXI

Have heard that there is a very large factory in the North where they manufacture a large amount of war material every year, yet I am constantly hearing about buying weapons from abroad, how is it?

There are two causes for this. One is that there are some war materials which China cannot make and cannot do otherwise than purchase from abroad. The other is that, just now, each province is picking out men for training and there is a general putting of defences in order. Rifles and cannon are the effective weapons of warfare and since there is a change in progress in the

system of training soldiers, though we may pick our men and train them thoroughly, yet if they are not well armed, certainly nothing will come out of it. Now Chihli, Honan, Shantung and Shansi are all mutually neighbouring provinces. These three are at this moment just in the process of reforming their defence system, and the quantity of rifles and cannon they require is large. If they had to depend upon the Peiyang factory for such a supply of war material, there would not be enough. Hence the chiefs of the armies of those three provinces get the Peiyang Ta-Ch'ên to purchase war material for them from abroad, and send it up to them. Since there is this reason, it is evident that a great deal must be bought.

Yes, indeed. I understand this part of it. But I wish to ask you one thing more. I hear that the arms used in the various camps of our provinces are all going to be changed to a uniform pattern. They do not wish that one province should have weapons of one pattern (and another, another), fearing lest in time of war it will be difficult to avoid error.

You are quite right. Last year I heard the same. Some one sent up a memorial requesting that the rifles used in all the camps in each province should be reduced to one pattern, so as to avoid failure at a crisis. I have also heard that it was sanctioned. Really what that memorialist said was wise, and if the foreign rifles were all changed to the same pattern it would be an excellent scheme.

LXII

Has not that relative of yours come to ask you to arbitrate?
Whom are you talking about?

Your sister's husband, Yao Yen-chuan.

It is very many days since he came. What arbitration business should he seek from me?

A matter between us two.

What have you between you, that he should call upon me to arbitrate?

More than two months ago he asked me to do something for him. He said he wished to buy a little something rather particular to give his brother to take with him to his post, and he got me to devise means to borrow for him two hundred taels, the interest to be about ten per cent. At the end of the year when his rents fell due he would repay. This seing so, I tried to get it for him everywhere, and after a good deal of trouble, found a money-lender outside the city and borrowed a couple of hundred taels for him at one *fén* per month (10 p. c. per ann). When I had taken the money home I at once sent a man to ask him to come and take away the silver. But he did not come; and afterwards I asked him a good many times, but he made one excuse and another and still did not come. The money lay in my house more than a month. A couple of days ago he unexpectedly dropped in, and told me that he had borrowed the amount from another place and would not use this. I said, if you were not going to use this, you should have spoken earlier. Now it has been here more than a month, and how is the interest to be arranged? He replied, I have not used the money and I cannot pay the interest. I replied. You have not used the money, but did you not ask me to borrow it for you? You can scarcely say that I should pay the interest. He said, whether you pay it or not, is nothing to me. I said, what you say is utterly unreasonable. He said, what I say is quite reasonable. You will see wherever you mention it that I am in the right. I said, then you had better get someone to settle this question, and he said he would ask you to do so. I thought he most have already asked you to arbitrate.

Just think; is it not plain that he is wrong? How can he ask me to arbitrate for him in such a case? But you need not be grieved at this worrying affair. Just enquire plainly how much the interest amounts to, and I will pay it.

Never mind who pays, that does not matter. Only he does not speak reasonably and that is hard for a man to bear.

After all you must do as little as you can for him. In the

very first place, what he says is not to be trusted, and he is also very greedy after a slight advantage. So that it matters not who lent him this money, the interest being a little less than yours, therefore he at once repudiated the bargain and would not use the money.

LXIII

One of the saddest things under the sun is that the circumstances of the lower cannot be made known to those above. By the lapse of time the growth of a good crop of abuses is inevitable. Every prince loves the people like children, and fears lest they suffer without the Court knowing it and its kindness cannot reach the people. Therefore the granting of free speech is the way of getting to know the state of the common people. Unhappily, of the things which concern the people, some can be embodied in a memorial and some cannot. Moreover, however numerous the Censors may be, yet, after all, their eyes and ears cannot be everywhere. The actual conditions prevailing among the masses the Court cannot know very completely. When one comes to think of it, it is here that the advantages of a newspaper come in. Those matters which are recorded in the papers, whether great or small, are news printed as soon as heard. The editors are a body of public spirited and upright men. Whatever happens, they write. They respect no one, nor do they fear any one's influence. And those placed over men, at one glance, can know the good and the bad of each place. I hear that your Court has now ordered the Governors General and Governors of each province to forward to Peking for the Emperor, all the papers of their own districts. This is really a way to reform. If the Emperor sees the papers of different places every day, not only the state of things in the interior, and the pleasures and hardships of the hamlets, may be completely known, but also the political strength and weakness of the different states of the world, the failure of their governments, and the conditions of education, agriculture, labour and trade in all countries. Though one may be immured within the

Palace, yet the conditions of the whole world may be seen as easily as if lying in the palm of the hand. Therefore newspapers are matters of very great benefit, and in my opinion no one from the Emperor to the meanest subject, should fail to read the papers.

LXIV

I hear you are going away, have you some business ?

Exactly. I have some business.

Where are you going ?

I am going to Foochow. The reason is that I have a very dear friend who, in the port of Foochow, opened a ship chandler's chop for supplying both steamers and sailing ships with all they require in the way of food. It is now some years since he began business. However he is in want of a man for his shop and, knowing that I know a little English, and have had some years' experience in business, he has written inviting me to come and help him in his business. As I am at home doing nothing I am thinking of going. I shall gain experience. That is never a bad thing.

You go out and gain experience ; that is excellent. Only I have a few words of important advice to give you. At present the general morality at the open ports is not very good. The extravagance is terrible. It makes no difference whether the individual is poor or rich, in food, drink and clothing they all want the very best, and like to play the man of wealth. This, they hold, looks well. Suppose the case of a man originally poor. At the ports he becomes tinged with extravagant habits, and even forgets entirely that he ever bore the seal of poverty. Houses of entertainment quite replace the everyday home life. Eating, drinking, prostitution and gambling are the usual forms of friends' hospitality. This is worst in the circle of business men who also catch these habits. They do not keep to old merchant customs. Without the wealth of the rich merchants they wish to imitate their habits of flinging away money. Lacking the business capacity of the rich traders they wish to copy their display. One

way and another their own business loses. They become very poor with nowhere to turn, and presently devise means to entrap and decoy. There is nothing they will not do. By and by they themselves perceive they have no foot-hold whatever. Then, having no resource, they can only abscond. What they finally come to no one can tell. What do you think of this state of things? Is it to be feared or not? And therefore, when you go away, keep your own original simplicity. Do not let yourself be tinged with those habits of extravagance. Keep in mind that after three or, perhaps, five years, you will be able to return to your own village. This is an important thing.

The instruction that you have given me I will diligently record in my heart. I certainly dare not forget it.

LXV

I have enquired of a friend about that business you wished to buy. But you may not buy it.

Why not buy it?

The price I hear is very cheap. Only in it there is a difficult condition. The shop owes a lot of money to different people and the idea is that any one who wishes to buy the shop, in addition to the selling price, which he wants in ready money, must become responsible for one half of the debts. This condition being satisfied he will sell forthwith. Because there is this reason, he has made the price very small so that there may be some one willing to become responsible for him for the payments of the debts. Do you think now that there is this troublesome matter attached to the business, that you will buy it?

The affair simply stands thus: if the ready money required for the purchase and the responsibility for debts, added together, make the price really low I may buy it.

I think since he has brought out this sort of dodge that he has already made a very good reckoning which will be certainly suitable to himself, but which will decidedly not be any bargain for us.

There is also another point. If the matter is settled in this way, just think, your shop, even before it has opened, will have all this lot of creditors and what not. This is no good name nor good reputation for the business. Some will know that you have taken up the debts of the old business. Some, who do not know, will think that you have opened the business with money 'pulled out east, and borrowed west'. What is the use of getting such a character without any reason?

What I really am scheming after is the excellent position of the shop.

Certainly the position is faultless. Though you may scheme after the good position yet, if connected with it, are certain disadvantages, it is not wholly convenient.

Well we must look into this. If in the future, after discussing and calculating, there should turn out to be disadvantages and not advantages, we have only to drop it and there will be an end to it.

LXVI

Yesterday Wang Fêng-t'ing engaged you to dine with him ; he, for sure, talked over with you some means of making money ?

You have guessed it. He was talking about forming a company. Forming a company ! What business is he about to start ?

He says he has already become responsible for two coal mines. The coal in them is both plentiful and good. He says he has already got the certificates all right, and intends to divide this business into ten shares, each of three hundred taels, the ten shares making three thousand taels capital. Every year, on making up the accounts, the profits made will be equally divided among the shares. He himself will take up two shares and the remaining eight he has told me to find purchasers for.

And what do you think of it in your own mind ?

I think to take counsel with my friends and then see what is to be done.

Naturally you are going to take up one of the shares ?

Is it necessary to say so? Of course I must.

I will tell you something. That Wang Fèng-t'ing is a very great cheat. At first he was a partner with a man in business and all the profits went to him and all the losses to the other, so that now no one of his old friends is willing to go with him in business. Now he has been talking with you about this share company affair. And he says he has taken up two shares himself. This is only a means to cheat you. By and by whatever there is to pay in the way of fees and taxes, and the money for the purchase of tools and so on he will use the money of you people for. He may pretend that he is the owner of two shares, but really even the cost of one share he will not pay up, and yet, by and by, when the accounts are made up, if there is a gain, he will get two shares of that. But if there is a loss, that will fall upon you others. If you do not believe me, keep a careful look-out and it certainly will not differ from what I have said.

LXVII

Those things that were stolen from your shop have you managed to get any clue to the affair?

No clue as yet.

How did the thief get in?

It was by our small back yard; he prised open the window of the counting house and got in that way.

What about the assistants? All asleep?

Very likely the thief used some anaesthetic and made them insensible. If not, how was it that all of them when they got up in the morning had a little headache?

Quite so. It is certain they were drugged.

What was lost altogether?

They twisted off the safe lock and took out more than fifty taels. They also took two bundles of clothing belonging to the shopmen and a few strings of ready money that were under the table.

Did you tell the Magistrate at the time ?

Early next day I drew out a list of things lost and called the Tipao to report the affair to the Magistrate.

When did the Magistrate come to make his search ?

The same day at noon the Magistrate and the police officials came together to search. As soon as that was done they returned to the Yamên and sent four policemen, giving them ten days within which they were to arrest the thieves.

How many days have elapsed ?

Today nine days have gone by. The time expires tomorrow. Yesterday two of the policemen came to beg me not to hand in the request to hasten. They said they had sent many men to trace out this case and that they had sent even into the neighbouring district. They would certainly bring on the case before long. I told them that I would give them ten days more when they would have to produce both the thieves and the stolen property. Yesterday I had a row with the gentlemen in the office. My original statement was that the silver and the things together made up a loss of two hundred taels. Nor was this excessive. The office employés estimated the loss at one hundred. I said that since the silver amounted to fifty taels and more, the remainder, clothing and so forth, wasn't it hard to say was only worth a few half scores of taels ? I said, you need not reckon it at much or little. All that is required is to arrest the thieves and get back the original stolen property, then whether you assess it at much or little, I shall agree. If any thing is missing then what I reported as so much, is so much. With this I came home again. What do you say ? Was it annoying or not.

When they value the lost property low, it is not from differing in estimate from the owner ; they do so with the idea of shielding their superior from blame.

LXVIII

Just lately hereabout they have been terribly strict. All the

gambling saloons, great and small, in the city have been shut up and outside the city several opium dens have been closed. Has there been a lot of thieving and robbery about?

I have heard of three places having been plundered. A few days ago they took a couple of thieves from a gambling saloon and another from an opium den outside the city. Do you think that the opium divans and the saloons will not shut up?

I don't understand. Opium-shop keeping and gambling-saloon running are both illegal businesses, are they not?

Really they are illegal; they do not permit them to open.

For all that they are always open. Local authorities do not stop them, do they?

Under common conditions, when there is no trouble about, they open on the sly, because the officials do not strictly keep them down. The reason is, that a large number of poor people depend upon opium dens and gambling saloons for a livelihood and so they cannot but shut their eyes to them a little. But if any robberies occur in the neighbourhood, they fear that these places may serve as hiding places for offenders or booty, and they cannot do otherwise than make them at once shut up.

What you say has a lot of sense in it. But I have seen people at the gambling saloons who said to folks openly, our place here is under official sanction. What right had they to say that? Not having official sanction, would they dare say such a thing outside?

If they said they had official sanction it was decidedly not so. They wanted that sort of thing said outside, and they meant, in the first place to let intending gamblers know that their place, being sanctioned, they might go there and play with a heart free from anxiety, certain that there would be no alarm of a raid. In the second place, they wanted the rumour to get abroad to let the blackguards know that that saloon was not illegal. They so to speak, wanted to say to them, "Don't you reckon upon squeezing us or accusing us." That was their idea. Gambling is really prohibited very strictly and how dare the local officials break the regulations and let them gamble?

LXIX

I am to tell you, Sir, that just now the manager told me that the roads are not safe, and the General has sent military officers and soldiers to live in all the towns to search out the robbers. Orders have been given to each inn not to allow any travellers' carts to leave before daylight in the morning. Therefore tomorrow at three, the time you think of leaving, the inn people will not dare to open the gates. The manager says that if we really wish to start so early, we may ask you, Sir, to see the Lieutenant-Colonel and if he will consent the inn may be opened to let us go.

Where does the Colonel live?

Just across the road, in the Tung'tai Inn opposite.

Then get one of my cards and follow me to the inn. I will call on the Colonel.

Yes.

I am troubling you.

Whom are you looking for?

In this inn is living a Lieutenant-Colonel; what is he called?

His surname is Chou. What business have you with him?

This gentleman is the Japanese interpreter from Peking, Mr. P'ing who has come to call upon Colonel Chou. Be so good as to take in this card.

Wait here a moment. I will go up and bring you word.

Thanks.

Chou *Laoyeh* begs P'ing *Laoyeh* to come in and sit down.

Are you Chou *Laoyeh*, Sir?

How dare I?—My name is Chou. You, Sir, are P'ing *Laoyeh*?

I dare not.

Please be seated.

You sit, please.

When did you arrive here?

Just now.

What inn are you staying at?

At the inn opposite, the Wanho.

And where are you from? Where are you going?

I am from our *Kungkuan* in Peking. I am going to Newchwang?

I have come to see you because I have been sent to Newchwang on business of some importance. I must get away tomorrow morning at three, and just now the inn people told me the orders are that before daybreak in the morning no traveller is allowed to start. Hence I have come to request you to tell the inn people that tomorrow at three they can let my carts out. I shall be very greatly obliged.

Just now the roads are not very safe, and therefore we cannot allow travellers' carts to start early for fear of some mishap on the road. But as you have some important official business in hand and want to get on, why, what can we do? Let me think a moment what is the best way to settle it. I will see you presently in your inn.

I am really much obliged, and I will take my leave.

We will see each other soon.

LXX

P'ing *Laoyeh*, Chou *Ta Laoyeh* has come.

Ask him in.

Have you eaten, Sir?

Thank you I have. I have troubled you to cross over to me.

That's nothing. As to that affair of yours we were talking over just now, will you listen while I give you a few details? The last few winters the roads outside the wall have not been in very good order. Mounted robbers have been plundering travellers and therefore, on the arrival of winter, the General sends a few soldiers to live in the towns and catch them. He has also given orders to the innkeepers not to permit the gates to be opened before daybreak to allow travellers to continue their

journey. It is not that he wishes to put any one to inconvenience ; it is really with the idea of protecting people. However since you have been sent on official business of importance and must get on early, I am thinking that tomorrow at three I will send a couple of subalterns with twenty men as a guard till daylight. Beside that I have written a letter which you will take with you and tomorrow evening on arrival at the end of your stage, and when you have got your inn, you may take the letter and visit the officer on duty at the town and he will also send a guard. At each stage you can act in the same way and I will guarantee you will reach Newchwang safely, and will certainly not be disturbed.

Really you are very kind. I am sorry to put you to so much trouble.

That's nothing. This is only my duty.

How dare I ? Since you are here I would trouble you to look at my passport.

Yes. This is a passport from the Tsungli Yamên, and with this and the letter I will give you, you will be perfectly safe. Then we shall see each other again tomorrow early.

Really you are very kind ; thank you.

It's not worth thanking for !

LXXI

Are you just off a trip into Chihli ?

Exactly. I have come back from Tientsin.

I have been doing business these last few years in your country and do not know very much about things over there. Since you have just returned, I should like to ask about a few matters.

What do you wish to enquire about ? Anything that I know I will tell you.

Good. I beg to know how the railway and mines in the north of our country are getting along. Do you know ?

I know something about these two things. Just now your countrymen are constructing lines and opening up mines; these two affairs are really moving. I will first tell you about the railway. The line from Tientsin to Shanhaikuan was completed long ago and that from Peking to Tientsin was finished last year. Up to the present they have just completed the line from Tientsin to Lukouch'iao. Now they are arranging for a line from Shanhaikuan to Talingho and I hear that the Lu-han line is to be a mercantile undertaking. There is some little likelihood of it. As to the mines, I hear that the two mines at Kaiping and Moho are being managed excellently and are succeeding well. Since railway and mining business is growing more important every day, the Government, fearing lest the provincial methods may lack uniformity, and that their regulations may differ from each other, thence giving rise to inconvenience and deadlocks, issued an Edict a few days since establishing a Central Bureau at Peking for the control of mines and railways. They have deputed two ministers to control mining and railroad affairs for all provinces. Having arranged things in this way it is evident that affairs will be thoroughly and properly looked after.

My only hope is that from this they will develop the mines and extend the railways, for this is the mainstay of wealth and strength.

LXXII

It is said "Man can improve his environment, and his environment can improve man."—Another saying is "The ocean interchangeth with the dry land." If one carefully examines these statements, it is found they are really true. Let us take for an example the port of Tongku, just inside the port of Taku in Chihli. Originally it was a rustic village lying on the bank of a river, with a few fishermen and farmers as inhabitants. There were no shops worth mentioning. After the railway was built and there was a station there, it began to shew signs of some little

activity. The last few years, since the river has shoaled, from Tongku upwards, beyond the reach of ordinary measures, and dredging has become so difficult, steamers have been unable to reach Tzuchulin near Tientsin, and they discharge their cargo at Tongku, whence it is conveyed to Tientsin either by small steamers or by rail. When this began, foreign merchants built jetties at Tongku and the general aspect of the place began to change. Many Chinese merchants built godowns there, and there were some who set up shops. All at once it developed into a fine busy market town. Formerly the roads there were not very good; when it was rainy weather the slush made it hard to move. Now the roads have all been repaired. Lately I hear a Chinese has opened a large restaurant there, with large convenient rooms and very clean. Native and foreign refreshments are both sold, and at reasonable rates. One may see from this that the two enterprises, steamers and railways, can really develop places and therefore they cannot be done without at all.

This is indeed correct, and you ought to see that, as in the case of a man, we talk of his fate, so places have a fate as well. For a long time a man is quite undistinguished. Suddenly the luck comes and not only does he gain wealth and honour, but even fame and general respect. Nothing is wanting. Places are the same. There is a place which nobody mentions. Suddenly luck comes round and things begin to stir. In a few years it becomes a famous and most prosperous spot. It proves that man's fate and the fate of a place have a good deal in common.

LXXIII

The other day I heard that in your Peking they had already received an Imperial Rescript to establish an University; but I do not know if already has been appointed a Tach'ên to control it or not.

Lately I heard from a friend that our Government had already appointed a Grand Secretary to control educational matters.

The official appointed to control educational matters will certainly have a lot to do. That one need not say. Further the President of the University it will not be easy to select. If he be one of our own scholars of great learning, well versed in ancient lore, I fear he will be unequal to the task. He must stand high in position and scholarship, be well up in western learning, a man commanding respect, and one that all men will look up to. In that case he would be equal to the post. I think this sort of man of attainments is not easy at once to find.

What you say is quite true. Where can they find such a man of universal learning, fit to undertake the post? That friend of mine also mentioned this point. He said that the high official in charge had recommended one of the ministers abroad. He is a Vice President of a Board. He said that that Vice President was an excellent scholar, who understood present day affairs, was upright and of general respect. He asked the government to appoint the Vice President to the Presidentship of the University. I hear that the government has sanctioned the appointment. Unhappily he is still abroad and cannot return at once. The appointment of President cannot remain vacant and therefore the Tach'ên in charge had to request permission to act in the double capacity and look after the President's work.

Since there is this sort of good man filling the President's chair then education may be expected to advance by strides, and that is a matter for rejoicing.

LXXIV

Yesterday that ship which entered I hear hadn't much cargo, but had a lot of passengers. Was it so?

What is this indeed? Why the ship that came yesterday had a very large cargo, but there were not many passengers, only thirty or so. Look at the stuff piled up on the jetty there; I don't there a good deal?

That certainly looks not a little; really it is like a hill.

That is only the remainder, about half, of her cargo. The other half is in the godown. Now do you think the cargo was small?

What was it all?

Of many kinds; opium, medicines, tea, piece goods, paper, seaweed, timber, matches, needles and a lot of factory machinery. When you think it took two days and a half on end to get it all out, you may know there was a good deal.

The amount brought in may well be called large. How was it the report got about that the cargo was not much?

Now I understand. There was some reason for the report. Yesterday there was a ship going out carrying nothing but sheep's wool, strawbraid, raw cotton and, beside, some little fresh fruit. Her cargo really was not large. Her passengers, however, were not a few. Every bit of cabin accommodation, first, second and third class was entirely filled. The worst was that those who had tickets but went aboard late were not able to find places. Thereupon one and another began quarrelling and shouting. As the time that this ship was going out was just when the other was coming in, the two were there together, and so the erroneous report got about. As to the story that the incoming steamer had little cargo and many passengers, the fact is the out-going ship had many passengers and little cargo. What do you think? Haven't I guessed right?

Quite right! You guessed much to the point.

LXXV

I have heard that there is a gold mine at Jehol in your country and that a few years ago the Superintendent of Northern Trade sent a Deputy to form a company to work it. I do not know how it is going now.

Quite right. That was six or seven years since. The Superintendent sent a Wei-yuan to open up mines in four places. Pingch'uanchou, Ch'iench'anghsien, Chaoyanghsien and Ch'ih-

fénghsien, all in Jehol. They formed a company and established a bureau. When the mines were first opened, on account of the hardness of the stone, and the scarcity of gold, and also because the expenses were too heavy, it did not turn out as was expected. It was not at all an immediate success. But after the lapse of four or five years, there was a little profit for division. After that the amount of royalty was settled. Just after this had been decided upon, the gold mine people established a sub-bureau at Jungpi'ngfoo and began to develop the mines there. The seams there were thin and cropped out on the surface at different places. Nor was there too much water. So the works were carried on rather more easily. Last year, at the end of the year, I heard there was a little dividend to declare. I have also heard that the bureau at Ch'ienanhsien has got hold of a gold mine and lately has been putting out more and more gold every day. The shareholders in those other mines have had no dividends for some years. But lately people say that the bureau has invited the shareholders to come forward for their dividends. It has been decided this summer to establish a Chien-P'ing pay-office in the offices of the China Merchants' Steamship Company at Tientsin, one at Shanghai, in the Paoyüanhsiang Hong, and another at the offices of the C. M. S. N. Coy, in Hongkong. These three offices are for the payment of dividends. Since such reports are about, it is certain that the gold mines are on the boom.

Yes. By the way, do they use foreign or native methods of mining at Jehol?

I hear they use the native methods.

Why do they not use foreign methods of opening?

You shall hear. Foreign methods, though effective, are very expensive, and if the gold is not very plentiful, would not the loss be even still more terrible?

This is quite right.

LXXVI

I hear that this year at some place in the south, there is a lot

of robbery. Not long ago, on two consecutive nights, half a score and more houses were plundered and a great deal of property lost. I also heard that the watch came out to seize the thieves, but as the few could not withstand the many, it came about that the thieves dragged off one of the watch. After taking him some seven or eight *li* they let him go.

How is it that there is so much robbery there ?

There are two reasons for so much robbery in that place. One reason is that the unemployed and idle rascallions are very numerous. These men have no occupation to follow, and yet must eat and be clothed. But where is the money to come from ? When they get very hard up, first they do a little petty thieving, going at night to people's houses and making holes, or jumping over walls, stealing articles of clothing, head ornaments and unconsidered trifles, which they sell for small sums to spend in dissipation. As they get more rowdy, so they get bolder, till presently, eight or ten of them meet in some particular spot and in the night go to the house of some rich person and plunder it. This is really robbery. There is another reason. The gambling spirit is very strong in the place, the wealthier people are fond of play and the poor people are also fond of play.

In gambling after all one gains but few times and loses many. What with losing here and dropping there, a rich man becomes poor and the poor man becomes a robber. Hence the local officials in dealing with local administration, should before anything prohibit play. If they can only stop the gambling mania, robbery will diminish. This is why the ancients said, if you wish to purge out robbery, first you should prohibit gambling. That saying indeed is not wrong.

What you say is really to the point. In my opinion, gambling certainly ought to be strictly prohibited. Presupposing that people lose excessively then, if they do not drift into robbery, pawning wives and selling children are inevitable. This is a matter of great consequence to human ties and general morality.

LXXVII

You have brought up the subject of robbers and I will tell you something. Last year a friend of mine returned from the south. He said there was a place where there was a ferry boat. This day a large number of passengers had already taken passages when, just as the boat was about to start, suddenly seven or eight men came on board. The ferry-boat people seeing such a number were not over pleased, and began to question them, what they were about and where they were going. Among them were two who said "What! Don't you recognise us? We two were trading here and used to take passage on this boat. We used to joke with you. It is only a few months since we met. Do you not remember us?" Then he pointed at a carter named Tuwu who was in the boat and said "That Mr. Carter there we used to know well enough. The carter, Tuwu, just said a word. "Exactly. We know each other". Then the ferry boat people seemed to look as if they knew them before, and said "Excuse us; Really our eyes were dull." And so the boat started. As soon as it reached the middle of the stream, these seven or eight men suddenly pulled out pistols and pointing them at the people on the boat cried, "If any one moves he will be at once shot dead." The folks on the boat were terribly frightened, and dared not say a word. The men then quickly put the boat alongside the bank and then some half dozen more came aboard. They set to work and plundered all the people on the boat. The carter, Tuwu, who was on the boat, seeing things go agley, thought he would be implicated and got ashore as quick as he could and took to his heels. Just think of it; how can one be prepared against such pirates when it is never certain in what form they will appear?

LXXVIII

A few days ago the Canton store Yuho laid a plaint against the Building-yard Lunghsing, that in the matter of a contract to

build a house there were differences between the original plans and the work done. There had also been some skimping of labour and material. I do not know how that case has been decided.

Just so ; with regard to that case a couple of days since I heard the office people in the Hsien's yamên saying, that the case had had two hearings, and they thought it could not be settled out of hand.

What is the point involved ?

The first time the case came on, they summoned Manager Chia, of the Building-yard and the magistrate asked him why, having contracted to build a house, they had not constructed it according to the original contract and drawings. He stated that this undertaking was not under a contract between him and the Yuho store. It was his cousin, Chu Yu-hêng, who had undertaken it and had also put his name to the contract. His cousin was manager of the Tashuntê Building-yard and the drawings had been made by that firm. But because his brother, Chu Yu-hêng, after having undertaken the work, had suddenly gone to Foochow on important business, he had handed the work over to him to do. Chu Yu-hêng had given him a drawing and told him to build the house accordingly. As to the contract made between his brother Chu Yu-hêng and the Yuho firm, whether this was the original drawing or not, he did not know at all. The magistrate told Manager Chia to go away and at the next hearing bring the drawings and put them in. When the case came on the second time, Manager Chia handed in the drawings and the manager of the Yuho firm was called and told to see whether those drawings were the originals or not. He said these were not the original drawings, that they differed somewhat from them. This being so, they summoned Wang Fêng-ch'i, an employé in the Tashuntê yard, and questioned him. Wang Fêng-ch'i stated this undertaking with the Yuho firm had been arranged by their manager Chu Yu-hêng, and whatever contract or drawings might have been, as also the matter of passing on the contract to the Lunghsing

Building-yard, he knew nothing whatever about. Up to the present they had received in the yard neither contract nor plans. He also said that Chu Yu-hêng would be back in a couple of months more and begged a postponement for two months so that Chu Yu-hêng might return and then the truth would appear. Under these circumstances the magistrate ordered that Manager Chia should first give a security to come up when summoned. So at present work is at a standstill and the case is in suspense till Chu Yu-hêng returns, when it can be gone into.

LXXIX

Two months ago we heard that they were about to dredge out the shoal places in the Haiho (Peiho) at Tientsin. They said that the Peiyang Ta-ch'ên had already sent up a memorial. But I do not know if there has been any more news of it.

Precisely. I too heard this report. Somebody said that the Boards of Revenue and Works had already reported on the project and received the Imperial sanction. However the estimated cost of the dredging is two hundred and fifty thousand taels of silver. As to this, one hundred thousand taels are to come from the Board of Revenue, and the remainder, one hundred and fifty thousand, from outside sources. Report says that it is to be drawn from the steamers on the river and they have decided to collect two per cent on the value of all goods from the first of August this year. Further they have settled to engage some one with experience in Customs matters to superintend the collection. As to Chinese merchant's goods they will depute a special Wei-yüan to look after the collection. Report says that it has been settled in this way.

I wonder if that tax is to last for a limited number of years or not.

They say it has been settled to continue for twelve years. As soon as the limit of time shall arrive the collection will cease. However I do not know if this is true or not.

Whether this is true or not I dare not say for certain ; but anyhow there cannot be no basis for this report.

I only wish this may prove true. What shall we say indeed ? From the time the Haiho began to shoal, not only has it been inconvenient for the various steamers to land and discharge cargo but even passengers embarking and disembarking have been put to trouble and expense, and many inconveniences. If it is once properly dredged out steamers can come right up to Tzu-chulin jetty. That will be a great convenience.

LXXX

I hear that in your office they will soon draw out a list of recommendations for promotions.

Precisely. This year is the year when all our telegraph offices are allowed to request rewards.

Is the memorial requesting rewards sent up by the Tsungli Yamên ?

No ; according to the general rule it belongs to the Peiyang Tach'ên to arrange.

From what Telegraph stations are the requests to go in this time ?

From the Telegraph offices in the capital, Shanghai, Paotingfu Taiyüanfu in Shansi, Singanfu in Shensi, and Lanchou in Kansu.

According to the regulations in how many years are recommendations allowed ?

By the original regulations as reported to the Throne, every three years they may recommend once.

What is the most likely month for the list of recommendations for this year to be sent up ?

Always during the third moon.

I think that in making out this list you will certainly be recommended among the best.

Why, what service have I, that I may be well recommended ?

The other day during all the hurry and turmoil of the war,

all the movements of troops and requests for supplies, the whole of the telegraphic edicts and memorials were sent as messages to and fro along the telegraph wires. At that time all the employées in the various telegraph offices, day and night, were kept at it. If a telegram came they dared not delay it a moment. Is not this reckoned as service for everybody?

Although in ordinary times when on duty we dare not delay things, yet that is only what we ought to do, but since there are regulations for requesting rewards the higher authorities do not wish to lose sight of that little merit. But they cannot recommend for rewards in any other way than according to rule. However as far as I am concerned I am only a telegraphic apprentice in the office. Those who are higher in rank than myself and whose experience is greater are a good many. Where then could they propose me? I simply follow in the crowd and if I get some little recommendation, well, I simply get it.

This speech of yours is too modest. The last time didn't you get a recommendation?

Yes; last time I got one.

What did you get last time?

Last time I got an Expectant Sub-district Deputy Magistrate

Then this time you certainly may be recommended for the rank of District Magistrate.

How can it be? This time if I can pass over a class and get recommended for an Expectant Assistant District Magistrate that will do very well.

And the number of recommendations, is there any limit to it?

There is a limit according to precedent. The total recommended should be twenty four, of whom nine may be for exceptional services and fifteen for ordinary services.

Yes. Then after all we must just wait the arrival of a despatch from the Board of Rites, and then we shall have to congratulate you.

I take advantage of all your auspicious words.

LXXXI

Are you back from Kirin this time ?

This time I have come back from Fêngt'ien.

In the spring of this year did you not go to Kirin ?

Precisely. It was to Kirin that I made an official trip. I was away a few days. Then as before I returned to Fêngt'ien.

I have been hearing lately about the colonising affair in Sanch'ak'ou in Kirin. Lately they have revised the regulations. Do you know if there is anything of the kind ?

There is something of the kind. When I went there they had just settled up the new rules.

What is the general drift of the regulations ?

This matter I must tell you from the beginning. When colonising first began, they established a Central Bureau and a Sub-Bureau to control matters connected with colonisation. Lately the yearly receipts from the land tax on the lands opened up have been insufficient for the expenses of the two bureaux. However now they have gone into the matter and find that there are three sources of profit. The first is from the produce of the soil. This is mainly grain. The last few years merchants have been commonly covertly buying it, and taking it over the frontier to sell. Nor has there been any means of stopping this. Now by the new rules they levy a measure tax and permit the merchants to purchase rice for transport over the frontier. The second possible source of gain is that as the place produces much grain merchants commonly make wine illicitly from the grain. This also is a thing impossible for the authorities to stop. By the present new regulations if any one wishes to set up a still to make wine he declares his intention, receives a licence to distil and pays a yearly tax. The third source of profit is that, hitherto, the miscellaneous products of the country have paid no likin. Now by the new rules all sorts of products have to pay duty. This is the general tenor of the revised regulations. If these three sources of income are developed the matters connected

with colonisation will be much simplified.

According to my view, to develop these three sources of profit is not so difficult. But in opening up these new lands the people got hold of are all from the vagrant class of other places. Good and bad are both there. Beside they have undertaken lately to open up a railway and the local officials will have enough to do to look after the place and keep the populace in order.

LXXXII

How many years did you live in Shanghai ?

I was going to and fro there a matter of five or six years.

What kind of a place do you think Shanghai is ?

Shanghai is in the first place a general trading centre. Merchants, Chinese and foreign, are very many, and the place is fine and busy. Ships from all nations lie there in tiers, and warehouses rise as thick as trees. Trade flourishes there in a manner not to be surpassed. People have flocked in there from every place inland till it is crowded. In it good things are indeed many, but bad things are really also many. At first the rules were excellent. Each inn had a circulating register and whenever a guest arrived, the people in the inn had to ask whence he came, and whether he intended to stay long, or whether he intended to remain there temporarily. These things were entered in a book every day. At night there was a fixed time for putting out the lights. These original regulations though they were good, yet in course of time it was inevitable that people got lax. But here the most difficult matter to manage is that many vagrant folk have come in from outside and among them are both good and bad. The rascallions among them open gambling hells and entice men to play, or they make plans to swindle people out of their money or they stir up men to institute lawsuits. If it is not these they egg on men to join in faction fights. Beside these there are a great many other wrong and illegal proceedings, dark

and difficult to discover. On the whole one may say there is no evil left undone; that is all about it. Now the Shanghai Chihhsien is very severe and sharp, and is exerting himself to reform the place. On one hand he has issued proclamations prohibiting the whole of those evils, and on the other has sent to find out and arrest these unemployed scamps. If local authorities could thus strictly reform things the few people who do not keep to their legitimate *métier* would be found out a little and would not dare to prowl about at their own sweet will.

LXXXIII

When a man likes to gamble he really suffers no little hurt. Granted that he is fundamentally a good man, as soon as he begins to play and his losses become heavy, his heart straight changes for the worse. I have a relative who came back last year from a post in the provinces. He told me he had a friend who was an expectant Chihhsien, awaiting employment in the provincial capital. The capital was some hundred *li* distant from his post. That friend of his had a servant, a very intelligent man and very steady. Really he had no fault, but was very reliable. Suddenly someone inveigled him into playing. He gained a little and lost much. First he pledged or sold or pawned his own clothing, and lost all that. Then he did not hesitate to steal his master's money and things, and so forth. This was found out by his master and he was discharged. Goodness knows in what terrible straits he was! But he began to get reckless. Knowing that his master was a good friend of my relative's he forged a letter from his master to the friend, saying that just then he had a pressing need for money and wished to borrow a hundred taels. He himself took the letter and went to my relative's post. My relative did not know he had been dismissed. As soon as he had opened the letter and glanced over it he saw it was to borrow a hundred taels. He thought to himself, that friend has always plenty of money, how comes it

that he suddenly wants to borrow a hundred taels from me? I do not know what pressing matter he can want to use it for. In his heart he half believed, half doubted. This being so he said to the servant, "Go home and tell your master that tomorrow I will send the money." The servant had no alternative but simply said "Yes" and went off. As soon as he had gone my friend felt quite doubtful, fearing the matter was not straight. So he wrote a letter asking whether there really was anything of the sort or not. Thereupon a reply arrived from his friend saying that the servant, because of gambling and theft, had already been dismissed, and that he had not written about borrowing money. The letter had been forged and he was about to inform the local officials, that they might arrest and punish the man. Then my friend understood that the servant had meant to swindle him. Happily by great care and caution he had not been swindled. Looking at this case one sees that the evils of gambling are not small.

LXXXIV

With whom are your Yard people at law?

With a Cantonese Cargo-boat Company. They laid a plaint against us.

Why did they lay a plaint?

It was this way. In our yard were two old boats lying in the Willow Bend Dock. A few days since, our Manager, Mr Li, sold these two boats to the Cantonese Cargo-boat Co. But he only received payment for one boat. Two days ago the company hired a foreman shipwright and a couple of men. They went and broke up one boat and intended to break up the second. Our Manager, Mr Li, hearing this story grew troubled and in the evening took some men and moved the boat to another dock. Next day the foreman with his men went to the dock with the intention of breaking up the boat. One look! The boat was not there. He told the company people without loss of time. Mr. Chou of the

company, said "Go at once and find the boat. If you do not find it you shall make it good." The foreman hearing this was much put about, and sought all over the place. Afterwards he heard that it had been moved by our yard people. He did not know that the company owed us the price of one boat. So he told the company that our yard people had stolen the boat. That Mr. Chou, hearing this, was very angry, wrote out a charge and laid the plaint at the Hsien's yamên, saying that our yard had stolen back a boat which we had sold. The Hsien sent a Weiyüan to look into the matter. He at once summoned Mr. Chou and our Manager Li for interrogation. Each side held it was right. Mr. Chou said that Manager Li should not have secretly stolen away a boat he had sold. Manager Li said Mr Chou had not paid for the boats in full and should not have hired men to break them up. The Weiyüan said, "You both are wrong". Turning to Mr. Chou he said "Since the price has not been paid in full, and yet you got men to break up the boats, you have acted hastily." Moreover he said to Manager Li, "If he had not paid the price of the boats, and yet wished to break them up, you ought to have first requested payment, and should not have secretly removed the boat. You have acted rashly. Now both of you go away, one will pay over the price at once, and the other will return the boat. I must thus settle up the case. This day each of you will square up his side and tomorrow both will come to the yamên to close the case".

This decision is really just and fair. Really both were in fault. What he said was quite right.

LXXXV

In cultivating this ten *mou* of garden of mine, do what I may every year I am sure to lose a good lot of melons and vegetables. This loss never seems avoidable. Lately someone stole a large quantity of vegetables out of the garden. My watchman searched right into his house and questioned him. Not only would he not

confess it, but talked about fighting. I told the watchman it was not worth fighting and brawling because a few vegetables were lost. If he would be more careful for the future, there was an end of it. But, look you, that sort of men, is terribly wanting in reason in what they say.

This one though he lacked reason, yet was not so very bad. When I was in the south there was a "firewood" island, very large and producing reeds. There were some half score of families living there who paid their yearly reed land tax, and gathered the reeds for sale. Suddenly, I do not know from where, came down a horde of robbers who cut down all the reeds and carried them off. They being many and the reedmen few, it was a case of the few unable to withstand the many, and the reedmen dared not provoke their anger. Afterwards the reedmen were in a sad position. All of them met to consult what should be done. They wanted to raise an island militia and made some rules. They got together a few militiamen and put their names to a general petition to the local authorities. As soon as they got their consent, they bought a few weapons and kept guard day and night. If any robbers came to steal away the reeds, they took the initiative and attacked them. If they captured any of the robbers they handed them over to the local authorities, and the officials punished them severely. Just think of it. Those few families in the first place spent their own money in buying the island so that they might cut the reeds every year and they had to pay the state taxes. The robbers had nothing to do with all this, but came as they liked and stole the people's reeds. Not only with the livelihood of those families did they interfere, but the revenue also suffered loss. Would you think that such wicked men still existed in the world?

LXXXVI

I wish to ask you something. I hear that people are saying that Woosung has been opened and made a trading port. How-

ever I do not know if this be true or not.

Why not true! That matter has been settled a long time. How is it you have only just heard of it?

It is really a month ago since I heard it first, but lately since there have been so many rumours, when one hears a little something one does not credit it. It is necessary among one's friends to make enquiry before believing anything.

That at any rate is not false. A few days ago, when I was in Shanghai, I heard of the discussion relating to the measurement of the concession. Some one said that the concession first decided upon had been enlarged. Some were saying how far it stretched to the south, and how far to the north, but I do not remember clearly. One way and another, as compared with the place originally decided upon, it was rather larger. As soon as the Nanyang Ta-ch'ên received the Peking telegram, he called the Shanghai Tao to the provincial capital to discuss the matter. After that he appointed an Expectant Taotai of Kiangsu to the Directorship of the General Office of Trade, to control the laying out of the port, the streets, roads and bridges and all the arrangement of the place. I also heard that in a month they would finish the surveying and making of plans and when this was all arranged the work would commence.

I think that the trade of the place, now that it is opened, will certainly go well.

By nature the place is a good port, and will not the trade in future daily gain and monthly flourish?

I have a Cantonese friend who has opened a store in Shanghai. The other day a letter from him came saying that if Woo-sung was opened to trade he wished to start business there. He reckoned upon getting me to go and assist him. But in my heart I am undecided whether it is better to go or not to go.

In my opinion it would be well to go. You are experienced in southern business, and at the moment you are in a vein of good luck. If you go for a few years, won't you make money?

You ought to know however, that though I make a good deal

outside, I also spend a lot and there is not much left.

You ought to think this way ; although you spend much yet after all it is better than gaining nothing,

That's true.

LXXXVII

I beg to ask one question. The two words "*chiao yi*" do they not mean the exchange of goods for goods?

Exactly; in ancient times the original idea was they used goods to exchange for goods. However at the present day one cannot certainly say that is so. Now the two words *chiao yi* convey the idea that goods are sold for money. Frequently there is written on the signboard of a shop the four words "*Kung p'ing chiao yi*". That only means that they carry on their buying and selling fairly and justly. If one really thought that it was exchange of goods that would be too obstinately antique.

I understand this part of it; but in your country have you not the sort of business known as barter?

There is; but not much. Probably outside the Wall, where the Chinese trade with the Mongols, they make great use of barter. For example, places outside the wall like Lamamiao, Uliasutai, Kobdo, and Kiakhta, in these great places, our Shansi merchants sell some little tea and mixed goods, which, outside the frontier, are exchanged for Mongol native goods which are imported into the interior and sold. Also in Peking are two places which do a Mongol trade. However all the shops are in the hands of Pekingese. One place is not far outside the Anting Gate. There is a street and there are several shops and so on, where they have ready all the things for the use of the Mongols. Every year the Mongol Princes and Dukes whose turn it is, come to Peking. Their followers bring goods from beyond the frontier. They live in that place, and exchange their native produce for some few articles of our make to take away outside. That place is called the *Wai-kuan*. There is another place inside the *Hatamên* at

the end of Legation Street, along the canal by the Chung-yu canal bridge, on the west side of the road. There is a street with several shops. Their speciality is the Mongol business, the same as in the *Waikuan*. When the Mongols come, some live there. That place is called the *Li-kuan*. In the summer there is nothing going on in these two places, but when winter comes and the Mongols arrive, they must be pressed with business. One may say that every year they do half a years business.

Yes. What sort of things do the Mongols bring for sale?

They bring in various sorts of furs, felt, mushrooms, cream. There are also a few musk-deer, *pa'o* deer, pheasants, hares, antelopes, and what not. So you see doing that sort of outside business, though it cannot be reckoned entirely barter, yet it does not fall far short of the old fundamental meaning of the words, "*chiao yi*."

LXXXVIII

This year in the spring it was reported that your Government wished to borrow money from the people, bonds to be issued by the Board of Revenue. I have not heard whether this has come off or not.

It has been already settled.

How many bonds has the Hu Pu issued? What is the value of each?

In all a million bonds have been issued by the Hu-pu. They are called the Chao-hsin Bonds and each bond is for one hundred k'u-p'ing taels.

What is the annual interest? Is there any fixed time to repay the principal?

The annual interest is five per cent: the term is twenty years when both principal interest and will be repaid.

I have heard that what the Hu-pu received, was sycee of full touch. What is in common use among the people, is Sungkiang silver or foreign dollars. If any of the people wished to lend

money to the Government, they had to get full touch sycee to hand over to the Board.

It was not necessary to take all that trouble. The people also could pay over either their common Sungkiang silver, or foreign dollars to the Board, only adding enough for the quality.

Has the Board already got the bonds made and issued?

They are not yet made and issued.

Then have they commenced operations?

They have put out notices that operations have commenced.

Since they have begun, and the bonds are not yet made, if at this moment, people wish to lend, the officials will not at once have bonds ready for them. How then ought they to act?

For the present it has been arranged thus. If any of the people are willing to lend to the Government, before the loan bonds are ready, there will be issued to him by the officials a sealed receipt. After the bonds are ready the receipts will be exchanged for bonds.

Yes. Then any one, whether of the official or mercantile classes, may buy these bonds.

Yes: from Princes, Dukes, Ministers, Officials of all kinds and grades, down to the common people, all can buy these bonds.

But I do not know what funds they will use hereafter to repay these loans.

I hear it has been already sanctioned to repay the loans from the Land tax, the Salt tax, and the Likin.

Once this custom is started, if the Government hereafter suddenly wants money, it will be much better to borrow from our own people than to borrow from foreigners.

Yes, indeed.

LXXXIX

Why did you lay a plaint against the Shêngho hong?

Who told you that?

Never mind who told me; is there such a thing or not?

What we laid a plaint against was the camel agency, not against them.

What was the beginning of it all?

I will tell you the rights of it. Within this month all our goods have arrived, so we called Li Lao-hêng of the Wanshun camel agency and arranged with him for the hire of five hundred camels. Just a few days ago Li Lao-hêng came and told us he feared that he could not get together five hundred camels, and asked whether four hundred would do. We replied by asking if four hundred were enough, why should we hire five? Beside in the contract was written five hundred camels, and he had better get them together quickly and not come hindering us at the last moment. Afterwards Lao-hêng came again many times, always saying he could not muster five hundred camels. We said there is the contract, and the bargain money has been paid. Now you say you cannot collect so many camels. Where is the reason in that? He said though so many are written down in the contract, yet if it came to being impossible to collect so many, would we take his life? We replied "Yes". But the truth is that some one had told us that Ch'ên Pao-shan, of the Shêngho hong, made a secret arrangement with Li Lao-hêng to let the Shêngho hong have a hundred camels at a tael more each. When I heard this, I got to the bottom of my patience and went to the yamên and laid a plaint against Li Lao-hêng. At once the yamên summoned Li Lao-hêng and asked him why he had not acted according to the contract. He first said generally that only few camels had come in, so he could not get them. After this, the official said "You tell the truth and say to whom else you have also supplied camels, or I will punish you". Then Li Lao-hêng got frightened and came out with the name of the Shêngho hong. He said that Ch'ên Pao-shan had begged him so deathly hard to make him consent to let the Shêngho hong have a hundred camels, and that he had given him a little more camel hire. Bit by bit the whole truth came out. The official then sent for Ch'ên Pao-shan and gave him a wiggling in public. He also told us to pay Li Lao-

hêng fifty taels less camel hire by way of a fine. We prayed the official to be kind enough to pardon him and afterwards the official decided to fine him ten taels to go to the soup kitchen fund. And so the case was closed. Now do you not think that our plaint was laid against the camel agency? I have never brought any charge against Ch'ên Pao-shan. How can he say that I have laid a plaint against him?

But it was not he who told me that you had laid a plaint against him. It was an employé in the hong who said you had laid a plaint. Now I have heard the circumstances of the case though you did not bring a charge against Ch'ên Pao-shan yet in a round about way you did bring a suit against him.

XC.

In this world it is not difficult matters that are to be feared; it is the lack of a capable man. Formerly when I was in business you must know, there was a certain Huang Big Belly, manager of the T'ient'ai hong.

Exactly. I have heard speak of him, but never saw him. He was famous in our hong as a clever fellow.

That's as may be. He really had ability. He really was more than clever, and in his heart was very terrible. No one was more high-handed than he in managing things. One year, in autumn, just as the time came to forward goods, all the boats on the river amounted to some forty or fifty, and all had been hired by the T'ient'ai hong. All were exclusively engaged to them, and they had given them bargain money, and nobody could get hold of any. On the river only remained about half a score worthless old tubs. Goods arriving by land had all arrived. The warehouses were crammed full. At last it became serious, not being able to hire boats. You can tell whether I was anxious or not. The assistants, everyone of them were of course, worried. Some said, we must take half a score of T'ientai's boats by force, load them and go. If they want to make a fight of it, then we

will fight with them. I told them that was not the way. If they did that, Huang Big Belly would certainly not fight with them. He would go to law with us and in court make himself out in the right. We should certainly lose the suit. Others said we ought to get hold of half a score boat masters, secretly give them a little extra freight, and get them to load our cargo and go. I said, that plan also will not succeed. They have made the exclusive agreement and they have given them the bargain money. If they take our cargo aboard and go, Huang Big Belly will sue the boat masters. As soon as the boat masters are summoned to the yamên we shall also have to go to give evidence. That suit we should also lose. I said, you need not bother about it, I will think out some scheme. Such being the case I went to the T'ientai hong and saw Huang Big Belly. I said, "I wish to borrow something from you." He said, "Anything whatever, if I have it you can borrow it". I said that was as it ought to be. I said "If I came to borrow what you had not, wouldn't that put you in a hole?" Then I said, "All our goods have arrived, but I cannot hire boats to forward them; you have rather too many boats in your hong, could you lend us fifteen to load our cargo? What do you think?" When he heard this he looked a little disconcerted. He said, "Though we have a good many boats yet our goods will soon be all here and I fear if we let you have them it will hinder our own business." I said, "Our goods will go quickly. As soon as unladen we will send back the boats. It will not hinder you." He said, "There is no help for it. I will let you have fifteen boats and done with it. As soon as the unlading is done, send them back quickly." I said, "Of course." So he at once lent us fifteen boats, and we loaded our cargo and sent it off. Afterwards when the thing was done and we reckoned up the freight, it was not very much. After that I asked Huang Big Belly to a dinner and thanked him. And so the thing was ended. If I had listened to the assistants' way of managing the affair, shouldn't I have been afraid of a lawsuit?

XCI

We two, on a former occasion were talking about the Chao-hsin Bonds issued in your country by the Hu Pu to borrow money from the people. You told me generally the mode of managing this and I understand it pretty well. Yesterday I happened to meet a friend, one of your countrymen, and he began about this. What we on the former occasion did not reach fully, in that subject, he told me carefully so that I understand it better.

What was it he told you about in greater detail?

He said the Hu Pu had established a bureau especially to control the Chao-hsin Bond business.

Exactly. I have also heard this. But that bureau, so far, most likely, has not been established.

Not yet established. At present, they have temporarily borrowed the north archive room of the Hu pu, to carry on the business. When the bureau is completed, they will move over. The business in connection with the receipt of money and issue of bonds is carried on there. They say that in Peking there are five remittance banks and four large cash banks which have undertaken to manage the receipt of moneys for the Chao-hsin Bonds. Whatever moneys there are, are handed over to these nine houses, and by them passed on to the Hu pu. That friend also mentioned that if they hand in Peking taels, for every hundred they must make up the weight by six taels four mace, which is equivalent to one hundred Kuping taels. If they pay in dollars they are reckoned according to the market rate. It is not allowed to the banks to raise or lower the rate. Every month the days for receiving money and issuing bonds are the third, thirteenth, and twentythird, these three days. If the money is paid into the banks to be passed on to the Board, the money must be paid in three or five days in advance in order to avoid any delay when the time draws near to issue the bonds. This is what my friend told me of the regulations for the Chao-hsin bonds.

What your friend has told you about this subject, is a good deal more in detail than what I said to you before.

XCII

I have heard that your tea exported abroad has been less these last few years than it was formerly. What is the reason?

Hitherto I have given no attention to the tea business, and do not know much of its details. But according to my idea, it is because of late years India has been exporting tea, and of course our tea export lessens.

I have also heard that Indian tea as compared with yours, has a richer flavour, and therefore foreign merchants in your country buy less of yours to send abroad.

This I have never heard. I suspect the richer flavour of that tea is mostly on account of the soil.

What you say is the same as I used to think. But afterwards I enquired of a friend in a tea hong and, would you believe it? it is not so.

Then what is the reason?

According to what the tea merchant said, India uses machinery in the manufacture of tea and thus can make a richer flavour in the leaf. Only with machinery there must also be human labour. That labour is not in looking after the machinery; it is in making the flavour. Beside this there must be rolling and firing machines and also one must understand the chemical principles of producing the flavour. This is a very difficult part of the process. Also one must have the very best mode of cultivation, because the rich flavour of the tea is from the richness originally in the leaf. If the leaf is withered and weak, then, given the very best of chemical flavour producer, he certainly cannot take the leaf, which before the operation has no rich flavour, and by means of machinery bring out a flavour. Hence one must first know how the Chinese have heretofore planted tea and then one can know whether the method is the best or not. If the method of cultivation is not the best, then they should imitate the Indian method. If they continue in the old way, and do not find some means to improve, I am afraid that your tea will not be able to compete successfully with the Indian.

You are right. What you say is so.

XCIII

Yesterday in conversation with your relative, we got upon the subject of the export of tea lately to foreign countries. It has much decreased. According to what your relative said, India, these few years since, not only has planted tea, but also by the use of machinery brings out a rich flavour. This was really hearing something I had not heard before. He also said that China, if it did find some means to find out the method of growing tea, and did not use machinery to make tea well, it was to be feared could not successfully compete with India. What he said in this respect really had perfect reason in it. But, as I think, if it is a question of purchasing a complete outfit of machinery, and engaging a chemist, the capital must be large. This is one difficulty. Beside this it must be investigated whether China has the best method of cultivating. If she has not then she ought to imitate the Indian mode. The changing of an old method to a perfectly new is not a matter to be done in a moment. This also is a difficulty. Thinking over all this it is no easy matter to make the change.

The two difficulties you have mentioned are indeed not easy to overcome, but men and money can accomplish all things. There is nothing they cannot do. In the business world when one reckons upon a gain lasting forever without fail, one of course does not spare capital to ensure business. As to changing the mode of cultivation of tea, that is only a matter for investigation, and spending a little money and labour, and one can get success. Moreover in Foochow there is already a Tea Improvement Coy. established as a public company. The shares were publicly subscribed for. If it develops anew the trade, what fear is there that anything may fail? But there is yet another difficulty, and a thing not easy to change. This even my relative does not know much about. I have heard that foreigners say that your duty and

Likin are too heavy. It is difficult to thoroughly change the rules and therefore the capital in the tea trade does not avoid some little handicapping. If they do not devote their best and truest efforts to retaining the tea business, they will not reap the advantage from the tea trade. Truly this would be a regrettable thing.

XCIV

To-day when you saw your chief what important public business did you talk about?

We did not say anything of very great importance. Half of it was mere small talk. But we talked about the reforms that should be made. I said, toward everything under the sun it is best to be liberal. We must select the good and follow that up. From the date of our first intercourse with other nations, and the opening of trade, the manufactures of foreigners have been getting more and more numerous and more wonderful. We people in the East, as we are firmly conservative in keeping our old methods, do not know the word liberal. Whenever there is anything new those people hasten step by step who shall be first. But we, in easy going fashion, gradually drop behind. Large consequences are involved in this, Talking of Western methods, some are very important and ought to be at once imitated. There are also some not very important, and they can be followed at leisure. Those who are always at books and inexperienced in modern affairs, as soon as they hear speak of any change at once begin to put forth a tremendous lot of criticism and discussion. If it is not this to be feared, then it is that to be anxious about. They never reflect that human nature is the same everywhere. The method which in one country produces no end of benefit, how can it, being transported to our country, produce a lot of injury? When they talk in this way is it not empty chattering? Take for example steamers and railway carriages. They are simply carts and boats, only they can take more and heavier cargo, and accommodate many passengers, and they are much quicker than

other carts and boats. It is evident that they are advantageous. How can one say they are harmful? Then there are the telegraphs; they are very convenient. If there be any matter of importance there is nothing more convenient. As to foreign rifles and cannon, those are things the Government cannot do without a single day. In the old days we in the East, when we went into battle, used long spears and great halberds, bows and arrows and swords. Now we use Western-made rifles and cannon, more effective than ever, and handy beyond comparison. If in the battle-field we should use our old-fashioned weapons to match those more effective tools of war, there would be no need to await the engagement. We should know at once who would win and who would lose. Therefore, at the present day we cannot but adopt wholly new methods. Then we may defend our state and keep our people safe. If there be any old conservative feeling left of unwillingness to reject the old and take up the new, then misfortune is really to be feared. My chief said, well now the spirit of change is abroad and many understand that if we do not soon make a change we cannot fitly administer the country. From thistime forward, the introduction of novelties will be much easier than before. We just talked a little time in this way and then parted.

XCIV

Two years ago I went to the capital of your country, Tokio. I stayed only a few days there but I saw that on the streets everywhere were policemen and the policemen were efficient, keeping everything in order and very zealous in their duty. They really were worthy of respect. But I do not know by what department those policemen were controlled. I would beg of you to tell me.

Certainly. Just listen to me. In our Tokio there is established an Inspectorate of Police at the head of which a high official, who is the Chief Commissioner of Police. That yamén controls

a great many things. The officials also are not few. I could not tell you in any reasonable time all about it but only give you a general description. He whom I mentioned just now, the Chief Commissioner of Police, is Chokunin kwan appointed by the Emperor, just like the *T'ang-kuan* in your *yamêns*. Under him are twenty seven Inspectors, and one Chief Police Surgeon, a Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, and three Inspectors of Prisons, all of those appointments are Soninkwan (reported to the throne), just as in your country are the Ssu-kwan (*tsung-pan*, Secretaries). Below these are Sergeants of Police (Police clerks) Police Surgeons, Prison Clerks, Prison Superintendents and Head Firemen; in all four hundred and fourteen men. These are all Hannin-kwan (subordinates), like the lower Ching-kwan (sub-directors) in your *yamêns*. The Chief Commissioner of Police controls all the Police Stations, Fire Brigades and Prisons of the Tokio Prefecture. Again all this is under the Minister of the Interior.

How many police stations are there in Tokio.

There are twenty three and one water police station in addition; under those police stations, according to the districts are sub-offices. Under the sub-offices also, according to districts, are beats.

Yes. Really it is arranged very perfectly. And now if in any place there be a theft, or quarrel, or damage to the road, and such unforeseen matters, presumably the affair is taken up and settled by the police.

Exactly. It belongs to the police to settle it.

I have noticed that the policemen all look after districts very honestly, so that there are not many crimes. Beside this, as is evident they have a well organised and respect-inspiring look.

XCVI

I beg to ask whether your country now uses silver or silver dollars?

In olden days the whole country used silver. In the reign

of Tao-Kuang the various countries of the west began to trade in the south, and the provinces of Kuangtung, Kiangsu and Chekiang used both foreign dollars and silver. Afterwards the north was opened to trade and began to use foreign money.

The silver which your country used, is it divided into first and second class ?

It is divided. In the market what is commonly used is all Sungkiang silver. Each ingot has a weight of four taels, five or six mace. Some are of five taels weight. That is inferior silver. What the Government uses is pure silver. That is full touch sycee. The pure silver is in ingots (shoes) of fifty taels. It is called fang-ts'ao. This is the highest quality of silver.

How many qualities are there of foreign silver ?

At first Spanish dollars were used in the south, called pillar dollars. The touch was rather high. Now they are seldom seen. Afterwards in trade they used Mexican dollars called "eagle" money. The touch, as compared with pillar dollars, was rather lower. Formerly there was also Japanese trade silver. This was current in the same way as "eagle" money. Lately has come money coined in India. This also is current in the same way as "eagle" money. Beside these there is the Russian rouble. Its weight is much less than that of "eagle" money, and its value is also very different. Now there are also dollars coined by our own country. The value is the same as the "eagle" money. Speaking generally one may say that at present our country uses silver, foreign money, and the dollars coined by our own Government. All these may be used.

I suppose the money in the treasury is *yüan pao* ; is it made by the Hu-pu ?

It is not made by the Hu-pu. That is made solely for the Government by the assayer. On the ingots they make, are chiselled the words Lufang as a « chop ». If there is any fault in that silver only the Lufang is responsible. Hence the silver of official payments is very reliable, and can be used fearlessly as free from fault.

XCVII

I wish to ask for information about a certain subject. In the old days did your country use the same sort of silver as ourselves ?

Yes, our country, in olden times used silver, and also gold. Only the shape of that silver was perhaps not the same.

What shape was it ?

Some was elliptical and some oblong, there were silver bars, gold bars. There were also round "drops" of silver.

When did the new shape of coins come into use ?

Since the time of the general reform they have changed to coined money. The first made was trade money. After that they made dollars. Now they have changed to gold money, so that dollars are no longer used.

The gold coins are of what value ?

Some of one dollar, some of five dollars, and some of ten.

Then the silver money is no longer used ?

It is still used. There are fifty cent pieces, twenty cent pieces, ten cent pieces, and five cent pieces.

How many sorts of copper money are in use ?

Copper money is of three kinds. There are two cent pieces, one cent pieces, and also half cent pieces. On the copper coins are characters. On the two cent pieces is engraved "fifty are worth one dollar". On the cent pieces, "one hundred are worth one dollar". The half cent pieces bear the words "two hundred are worth one dollar." The value is constant, neither rising nor falling.

This plan of creating a fixed value really is perfect. Not only can banks make no squeeze on it, but even in buying small things, if you give the silver, there cannot be any irregularities in calculating the exchange as high or low. Beside it saves trouble and leads to no discussion.

And hence when in the first place they established this rule

it was in order that hereafter, the out-growth of a lot of abuses should be avoided.

That is so. There are also notes used in your country; of what values are they?

There are some of five dollars and some of one.

As to those notes, are they current throughout the whole country?

The whole country can use them. I will also tell you something else that will set your mind at rest. Our notes are never forged, nor are there any bank failures.

This is still more convenient

XCVIII

I beg to ask if you have also banks.

We have many who do the banking business. But we do not really call them *yün hang*, we distinguished them as remittance agencies, and silver banks, for their business is the same as that of silver dealers.

Are they private establishments or official?

They are all private.

In a general way what sort of business do they carry on?

As for the remittance agencies, they specially manage the remitting of money between the capital and the provinces. Whether it be official funds or private moneys, they manage it all, and live upon the commission. There are also moneys remitted to the Board of Revenue the payment of which is arranged officially. There are also purchases of degrees or purchases of appointments, and the sums for these, which must be paid into the Board, can be paid into the remitting agencies, and the agency will receive them and hand them into the treasury. In addition to these there are many wealthy people who have money deposited in the remittance agencies. They give the depositors a receipt, and pay them interest every month. The remittance agencies allow others the use of this money and from it make a

little gain. With respect to what the banks do that is same sort of business as the remittance agencies, only they buy and sell silver as well.

Do the agencies and banks issue notes?

Yes, they issue notes. All the notes that we use are issued by the banks.

And the silver notes, can they be used everywhere?

Oh no. Each place uses its own notes. If Peking notes are taken down to Tientsin, then they cannot be used. These are not so convenient as yours.

Indeed. For how many taels are the notes?

There are hundred tael notes, fifty tael, thirty tael, twenty and ten tael notes. There are also five tael, four, three, two and one tael notes.

But there is a sort of business on a smaller scale than that of the agencies and banks, isn't there?

There is. These are cash shops. The cash shops only deal in silver. There are also wealthy people who deposit a thousand or more taels in the cash shops, or perhaps a few hundreds. But they are not equal to very large transactions. There are also cash shops in which another trade is carried on as in the case of the Shansi men in Peking who have cash shops and also sell opium. These are called cash and opium shops. Some deal in wine. These are called cash and wine shops.

Can they also issue notes?

They also can issue notes. What they issue are cash notes, not tael notes.

For how many tiao are the cash notes?

Fifty, thirty, twenty and ten tiao; there are also five, four, three, and two tiao notes.

Indeed.

XCIX

When your countrymen open remitting agencies or banks, is there any sum deposited in the yamên as a security?

There is no sort of security deposited in the Yamèn.

Is any one from the official classes sent to inspect the state of the business ?

I have never heard tell of any official being sent to examine into the state of affairs.

The banks opened in our country all have fixed rules. For example, the managers of the Nippon Bank and of the Industrial Bank are both deputed by the Government to superintend their business. Other private banks although they are self-managed, yet inspectors are appointed to look into their affairs. Moreover, when one opens a bank there must be a certain sum deposited in the Yamèn. That is called a guarantee fund. Those who carry on banking business in your country, since there is no guarantee money in the Yamèn, what guarantee is there in this sort of business ?

Every hong which starts as an agency, or bank, or cash shop in our country, is guaranteed by so many other hong in the same line of business. After this they can begin.

Is it necessary that the guaranteeing hong draw up and sign a bond ?

That is of course.

In that case, if the agency, or bank, or shop fails, or if they make away with the deposits, or if they fail to meet their liabilities and cannot redeem their notes, must the guarantors make up the loss among them ?

According to rule all the guaranteeing hong must bear the loss *pro rata*. But whether they do so or not I cannot say.

Then although there are guarantors, it is not so secure as depositing money in the Yamèn.

You are right.

Is it then that you have no banks established by Government ?

I hear that lately the Government has established a bank. But I do not very well know the rules of it. I know that for the last few years at each of the open ports there have been Customs official banks which issue notes, but they are only to issue the

salaries of the officials and employees. These notes are in great favour in the market. Unfortunately they are not many and are difficult to get hold of.

In my opinion it would be excellent if your Government would establish banks and issue notes, which would be current throughout the country. Not only would it save trouble and be convenient, but it would get rid of many irregularities.

That is quite true.

C

I hear your wheat harvest this year is excellent.

This year's harvest I estimate will be better by far than those of late years.

Very good. What about the rice fields?

The rice fields, as far as can be seen, are also better than last year's. I hear that your wheat harvest this year is also very good.

Yes; that is not far off it. Though one cannot say that this year's prospect is quite perfect, yet, on the whole, it is eight or nine tenths.

The "great" harvest also is not amiss, eh?

That seems certain to be better than the wheat harvest.

This year not only will both our countries have good harvests, but I see the papers say that all the countries in the world have uniformly good harvests.

That is very good; at present the price of grain has already fallen somewhat, and I think after autumn it will certainly fall still lower.

After autumn is over the grain will stand in piles like hills. No fear that the price of grain will not fall.

Well, I want the Great Father to give some consecutive years of good harvests and the markets will show signs of movement.

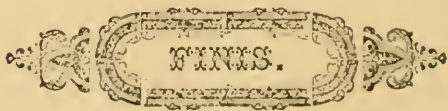
Naturally it will be so. If things are like the last few years, with short harvests and the price of grain rising and everything dear, and all sorts of business and handicrafts drooping and the people finding it very difficult to get along—if one sees another turn of that sort of thing come round, it will be really frightful.

Tilling the fields is man's main occupation. It only wants a

few years of abundance to see all sorts of business begin to move along. But if we get a hard year, then the middle classes must devote all their earnings to getting food to eat. When grain is dear, then the surplus over after buying food is simply nothing either to buy this or pay for that. Then business of every kind how can it not go slowly? In my opinion there are two things in the world, one is what we must have every year, and the other is what we must not have in a century.

Tell me what it is we must have , and what it is we may not have.

People look upon food as Heaven. Abundance is what we must have every year. If there come a poor year, it is as if Heaven were falling. The people cannot live in comfort. There is a common saying "A man's life concerns Heaven". War is the thing we must not have once a century . When war begins it injures so many living things. That is most of all to be grieved for. In time of war the people cannot live in peace and enjoy their substance, and their sufferings are indescribable. Therefore they yearn for peace in the world and plenty of grain. There is no greater blessing than that.



VOCABULARY I.

(The Roman numerals refer to the Exercises, the ordinary figures to the columns.)

<i>A mei ssû té lang</i>	阿 姆 斯 得 郎	Armstrong	LX : 5
<i>Ai⁴ hsi</i>	愛 惜	To care for	LI : 14
<i>An¹ chih</i>	安 置	To arrange	XXXIII : 14
<i>An chih jén²</i>	安 置 人	The staff	XXXIII : 16
<i>An fén⁴</i>	安 分	Dutiful	LI : 2
<i>An¹ cho</i>	按 着	Like	XXXVII : 6
<i>An li³ shuo</i>	按 理 說	Strictly speaking	XXIII : 9
<i>An han² cho</i>	暗 含 着	To give an impression	LXVIII : 14
<i>An⁴ mei</i>	暗 昧	Secret (evil sense)	LXXXII : 10
<i>Ao⁴ shang</i>	懊 喪	Grieved	XXX : 11.
<i>An ti⁴</i>	暗 地	Secretly	LXXXIV : 14
<i>Ch'a⁴</i>	差	To differ	XXXIII : 7
<i>Ch'a¹</i>	差	To differ from	XLIII : 3
<i>Ch'a⁴</i>	差	Different	LXXXVIII : 14
<i>Ch'a² ch'ien</i>	茶 錢	A present of money	XIX : 14
<i>Ch'a hang²</i>	茶 行	Tea line	XCI : 2
<i>Ch'a² wén</i>	查 問	To enquire	LXXXII : 6
<i>Ch'a² yen⁴</i>	查 驗	To examine	XIII : 4
<i>Chai¹ chieh</i>	齋 戒	Jour maigre	XIX : 2
<i>Ch'ai³</i>	跣	To follow up (a case of theft, etc.)	LXVII : 11.
<i>Ch'ai¹</i>	差	Official business	LXXXI : 2
<i>Ch'ai¹</i>	拆	To pull down	LVI : 7
<i>Ch'ai¹</i>	拆	To break up	LXXXIV : 5
<i>Ch'ai¹ hui</i>	拆 毀	To break up	LXXXIV : 15
<i>Ch'ai¹ k'ai</i>	拆 開	To open	LXXXIII : 10
<i>Ch'ai¹ shih</i>	差 使	Office	XXIV : 5
<i>Chan⁴</i>	佔	To hold (shares)	LXVI : 5
<i>Chan¹ ch'ien²</i>	瞻 前	To look ahead	XLI : 6
<i>Chan⁴ fang</i>	棧 房	Warehouse	XXXIII : 8
<i>Chan⁴ fang</i>	棧 房	Storehouse	V : 10

<i>Chan⁴ fang</i>	棧房	Store LVI : 4
<i>Chan⁴ fei⁴</i>	棧費	Storage fee XXXI : 4,6
<i>Chan hsien⁴</i>	展限	To extend (time) LXXXVIII : 18
<i>Chan¹ jan</i>	沾染	To catch LXIV : 11
<i>Chan³ pu⁴</i>	展布	To spread VIII : 13
<i>Chan³ pu⁴</i>	展布	To show off XXVIII : 4
<i>Chan¹ t'iao²</i>	毡條	Blankets XXXVIII : 16
<i>Chan¹ tzü</i>	毡子	Felt LXXXVII : 18
<i>Chang³</i>	長	To increase LVI : 6
<i>Chang³</i>	長	To increase XCVII : 11
<i>Chang¹</i>	帳	Document XXXIII : 3
<i>Chang¹ ch'êng</i>	章程	Rules XIII : 6
<i>Chang¹ ch'êng</i>	章程	Conditions LIV : 16
<i>Chang chu³</i>	帳主	Creditor XLII : 4,5
<i>Chang chu³ tzu</i>	帳主子	Creditors LXV : 10
<i>Chang chü² tzu</i>	帳局子	Money-lender LXII : 6
<i>Chang ku³ shou² hsi</i>	掌故熟習	Ripe scholar LXXIII : 5
<i>Chang kuei⁴ ti</i>	掌櫃的	Manager XIV : 7
<i>Chang³ lao⁴</i>	長落	Rise or fall XL : 15
<i>Chang¹ lo</i>	張羅	To prepare XII : 6
<i>Chang⁴ shang</i>	帳上	In the counting house XXXIII : 14
<i>Chang⁴ tzu</i>	帳子	Curtain LIII : 10
<i>Ch'ang² ch'i</i>	長崎	Nagasaki VI : 6
<i>Ch'ang fang¹</i>	長方	Oblong XCVII : 3
<i>Ch'ang² jén²</i>	長人	Permanent employes XXXIII : 14
<i>C'hang³ tzu</i>	廠子	Store LXXVIII : 1
<i>Ch'ang² yüan²</i>	長圓	Oval XCVII : 3
<i>Ch'ang² yüan²</i>	長圓	Elliptical XCVII : 3
<i>Chao¹</i>	招	To call LXXXI : 3
<i>Chao¹ chao¹ lo hou</i>	着着落後	To gradually drop behind XCIV : 5
<i>Chao chi²</i>	着急	Worried LIV : 4
<i>Chao chi³</i>	著急	Vexation : worry XI : 2
<i>Chao chi²</i>	著急	Worry LXII : 17
<i>Chao chi²</i>	著急	To be worried XI : 10

<i>Chan chiao³</i>	站脚	Foothold	XXIX : 2
<i>Chao ch'i²</i>	招齊	All subscribed	XXXIII : 13
<i>Chao⁴ chien⁴</i>	召見	To go to Court	XXXIV : 13
<i>Chao⁴ fei⁴</i>	照費	Licence fee	LXVI : 11
<i>Chao hsiang kuan³</i>	照相館	Photographer's	X : 3
<i>Chao¹ p'ai¹</i>	招牌	Notice board	XIX : 12
<i>Chao¹ p'ai¹</i>	招牌	Signboard	LXXXVII : 3
<i>Chao¹ shang¹</i>	招商	To invite	XXXI : 9
<i>Chao shang chi² la²</i>	著上急了	Has got into a fix	XI : 3
<i>Chao té chien¹</i>	照得見	To reflect	LIX : 10, 13
<i>Chao³ ti⁴ fang²</i>	找地方	To find a seat	XXV : 3
<i>Chao t'o³</i>	招妥	To have obtained subscriptions	XXXI : 12
<i>Chao t'o³</i>	招妥	To have obtained subscriptions	XXXII : 11
<i>Ch'ao² t'ing²</i>	朝廷	The Court	XXXVIII : 15
<i>Ché² chü⁴ hua⁴</i>	這句話	This sentence	XXVIII : 1
<i>Ché²</i>	轍	Rut	XXVIII : 3
<i>Ché²</i>	摺	Lease	LVI : 13
<i>Ché² t'ü¹</i>	摺子	Statement	XXVI : 7
<i>Ch'é chou³</i>	掣肘	Hindrances	I : 5
<i>Ch'é fang²</i>	撤防	To relax vigilance	XII : 9
<i>Ch'é⁴ hui¹</i>	撤回	To cancel	XLIII : 14
<i>Ch'é ts'ao¹</i>	撤操	Dismissed (mil.)	LVIII : 1
<i>Chén⁴</i>	陣	Battle	XCIV : 13
<i>Chén¹ cho¹</i>	斟酌	To consult	XI : 3
<i>Chén¹ cho¹</i>	斟酌	To discuss	XXXI : 17, XXXII : 1
<i>Chén¹ cho¹</i>	斟酌	To discuss	XXXIII : 16
<i>Chén⁴ fa¹</i>	陣法	System	LVIII : 11
<i>Chén⁴ liang²</i>	賑糧	Charity grain	XL : 12
<i>Chén¹ wèn¹</i>	斟問	To enquire	LXXXIII : 15
<i>Chéng⁴</i>	掙	To gain	XXXI : 5
<i>Chéng⁴</i>	掙	To gain	LXXXVI : 16
<i>Chéng¹</i>	爭	To contest	XCIII : 10
<i>Chéng⁴</i>	掙	To live upon	XCVIII : 5
<i>Chéng³</i>	整	Exactly	XXXI : 10

<i>Chèng¹</i>	徵	Levy	XLIX : 5
<i>Chéng³ ch'í</i>	整齊	Complete	LXXI : 14
<i>Chéng ch'ien²</i>	掙錢	Gain money	LI : 8
<i>Chéng⁴ chih</i>	政治	Mode of government	III : 2
<i>Chéng⁴ chih²</i>	正直	Upright	LXXIII : 10
<i>Chéng⁴ ch'ih¹</i>	掙吃	To get food	LI : 14
<i>Chéng⁴ ch'uan¹</i>	掙穿	To get clothing	LI : 14
<i>Chéng hsien¹</i>	爭先	To surpass	XCIV : 5
<i>Chéng⁴ k'ò</i>	正課	Licence fee	XXXII : 9
<i>Chéng¹ lí⁴</i>	爭利	To compete	XXII : 7
<i>Chéng² lí</i>	整理	To improve	XCII : 16
<i>Chéng shéng⁴</i>	爭勝	To compete	XCH : 16
<i>Chéng¹ shou¹</i>	徵收	To levy	LXXXI : 10
<i>Chéng³ tun</i>	整頓	Reform	L : 12
<i>Chéng³ tun</i>	整頓	To improve	LXI : 4
<i>Chéng³ tun</i>	整頓	To reform	LXXXII : 12
<i>Ch'èng² an</i>	成案	Precedent	LXXX : 17
<i>Ch'èng an⁴</i>	呈案	To put in legal	LXXVIII : 13
<i>Ch'èng² ch'ih</i>	城池	City	LI : 9
<i>Ch'èng² hsiao</i>	成效	Success	XXXIX : 9
<i>Ch'èng² hsiao</i>	成效	To succeed	L : 14
<i>Ch'èng² hsiao</i>	成效	Success	LXXI : 11
<i>Ch'èng² hsiao</i>	成效	Success	LXXV : 5
<i>Ch'èng¹ hu</i>	稱呼	To call	XLIV : 8
<i>Ch'èng² jan²</i>	誠然	True	XXXIII : 4
<i>Ch'èng kung¹</i>	成功	To succeed	XCH : 11
<i>Ch'èng pan⁴</i>	承辦	To undertake	XCI : 8
<i>Ch'èng¹ pên³</i>	成本	Capital	XXI : 3
<i>Ch'èng² pên³</i>	成本	Capital	XXXI : 8
<i>Ch'èng¹ pên³</i>	成本	Capital	LXVI : 5
<i>Ch'èng² t'ü²</i>	呈詞	Statement	LXXXIV : 11
<i>Ch'èng² wén²</i>	成文	To make (much) money	XXXI : 6
<i>Chí⁴</i>	寄	To forward	XLVI : 5
<i>Chí²</i>	急	To be worried	XLIII : 12

<i>Chi²</i>	急	To be worried	LXXXIV : 9
<i>Chi¹</i>	飢	Hunger	LI : 2
<i>Chi²</i>	極	Extreme	LII : 5
<i>Chi¹</i>	記	To remember	LXXXVI : 7
<i>Chi²</i>	極	Extreme	XCVII : 18
<i>Chi²</i>	吉	Auspicious	LXXX : 19
<i>Chi ch'ên²</i>	忌辰	<i>Dies non</i>	XIX : 2
<i>Chi¹ ch'í</i>	機器	Machinery	XXXVII : 5
<i>Chi¹ ch'í</i>	機器	Machinery	XXXVIII : 8
<i>Chi ch'í chü²</i>	機器局	Arsenal	LXI : 1
<i>Chi³ pí chang⁴</i>	幾筆帳	How many bills ?	XLII : 3
<i>Chi jan¹</i>	既然	Since	XLIV : 3
<i>Chi jan²</i>	既然	Since	LIV : 14
<i>Chi ku³</i>	集股	Subscriptions (for stock)	XXXI : 9
<i>Chi² k'u</i>	疾苦	Sufferings	LXIII : 2
<i>Chi² kuan</i>	籍貫	Native place	XXI : 9
<i>Chi² la</i>	極了	Extremely	I : 9
<i>Chi¹ mi</i>	機密	Secret	LVII : 5
<i>Chi¹ nien</i>	記念	Souvenir	LIX : 5
<i>Chi² ssü</i>	急死	To worry to death	XLIII : 4
<i>Chi t'ang⁴</i>	幾邊	Several times	LXII : 8
<i>Chi¹ tsai</i>	記載	To record	LXIII : 5
<i>Chi³ tui</i>	擠對	To push : to “corner”	LI : 3
<i>Chi³ tui</i>	擠對	To corner	LII : 9
<i>Chi²</i>	齊	Together	LVI : 13
<i>Ch'í² chéng</i>	齊整	Complete	IV : 9
<i>Ch'í¹ ch'êng²</i>	七成	70 %	XLII : 4
<i>Ch'í ch'ui¹</i>	起初	Firstly	XXX : 3
<i>Ch'í² ch'üan</i>	齊全	Complete	XXXVIII : 3
<i>Ch'í¹ hsiang⁴</i>	氣象	Appearance : air	IV : 5
<i>Ch'í¹ hsiang</i>	氣象	Look	LXXII : 7
<i>Ch'í¹ hsiang</i>	氣象	Aspect	LXXII : 7
<i>Ch'í³ hsiéh¹</i>	起卸	To unload	LXXII : 6
<i>Ch'í³ sé</i>	起色	An appearance of beginning	{ LXXI : 6 { LXV : 14

<i>Ch'ì shén¹</i>	起身	To start	XLVII: 5
<i>Ch'ì² tsai</i>	奇災	Calamity	XL: 17
<i>Ch'ì t²'n⁴</i>	其次	The next	XXXIII: 9
<i>Chia¹</i>	加	To add	LVI: 8, 14
<i>Chia¹ ch'ien</i>	價錢	Price	XXXVIII: 8
<i>Chia¹ chü</i>	傢具	Furniture : Fittings	X: 5
<i>Chia¹ chü</i>	傢具	Furniture	XXXI: 8
<i>Chia¹ chü</i>	傢具	Furniture	XXXIII: 11
<i>Chia jén²</i>	家人	Servant	LXXXIII: 4
<i>Chia² mi</i>	甲米	Rations to soldiers	XXXV: 10
<i>Chia pan ch'uan²</i>	夾板船	Sailing ship	LXIV: 3
<i>Chia pên³</i>	價本	Prime cost	XXXVII: 9
<i>Chia pì³</i>	假比	For example	LVII: 6
<i>Chia² tai³</i>	夾帶	To smuggle	XII: 12
<i>Chia¹ tai⁴</i>	夾帶	To smuggle	XIV: 8
<i>Chia³ ti</i>	假的	Forged	XCVII: 17
<i>Chia³ ti</i>	假的	False, forged	XCVII: 17
<i>Ch'ia ch'iao³</i>	恰巧	Luckily	XXX: 6
<i>Chiang¹</i>	講	To explain	LXXII: 13
<i>Chiang¹</i>	講	To explain	LXXXVII: 3
<i>Chiang¹</i>	降	To send down	LXXI: 13
<i>Chiang³</i>	獎	Reward	LXXX: 1
<i>Chiang¹ ch'ang²</i>	疆塲	Battle-field	XCIV: 14
<i>Chiang ch'ing²</i>	講情	Generous	LVI: 15
<i>Chiang³ chin</i>	講究	The best way	XVII: 9
<i>Chiang³ chin</i>	講究	Complete	LXIV: 8
<i>Chiang³ ch'in²</i>	講求	{ To reform To improve	{ XXXVII: 12 (XXXVIII: 1
<i>Chiang³ ch'in²</i>	講求	To improve	XXXIX: 8
<i>Chiang³ ch'in</i>	講求	To improve	XL: 3
<i>Chiang³ ch'in²</i>	講求	To search	XCIV: 16
<i>Chiang³ ch'in</i>	講求	To reform	LXI: 7
<i>Chiang³ hsü</i>	獎叙	To reward	LXXX: 2
<i>Chiang lai²</i>	將來	Will (future)	XLII: 14

<i>Chiang lai²</i>	將 來	In future	L : 13
<i>Chiang lai¹</i>	將 來	In future	LVI : 6
<i>Chiang li³</i>	講 理	Correct	LVI : 15
<i>Chiang li¹</i>	講 理	Reasonable	LXII : 13, 14
<i>Chiang³ yao</i>	講 要	To offer	LXXXV : 3
<i>Ch'iang²</i>	强	Better	XXX : 15
<i>Ch'iang²</i>	强	Better	LAAVI : 17
<i>Ch'iang²</i>	强	Better	C : 1
<i>Ch'iang²</i>	强	Strong	LXIII : 10
<i>Ch'iang³</i>	牆	Wall	LAAVI : 6
<i>Ch'iang³</i>	搶	To rob	LII : 10
<i>Ch'iang tan¹ tʃũ</i>	槍 彈 子	Cartridges	XIV : 11
<i>Chiao¹</i>	叫	To raid	LAVIII : 3
<i>Chiao¹</i>	叫	To cause	ACH : 9
<i>Chiao chang¹</i>	交 仗	To engage in battle	XCIV : 15
<i>Chiao ch'ang³</i>	教 場	Drill ground	LVIII : 1
<i>Chiao¹ chi¹</i>	交 際	Intercourse	I : 4
<i>Chiao¹ chi</i>	交 際	Intercourse	LXXIII : 10
<i>Chiao¹ chi</i>	交 際	Intercourse	ACIV : 3
<i>Chiao¹ chi</i>	交 際	Intercourse	III : 1
<i>Chiao¹ chi chih tao¹</i>	交 際 之 道	An understanding	III : 9
<i>Chiao³ chia</i>	脚 價	Freight	XL : 9
<i>Chiao¹ chieh</i>	交 接	Intercourse	III : 2
<i>Chiao¹ ch'ing</i>	交 情	Friendly	X : 8; 10
<i>Chiao¹ ch'ing</i>	交 情	Friendliness	XLII : 11
<i>Chiao¹ ch'un</i>	交 出	To pay up	XXXII : 12
<i>Chiao hang²</i>	脚 行	Transport agents	XIII : 6
<i>Chiao¹ hsi</i>	教 習	Professor	II : 8
<i>Chiao¹ hsi</i>	教 習	Professor	LXXIII : 4
<i>Chiao¹ hsiün</i>	教 訓	To instruct	LII : 6
<i>Chiao¹ hua</i>	教 化	To civilise	LII : 1, 4
<i>Chiao¹ ko₂</i>	軋 轆	Confusion	XII : 12
<i>Chiao¹ p'ai</i>	交 派	To order	LXIX : 2, 15
<i>Chiao¹ p'ai</i>	交 派	To order	LXX : 5

<i>Chiao shang shou²</i>	交上手	To engage in fight	LIII : 18
<i>Chiao¹ shé¹</i>	交 涉	Intercourse	XLVIII : 9
<i>Chiao¹ shé⁴</i>	交 涉	Intercourse	ALIX : 2
<i>Chiao¹ té huang</i>	焦得慌	To be anxious	XC : 7
<i>Chiao¹ yí¹</i>	交 易	Barter	LXXXVII : 1
<i>Ch'iao² chien</i>	瞧 見	To see	LX : 3
<i>Ch'iao¹ k'ai</i>	撬 開	To prise open	LXVII : 2
<i>Ch'iao¹ liang²</i>	橋 梁	Bridge	LXXXVI : 9
<i>Ch'iao¹ mai</i>	蕎 麥	Buckwheat	XXXV : 4
<i>Ch'iao³ miao</i>	巧 妙	Marvellous	XXXVIII : 9
<i>Ch'iao³ miao</i>	巧 妙	Ingenious	XLI : 12
<i>Ch'iao¹ t'ŭ</i>	鞘 子	Sheath	LIX : 9
<i>Chieh¹</i>	解	To forward	XLIX : 5
<i>Chieh³</i>	解	From	LXXI : 3
<i>Chieh³</i>	解	From	LXVIII : 3
<i>Chieh¹</i>	戒	To enforce caution	XLIII : 14
<i>Chieh¹</i>	接	To receive	LXXXVI : 8
<i>Chieh¹</i>	屆	To reach	LXXX : 5
<i>Chieh¹ chi</i>	接 濟	To assist	AAV : 8. 9
<i>Chieh¹ chi</i>	接 濟	To help	XL : 12
<i>Chieh¹ fang</i>	街 坊	Neighbours	LIII : 17
<i>Chieh¹ k'uan³</i>	借 款	Loan	LXXXVIII : 16
<i>Chieh² kuo</i>	結 果	To end up with, to become	LXIV : 15
<i>Chieh¹ lien</i>	接 連	Connected	LXI : 6
<i>Chieh² liu²</i>	截 留	To retain	XXXVI : 14
<i>Chieh mèn¹</i>	解 悶	Drive dull, care away	AMII : 2
<i>Chieh¹ shao</i>	介 紹	To introduce	XXV : 13
<i>Chieh¹ t'ŭ²</i>	藉 詞	Excuse	LV : 14
<i>Chien¹</i>	鐫	To engrave	ACVII : 9
<i>Chien chierh¹</i>	漸 漸 兒	Gradually	XXXIX : 11
<i>Chien chih² ti</i>	簡 直 的	Simply	XXVII : 18
<i>Chien³ chih ti</i>	簡 直 的	To proceed (fig.)	XXVIII : 7
<i>Chien¹ ku</i>	堅 固	Strong	XL : 6
<i>Chien¹ ku</i>	堅 固	Hard	LXXV : 4

<i>Chien¹ kuan³</i>	兼管	To control in addition to..	XLVIII : 7
<i>Chien¹ kuan³</i>	兼管	To control in addition to..	XLIX : 10
<i>Chien¹ kuan³</i>	監管	To look after	LXXIX : 7
<i>Chien liao⁴</i>	減料	To skim	LXXVIII : 2
<i>Chien³ pien</i>	簡便	Quick	LXXV : 8
<i>Chien⁴ shih</i>	見識	Knowledge	XLI : 1 : 2 : 3
<i>Chien⁴ shih</i>	見識	Knowledge	XLI : 14
<i>Chien shou¹</i>	歉收	Short harvest	C : 9
<i>Chien t'ien¹</i>	見天	Daily	XVIII : 1
<i>Chien t'ien¹</i>	見天	Every day	XVII : 9
<i>Chien t'ien¹</i>	見天	Every day.	LXIV : 10
<i>Chien¹ yü</i>	監獄	Prison	XCv : 9
<i>Ch'ien²</i>	錢	Mace	XCvi : 5
<i>Ch'ien² lu</i>	前路	The person who commissions the middleman, the other fellow	LIV : 2 : 14
<i>Ch'ien¹ shé⁴</i>	牽涉	To involve	XXVI : 6
<i>Chih³</i>	止	Only	XXXIX : 7
<i>Chih¹</i>	織	To weave	XXXVII : 1
<i>Chih²</i>	值	Value	LVI : 11
<i>Chih⁴ ai</i>	窒礙	Hindrances	LXXI : 12
<i>Chih⁴ ai</i>	窒礙	Obstructions	LXXI : 12
<i>Chih⁴ ai</i>	窒礙	Difficulty	XCH : 15
<i>Chih ch'ang³</i>	指掌	Easy : Simple	LXIII : 11
<i>Chih² chao</i>	執照	Certificate	XXXVI : 14
<i>Chih¹ Chiang</i>	織匠	Weaver	XXXVII : 5
<i>Chih hao³</i>	至好	Quite good, thorough'y good	LXIV : 1
<i>Chih i²</i>	制宜	To shape one's course	XL : 2
<i>Chih⁴ k'uai</i>	至快	At the quickest	LIV : 10
<i>Chih² li i pei³</i>	直隸以北	To the north of Chihli	V : 8
<i>Chih¹ ma</i>	芝蔴	Sesamum	XXXV : 5
<i>Chih⁴ mai</i>	置買	To buy	LXXXV : 13
<i>Chih⁴ ming</i>	職名	Card	LXIX : 6
<i>Chih shao³</i>	至少	At the least	LIV : 12
<i>Chih¹ tao</i>	知道	To know	XIII : 3

<i>Chih to¹</i>	全 多	At the most	XVII : 6
<i>Chih¹ tsao¹</i>	織 造	To weave	XXXVII : 6
<i>Chih¹ tsao</i>	製 造	To manufacture	(XXXVII : 12, XXXVIII : 1)
<i>Chih¹ tsao¹</i>	製 造	To make	XXXVIII : 8
<i>Chih¹ tsao¹</i>	製 造	To construct	LIV : 5
<i>Chih tsao chü²</i>	製 造 局	Factory	XXXVII : 4
<i>Chih tsui¹</i>	治 罪	To punish	XIV : 14
<i>Chih¹ tsui¹</i>	治 罪	To punish	LX : 11
<i>Chih tsui¹</i>	治 罪	To punish	LXXXV : 12
<i>Chih tsui¹</i>	治 罪	To punish	LXXXIII : 17
<i>Chih¹ yü</i>	至 於	With regard to	XIV : 10
<i>Chih¹ yü</i>	至 於	With respect to	LXXI : 10
<i>Chih¹ yü</i>	至 於	With regard to	XCIV : 12
<i>Ch'ih chung¹</i>	持 重	Responsible	XLI : 7
<i>Ch'ih k'uei¹</i>	吃 虧	To lose	XXXVIII : 11
<i>Ch'ih pu shang¹</i>	吃 不 上	Underfed	LI : 2
<i>Chin³</i>	緊	Strict	LXVIII : 1
<i>Chin¹ chih³</i>	禁 止	Prohibited	LX : 1
<i>Chin "</i>		To stop	LXXVI : 14
<i>" "</i>		To stop	LXXXI : 9
<i>" "</i>		To prohibit	LXXXII : 12
<i>" chüch²</i>	絕	" "	LXXVI : 12
<i>Chin hsin¹</i>	盡 心	To do one's best	XXIX : 11
<i>Chin lai²</i>	近 來	Lately	II : 1
<i>" "</i>		"	XXXIII : 4
<i>Chin¹ shan¹</i>	盡 善	Excellent	XCVII : 12
<i>Chin shéng³</i>	晉 省	To go to the provincial capital	LXXXVI : 8
<i>Chin tao la hsin¹ la</i>	盡 到 了 心 了	Done all we could	LIV : 15
<i>Chin t'ui liang nan²</i>	進 退 兩 難	In a fix	VIII : 9
<i>Ch'in¹ ch'ai¹</i>	欽 差	Commissioner, ambassador	VIII : 11
<i>" "</i>		Commissioner	XXVI : 7
<i>Ch'in¹ ch'i</i>	親 戚	Relatives	XVII : 4, 7
<i>" mi</i>	密	Thick-as friends.	II : 11

<i>Ch'in¹ ping¹</i>	親兵	Personal guard	LVIII : 8
<i>Ching¹ ch'iao</i>	精巧	Clever	XXXVIII : 9
<i>Ching¹ ch'iao</i>	精巧	Ingenious	XXXVIII : 5
<i>Ching³ chih</i>	景致	Scenery	IX : 17
<i>Ching¹ fei</i>	經費	Maintenance	L : 10
<i>Ching¹ fei</i>	經費	Expenses	LXXIX : 14
<i>Ching¹ kuan³</i>	經管	To be in charge of	XXIV : 14
<i>Ching¹ kuan³</i>	經管	To control	LXXXI : 6
<i>Ching¹ li</i>	經理	To administer	L : 13
<i>Ching¹ lien</i>	經練	To gain experience.	LXIV : 6
<i>Ching¹ lun²</i>	經綸	To right things	XXVIII : 4
<i>Ching¹ ming</i>	精明	Clever	VI : 12
<i>Ching¹ ming</i>	精明	Well-informed	XXV : 11
<i>Ching¹ ming</i>	精明	Intelligence	XXVIII : 11
<i>Ching¹ t'ung¹</i>	精通	Thoroughly learned	LXXIII : 9
<i>Ching¹ t'ü</i>	竟自	Unexpectedly	LIV : 3
<i>Ching¹ t'ü</i>	鏡子	Mirror	LIX : 10
<i>Ching¹ y'ing</i>	經營	To plan	XXI : 12, XXII : 6
<i>Ch'ing chang¹</i>	清帳	To settle up	X : 9
<i>Ch'ing¹ ching</i>	清靜	Clean and quiet	XLVI : 14
<i>Ch'ing¹ ch'u</i>	清楚	Clear	LXXXIV : 19
<i>Ch'ing² hsing</i>	情形	Circumstances	III : 7.
<i>Ch'ing² hsing</i>	情形	Conditions	XVII : 2
<i>Ch'ing² hsing</i>	情形	Circumstances	LXIII : 4
<i>Ch'ing² i</i>	情誼	Friendliness	III : 3
<i>Ch'ing² i</i>	情誼	Friendliness	XXIV : 6
<i>Ch'ing² i</i>	情誼	Friendliness	XXIV : 10
<i>Ch'ing¹ k'u</i>	清苦	Poor	XXIV : 5
<i>Ch'ing¹ pau</i>	清班	Of Hanlin rank	XXX : 16
<i>Ch'ing tsao³</i>	清早	Early	VI : 3.
<i>Chin¹ ching</i>	究竟	Finally	III : 4
<i>Chin¹ ching</i>	究竟	Finally	XX : 8
<i>Chin¹ ching</i>	究竟	After all	XXX : 17
<i>Chin¹ ching</i>	究竟	After all	XLVIII : 2

<i>Chiu³ ch'ung²</i>	九重	Palace LXIII : 11
<i>Chiu shou rh³</i>	就手兒	At the same time XLV : 11
<i>Chiu⁴ shou rh</i>	就手兒	At the same time XLVI : 6
<i>Chiu⁴ yüan</i>	救援	To help XL : 17
<i>Ch'iu chih⁴</i>	求治	Improve the administration LXIII : 8
<i>Ch'iu⁴ t'ien</i>	秋天	Autumn II : 2
<i>Ch'üung² chi²</i>	窮急	Pressure of poverty LII : 11
<i>Ch'üung² k'u³</i>	窮苦	Poor LII : 5
<i>Choi¹</i>	拙	Dull, LXXVII : 9
<i>Ch'o⁴ ch'o⁴</i>	綽綽	Ample LV : 13
<i>Ch'o ch'o yü yü²</i>	綽綽有餘	Enough and to spare LV : 13
<i>Chou¹</i>	周	Complete LXIII : 4
<i>Chou ch'ang³</i>	粥廠	Soup kitchen LXXXIX : 19
<i>Chou¹ tao</i>	周到	Complete VI : 11. 12.
<i>Chou¹ tao</i>	周到	Properly LIII : 7
<i>Chou⁴ yeh⁴</i>	晝夜	Day and night LXXX : 8
<i>Ch'ou²</i>	愁	Grief XCIII : 13
<i>Ch'ou¹ chüan¹</i>	抽捐	To levy LXXIX : 5
<i>Ch'ou² hua</i>	籌畫	To devise means XI : 6
<i>Ch'ou² mi</i>	稠密	Thick, populous. LXXXII : 4
<i>Ch'ou¹ shou¹</i>	抽收	To collect LXXIX : 7.
<i>Ch'ou¹ yin</i>	抽引	To pull out XCI : 14
<i>Chu¹</i>	諸	All LXXX : 9
<i>Chu⁴</i>	駐	To reside LVIII : 7
<i>Chu⁴</i>	鑄	To cast XCVI : 11
<i>Chu⁴</i>	鑄	To mint XCVI : 11
<i>Chu⁴ cha²</i>	駐劄	Resident XXXIV : 4
<i>Chu⁴ cha¹</i>	駐紮	To reside LXIX : 2
<i>Chu⁴ chieh</i>	註解	To annotate LIV : 7
<i>Chu fang² ti</i>	住房的	Tenant LVI : 2
<i>Chu³ fu</i>	囑咐	To enjoin upon LXIV : 7
<i>Chu² i</i>	主意	Decision XXVI : 16
<i>Chu³ jên</i>	主人	Master LIII : 11
<i>Chu⁴ la</i>	住了	To stay IV : 2

<i>Chu² pi³</i>	主筆	Editor	VII : 14
<i>Chu pi³ ti</i>	主筆的	Editor	LXIII : 6
<i>Chu¹ tien¹</i>	豬店	Pig dealer's	XX : 5
<i>Chu³ t'oi¹</i>	囑託	Importunity	LII : 3
<i>Chu⁴ tsao⁴</i>	築造	To construct	LXXI : 6
<i>Chu tsung¹</i>	豬鬃	Bristles	XXXVI : 5
<i>Ch'u¹</i>	出	To pay	LXII : 12
<i>Ch'u²</i>	除	To remove	XLI : 4, 5
<i>Ch'u¹ ch'an</i>	出產	To produce	XXXV : 1, 2
<i>Ch'u¹ ch'an</i>	出產	To produce	XXXVIII : 3
<i>Ch'u¹ ch'an</i>	出產	To produce	XXXVII : 4
<i>Ch'u¹ ch'an</i>	出產	Produce	LXXXI : 8
<i>Ch'u² fang</i>	廚房	Kitchen	XXXIII : 10
<i>Ch'u³ fèn</i>	處分	To punish	XXVI : 9
<i>Ch'u³ fèn</i>	處分	Punishment, responsibility	LXVII : 19
<i>Ch'u k'ou³</i>	出口	To export	XXXVI : 2
<i>Ch'u ming²</i>	出名	In his name	LXXVIII : 7
<i>Ch'u shih³</i>	出使	Envoy	LXXIII : 8
<i>Ch'u tao³</i>	出倒	To sell	X : 1.
<i>Ch'uai³ mo</i>	揣摩	To guess	XXXVII : 2
<i>Chuan¹</i>	賺	To gain	XCVIII : 8
<i>Chuan ch'ien²</i>	賺錢	To gain	XXXVII : 3
<i>Chuan¹ kuan³</i>	專管	To devote special attention to	XVIII : 5
<i>Chuan¹ kuan³</i>	專管	To look after	XXXI : 2
<i>Chuan³ ta²</i>	轉達	To transmit	LIV : 14
<i>Ch'uan²</i>	傳	To summon	LVI : 12
<i>Ch'uan²</i>	傳	To summon (a witness)	LXXVIII : 15
<i>Ch'uan² Chiang</i>	船匠	Shipwright	LXXXIV : 4
<i>Ch'uan i¹</i>	穿衣	To dress	XL : 1
<i>Ch'uan pu shang¹</i>	穿不上	Underclad	LI : 2
<i>Ch'uan shén¹</i>	船身	Hull	XL : 5
<i>Ch'uan wu¹</i>	船塢	Dock	LXXXIV : 2
<i>Ch'uan² yen²</i>	傳言	Report	LXXIX : 2
<i>Ch'uan² yen²</i>	傳言	Report	LXXIV : 8

<i>Chuang¹</i>	裝	Laden	LX : 3
<i>Chuang¹ chia</i>	莊稼	Harvest	C : 4
<i>Chuang¹ huang</i>	裝潢	Ornamented	LIX : 9, 11
<i>Chuang¹ p'ien¹</i>	撞騙	To swindle	LXXXII : 10
<i>Chuang¹ p'ien¹</i>	撞騙	To swindle	LXXXIII : 18
<i>Chuang¹ shih¹</i>	撞事	Swindle	XXXIII : 4
<i>Ch'uang¹ hu</i>	窗戶	Window	LXVII : 2
<i>Ch'ui fêng¹</i>	吹風	To spread a report	LXVIII : 3
<i>Chun³</i>	准	Sanctioned	LXVIII : 9
<i>Chun³</i>	準	Certainly	XC : 11
<i>Chun³ jih¹ tzu</i>	準日子	Fixed day	XXIII : 14
<i>Chun³ pei</i>	準備	To prepare	XL : 17
<i>Ch'un¹ t'ien</i>	春天	Spring	IV : 1.
<i>Chung¹</i>	中	To succeed	XXX : 5
<i>Chung¹</i>	重	To give weight to	XLII : 15
<i>Chung¹ ch'ing² i chi³</i>	衆擎易舉	{ "Many hands make light work" XXIV : 8	
<i>Chung¹ lu erh ti</i>	中路兒的	Middle quality	LIX : 7
<i>Chung¹ t'ang</i>	中堂	Grand Secretary	LXXIII : 3
<i>Chung¹ ti¹ ti</i>	種地的	Cultivator	LXXII : 3
<i>Ch'ung¹ tang¹</i>	充當	To fill	LXXIII : 6
<i>Chü²</i>	局	Department	LXXI : 13
<i>Chü²</i>	局	Bureau	LXXI : 13
<i>Chü¹</i>	聚	To assemble	LXXXV : 9
<i>Chü² ch'ai¹</i>	局差	A post in a bureau	XXVIII : 5
<i>Chü¹ hui</i>	聚會	To meet	LVII : 12
<i>Chü¹ jan</i>	居然	Obstinate	XI : 7
<i>Chü¹ jan</i>	居然	Suddenly	LXXII : 8
<i>Chü² mien</i>	局面	Scheme	XXXI : 15
<i>Chü² mien</i>	局面	Frontage	X : 5
<i>Chü¹ ni</i>	拘泥	To rigidly adhere to	XCIV : 16
<i>Chü¹ shou³</i>	拘守	To persistently retain	XCIV : 4
<i>Chü¹ t'ing²</i>	居停	Patron	XII : 6
<i>Chü¹ t'ing²</i>	居停	Patron	XXVI : 6

<i>Ch'ü</i> ¹	區	Place	LXXII : 16
<i>Ch'ü</i> ³ <i>ch'u</i>	取出	To draw	XLVII : 15
<i>Ch'ü</i> ⁴ <i>hua</i>	趣話	Joke	XXIV : 9
<i>Ch'ü</i> <i>pao</i> ³	取保	Security, guarantor	LXXVIII : 20
<i>Chüan</i> ¹	捐	To subscribe	L : 8
<i>Chüan</i> ³	捲	To roll	XCII : 10
<i>Chüan</i> ¹ <i>hsiang</i>	捐項	Price of a post	XCVIII : 5
<i>Ch'üan</i> ²	全	Totally	LVI : 18
<i>Ch'üan</i> ² <i>huo</i> ²	全活	Keep alive	XL : 12
<i>Ch'üan</i> ² <i>lien</i>	全臉	Complete	XXIX : 11
<i>Ch'üan</i> ² <i>shih</i>	權勢	Influence	LXIII : 7
<i>Ch'üeh</i> ¹	缺	To lack	XCIV : 13
<i>Ch'üeh</i> ⁴	確	True	LXXXVI : 2
<i>Ch'üeh</i> ⁴	確	True	LXXXIX : 10
<i>Chün</i> ¹	均	Equally	LXVI : 5
<i>Chün</i> ¹ <i>chan</i> ¹	均霑	All permeating	XXIV : 8
<i>Chün</i> ¹ <i>ch'i</i>	軍器	Weapons	LXI : 2
<i>Chün</i> <i>huo</i> ³	軍火	War material	LIV : 5
<i>Chün</i> <i>huo</i> ³	軍火	Ammunition	LVIII : 12, LX : 6.
<i>Chün</i> <i>huo</i> ³	軍火	Ammunition	LX : 1
<i>Chün</i> ¹ <i>shang</i> ⁴	君上	Ruler	LXIII : 1
<i>Chün</i> ¹ <i>wu</i>	軍務	War	XL : 10
<i>Ê</i> ⁴ <i>té</i> <i>huang</i>	餓得慌	Starving	LII : 8
<i>Ê</i> ¹ <i>tien</i>	恩典	Grace.	LXXVIII : 18
<i>Êrh</i> ³ <i>mu</i>	耳目	Eyes and ears	LXIII : 4
<i>Fa</i> ²	罰	To fine	LXXXIX : 19
<i>Fa</i> ³	法	Method	LIV : 6
<i>Fa</i> ³	法	System	LXI : 5
<i>Fa</i> ⁴ <i>wên</i>	法文	French	LV : 7
<i>Fa</i> ¹	發	To issue	XCI : 1
<i>Fa</i> ¹ <i>ch'u</i>	發出	To issue	XLI : 8
<i>Fa</i> <i>ts'ai</i> ²	發財	To become wealthy	XLVII : 9
<i>Fa</i> <i>ts'ai</i> ²	發財	To make money	LXVI : 1
<i>Fa</i> ¹ <i>tung</i>	發動	To move	LXXII : 15

<i>Fan' chin'</i>	犯禁	Contraband	XIII : 12
<i>Fan chin'</i>	犯禁	Illegal	LXVIII : 4
<i>Fan chin'</i>	犯禁	Prohibited.	LX : 1
<i>Fan fa³</i>	犯法	To commit crimes	LI : 15
<i>Fan chuang¹ t'ü</i>	飯莊子	Restaurant	XVII : 10
<i>Fan kuan³ t'ü</i>	飯館子	A restaurant	XVI : 2
<i>Fan' fan'</i>	泛泛	Thoughtlessly, lightly (spoken)	XXVIII : 1
<i>Fan² hua²</i>	繁華	Busy	IV : 11
<i>Fan² shêng</i>	繁盛	Flourishing	LXXII : 16
<i>Fan² shêng</i>	繁盛	Busy	LI : 7
<i>Fan' mai'</i>	販賣	To trade	LX : 1
<i>Fan³ tao</i>	反倒	Reversed	XXX : 3
<i>Fan' yi</i>	繙譯	Translate	VII : 8
<i>Fan yi kuan¹</i>	繙譯官	Interpreter	LXIX : 9
<i>Fang ch'i'</i>	房契	Deeds	XI : 11
<i>Fang² ch'ien</i>	房錢	Rent	LVI : 2
<i>Fang tsu'</i>	房租	Rent	LVI : 9
<i>Fang tung¹</i>	房東	Landlord	LVI : 10
<i>Fang³ chao⁴</i>	仿照	Accordingly	L : 7
<i>Fang³ fu</i>	彷彿	To resemble	V : 10
<i>Fang³ fu</i>	彷彿	To seem	LXXVII : 9
<i>Fang³ hsiao</i>	仿效	To imitate	XLI : 7, 8
<i>Fang³ hsiao</i>	仿效	To imitate	XXXVIII : 11
<i>Fang'</i>	放	To allow	LXIX : 3
<i>Fang hsin'</i>	放心	Unfearingly	LXVIII : 12
<i>Fang hsin'</i>	放心	To be at ease (mentally)	XXVII : 16
<i>Fang hsin'</i>	放心	Without anxiety	XCVI : 17
<i>Fang hsing²</i>	放行	To release	XIII : 5
<i>Fang¹ pien</i>	方便	Advantage	I : 7
<i>Fang¹ pien</i>	方便	Convenient	XCVIII : 13
<i>Fang ts'ao²</i>	方槽	Small "shoe"	XCVI : 7
<i>Fang² pei</i>	防備	To be on guard	XXIX : 2
<i>Fang² pei</i>	防備	To guard	LXXVII : 15
<i>Fang³</i>	訪	To find out	LXXXII : 13

<i>Fang³ cho</i>	訪着	To unearth	LIV : 4
<i>Fei t'u²</i>	匪徒	Rebels	LXXXV : 7
<i>Fei⁴ wu</i>	廢物	A wastrel	XXVII : 8
<i>Fei chieh³</i>	費解	To require explanation	LIV : 8
<i>Fei hsin¹</i>	費心	Thanks	XII : 4
<i>Fei hua⁴</i>	費話	Dispute	XCVII : 14
<i>Fei shih⁴</i>	費事	Bother	LXXXVIII : 8
<i>Fei shou³</i>	費手	Large undertaking, big job	LIV : 10
<i>Fèn¹ chieh</i>	分解	To explain	XXII : 4
<i>Fèn¹ fa</i> 分發	To get nominated to a province		XXVIII : 4
<i>Fèn¹ fa</i>	分發	Appoint to a province	VIII : 4
<i>Fèn¹ fèn¹</i>	紛紛	In a body	XXVIII : 6
<i>Fèn¹ hsin¹</i>	分心	To think for me	XXVI : 15
<i>Fèn¹ hsin¹</i>	分心	To distract	XLIII : 5
<i>Fèn⁴ liang</i>	分兩	Weight	XCVI : 12
<i>Fèn¹ pien</i>	分辯	To explain	LVII : 14
<i>Fèn¹ shèn¹</i>	分身	To get away	XXIII : 3
<i>Fèn¹ fu</i>	吩咐	To order	LIII : 11
<i>Fèng¹</i>	豐	Abundant	C : 5
<i>Fèng¹ shou¹</i>	豐收	Full harvest	C : 11
<i>Fèng⁴ ch'èng</i>	奉承	To compliment	XXVII : 19
<i>Fèng fang³</i>	奉訪	To look for	LV : 1
<i>Fèng k'én³</i>	奉懇	To request	XLIV : 1
<i>Fèng k'én³</i>	奉懇	To receive kindness	LIV : 1
<i>Fèng yüeh¹</i>	奉約	To engage, to invite	XII : 13
<i>Fèng⁴ lu</i>	俸祿	Salary	XXI : 6
<i>Fèng mi³</i>	俸米	Rice given to officials	XXXV : 10
<i>Fèng¹ ch'í</i>	風氣	Change, reform	XXXVIII : 17
<i>Fèng¹ ch'í</i>	風氣	Mores : habits	LXIV : 7
<i>Fèng¹ ch'í</i>	風氣	Custom	LXXXVIII : 17
<i>Fèng¹ ching³</i>	風景	Scenery	IX : 3, 14
<i>Fèng¹ hua</i>	風化	Moral advance	LXXVI : 15
<i>Fèng¹ shèng</i>	風聲	Rumour	LVII : 7
<i>Fèng¹ su</i>	風俗	Customs : ways	XVI : 1

<i>Fèng¹ su</i>	風俗	Morals, customs	III : 2
<i>Fèng¹ ho²</i>	封河	Closing of river	XLVIII : 14
<i>Fu⁴</i>	副	Outfit : set	XCH : 5
<i>Fu ch'ing¹</i>	付清	To pay in full	LXXXIV : 15
<i>Fu hsien²</i>	賦閒	Idle	XLIV : 7
<i>Fu mu kuan¹</i>	父母官	Prefects and magistrates	LII : 1
<i>Fu⁴ tsu</i>	富足	Wealthy enough	XXII : 2
<i>Fu yin² t'ü</i>	付銀子	To pay	XXIX : 5, 7
<i>Fu⁴ yü</i>	浮餘	Surplus	XXIV : 13
<i>Hai⁴</i>	害	Harm	XLI : 3
<i>Hai⁴ ch'u</i>	害處	Disadvantage	XCIV : 11
<i>Hai p'a⁴</i>	害怕	To fear	LXXXIX : 15
<i>Hai tai ts'ai⁴</i>	海帶菜	Seaweed	LXXIV : 6
<i>Han²</i>	寒	Cold	LI : 2
<i>Han³</i>	喊	To call	LIII : 17
<i>Han² ch'én</i>	頤(舍)礮	"Chewing grit", unpleasant	XI : 10
<i>Han wén²</i>	漢文	Chinese	LIV : 6
<i>Hang² chan⁴</i>	行棧	Warehouse	XXIX : 2
<i>Hang² shih</i>	行市	Market	XXVII : 6
<i>Hao² lí²</i>	毫釐	Hair's breadth, minute quantity	III : 3
<i>Hao² pu hsiang kan</i>	毫不相干	Not the least to do with	XVI : 13
<i>Hao³ chí²</i>	好極	Excellent	XVI : 14
<i>Hao³ ch'u</i>	好處	Advantage	XI : 12
<i>Hao³ ch'u</i>	好處	Advantage	LXIII : 5
<i>Hao² shou³</i>	好手	Smart men	XXXIII : 15
<i>Hao² shou</i>	好手	Good hand	LV : 4
<i>Hao² shou³</i>	好手	Clever man	XC : 3
<i>Hao yung² i</i>	好容易	Pretty easy, eh ?	XLII : 2
<i>Hao yung² i</i>	好容易	At last, after much trouble	LIV : 4
<i>Hao yung² i</i>	好容易	After a lot of trouble	LXII : 6
<i>Hén² chí</i>	痕跡	Sign, trace	XXVI : 11
<i>Héng hsing²</i>	橫行	To follow one's inclinations (in a b d sense)	LXXXII : 11
<i>Héng² shu</i>	橫豎	Any way	LXXIX : 11

<i>Héng² shu</i>	橫 豎	One way and another	LXXXVI : 7
<i>Ho² chi</i>	核 計	To check	XXXII : 16
<i>Ho² chi</i>	核 計	To check	XXXIII : 5
<i>Ho chiu³</i>	喝 酒	To drink	LIII : 8
<i>Ho hsi³</i>	賀 喜	To congratulate	LXXX : 19
<i>Ho i²</i>	合 宜	Suitable	XLIV : 3
<i>Ho i²</i>	合 宜	Correct	LV : 10
<i>Ho shih⁴</i>	合 式	Suitable	XIV : 1.
<i>Ho suan⁴</i>	合 算	As was expected	LXXV : 5
<i>Ho² t'ung</i>	合 同	Contract	LXXVIII : 6
<i>Hou⁴ ch'ing²</i>	厚 情	Great kindness	LXX : 11
<i>Hou pu³</i>	候 補	Expectant	XXX : 5
<i>Hou⁴ t'ang²</i>	後 膛	Breechloading	LVIII : 13
<i>Hou⁴ t'ou</i>	後 頭	Behind	LVI : 4
<i>Hsi⁴</i>	惜	To spare	XCIH : 10
<i>Hsi²</i>	席	Banquet	XXVII : 15
<i>Hsi²</i>	席	Appointment	LXXIII : 12
<i>Hsi³ ch'u</i>	洗 出	To absolve	LVII : 15
<i>Hsi³ huan</i>	喜 歡	To like	XXVII : 12
<i>Hsi kuan³ t'ü</i>	戲 館 子	Theatre	XIX : 1
<i>Hsi⁴ hua</i>	細 話	Fully	XIII : 14
<i>Hsi⁴ huo</i>	細 貨	Fine goods	XXXVIII : 8
<i>Hsi⁴ wei</i>	細 微	Minute, trifling	III : 7
<i>HSi⁴ wén⁴</i>	細 問	Question closely	XIX : 5
<i>HSi² ch'i</i>	習 氣	Habits, ways	LXIV : 7, 9
<i>Hsia⁴</i>	瞎	Recklessly	LXXIV : 11
<i>Hsia² chih</i>	挾 制	To blackmail	LXVIII : 14
<i>Hsia⁴ ch'ing²</i>	下 情	Conditions of life of lower classes	LXIII : 2
<i>Hsia⁴ ch'uan²</i>	下 船	To land	VI : 7
<i>Hsia shéng⁴</i>	下 剩	Remainder	XVII : 7.
<i>Hsia shéng⁴</i>	下 剩	Remaining	LXVI : 5
<i>Hsia⁴ t'ü</i>	下 次	Next time	XXIV : 15
<i>Hsia y'ü²</i>	下 餘	Remainder	LXXIX : 4

<i>Hsiang</i> ² <i>hsi</i>	詳細	Details	LXIII : 4
<i>Hsiang</i> ⁴	項	Funds	LXXXVIII : 16
<i>Hsiang</i> <i>ch'iao</i> ³	相巧	Lucky	XLIV : 6
<i>Hsiang</i> <i>fu</i> ⁴	相副	To suit, to fit	XLIII : 8
<i>Hsiang</i> <i>i</i> ²	相宜	All right	LV : 5
<i>Hsiang</i> ¹ <i>k'an</i>	相看	To interview with respect to a marriage.	IX : 6
<i>Hsiang</i> ⁴ <i>mao</i>	相貌	Appearance bodily	XXXIV : 7
<i>Hsiang</i> <i>t'ung</i> ²	相同	Alike	LV : 12
<i>Hsiang</i> <i>fa</i> ² <i>tzu</i>	想法子	To find means	LXII : 5
<i>Hsiang</i> <i>lai</i> ²	向來	Hitherto	XLIII : 8
<i>Hsiang</i> <i>li</i> ⁴	向例	By rule	LXXX : 2
<i>Hsiang</i> ³ <i>ch'ai</i> ¹	餉差	In charge of funds.	XVII : 4
<i>Hsiao</i> ¹ <i>lu</i>	銷路	Market	V : 6.
<i>Hsiao</i> ⁴ <i>hua</i>	笑話	Joke	XXVII : 14
<i>Hsiao</i> ¹ <i>hsi</i>	消息	News	LXXIX : 2
<i>Hsiao</i> ¹ <i>t'iao</i>	蕭條	Stagnant	C : 9
<i>Hsiao</i> ¹ <i>t'ing</i>	消停	Leisure	VI : 15
<i>Hsiao</i> ¹ <i>t'ing</i>	消停	Quiet	LXIX : 17
<i>Hsiao</i> ¹ <i>t'ing</i>	消停	Settled	XXVI : 3
<i>Hsieh</i> ⁴	卸	To unload	LX : 3
<i>Hsieh</i> ⁴ <i>lou</i>	洩漏	To leak out	LVII : 7
<i>Hsieh</i> <i>nin</i> ²	寫您	To put to your account	XXIII : 4
<i>Hsieh</i> ⁴ <i>tai</i>	懈怠	Lax	LXXXII : 8
<i>Hsien</i> ³	險	Risk	LX : 13
<i>Hsien</i> ³ <i>cho</i>	顯着	Manifest	IV : 11
<i>Hsien</i> ³ <i>cho</i>	顯著	Evident	LXXII : 4
<i>Hsien</i> ² <i>ch'ien</i> ²	閒錢	Surplus, margin	C : 12
<i>Hsien</i> ² <i>t'an</i> ²	閒談	Gossip	XCIV : 2
<i>Hsien</i> ⁴ <i>ch'i</i>	限期	Time limit	LIX : 10
<i>Hsien</i> ⁴ <i>chih</i>	限制	Limit	LXXX : 17
<i>Hsien</i> ⁴ <i>liang</i>	限量	Limited	LXXXIII : 14
<i>Hsien</i> <i>y'in</i> ²	現銀	Ready money	LXV : 4
<i>Hsin</i> ¹ <i>ch'iao</i> ²	新橋	Shimbashi	VI : 14

<i>Hsin¹ chin⁴</i>	新近	Lately	VIII : 11
<i>Hsin¹ shui</i>	薪水	Pay	VIII : 8
<i>Hsin wén²</i>	新聞	News	VII : 8
<i>Hsin wén chih³</i>	新聞紙	Newspaper	VII : 1.
<i>Hsin⁴ hsi</i>	信息	News	XXVI : 8
<i>Hsin pu chi²</i>	信不及	Incredulous	LIII : 7
<i>Hsing²</i>	形	Shape	XCVII : 3
<i>Hsing² ch'i²</i>	行期	Date of departure	XXVI : 1
<i>Hsing² chün¹</i>	軍	To carry on war	LXI : 4
<i>Hsing² li</i>	李	Baggage	XIII : 1
<i>Hsing² yüan²</i>	轅	A temporary yamên	XLVIII : 12, 13
<i>Hsing¹</i>	興	To develop	LXXII : 1
<i>Hsing¹ ch'u</i>	出	To inaugurate	XLI : 12
<i>Hsing¹ wang</i>	旺	To develop	LXXII : 12
<i>Hsing¹ wang</i>		Flourishing, increasing	IV : 8
<i>Hsing⁴ k'uei</i>	辛虧	Luckily	LXXXIII : 18
<i>Hsing⁴ ming</i>	性命	Life	XL : 13
<i>Hsing² pu</i>	刑部	Board of Punishment	LX : 10
<i>Hsiu¹ chin</i>	修金	Pay	XLIV : 12
<i>Hsiu¹ li</i>	修理	To repair	LXXII : 10
<i>Hsiung¹ ti</i>	兄弟	Younger brother	LIII : 1
<i>Hsü k'o³</i>	許可	The compliment of thinking me capable	LV : 15
<i>Hsü⁴ t'an</i>	叙談	To converse	XXXIV : 6
<i>Hsü to¹</i>	許多	Very many	LIV : 8
<i>Hsüan² k'uang⁴</i>	懸曠	Vacant	LXXIII : 12
<i>Hsüan³ p'ai⁴</i>	選派	To select	LXXIII : 4
<i>Hsüeh²</i>	學	To imitate	LXIV : 12
" <i>hsi</i>	習	To learn	XXXVIII : 12
" <i>hsiao</i>	校	School	I : 1
" <i>t'ang</i>	堂	School	II : 1
" <i>wén</i>	問	Learning	XXVIII : 1
" <i>wén</i>	問	Knowledge	LIX : 6
" <i>wén yüan¹ po</i>	問淵博	Learned	LXXIII : 5

<i>Hsüeh² wu</i>	學務	Educational affairs	LXXIII : 3
<i>Hsün⁴</i>	煙	To drug	LXVII : 3
" <i>hsiang¹</i>	香	Anaesthetics :	LXVII : 3
<i>Hsün² ch'a²</i>	巡查	Police	XCV : 2
<i>Hsün² ch'ang²</i>	尋常	Usual	LXIV : II
<i>Hsün¹ lien</i>	訓練	To train	LXI : 5
<i>Hu²</i>	壺	Pot	LIII : 9
<i>Hu k'ou³</i>	餬口	To fill the mouth	LI : 8
<i>Hu¹ hsiang¹</i>	互相	Mutually	II : 10
<i>Hu hua¹</i>	胡花	To spend recklessly	LXXVI : 7
<i>Hu¹ jan²</i>	忽然	Suddenly	LXII : 9
<i>Hu¹ lun</i>	圖圖	Confused	XXII : 4
<i>Hu¹ chao¹</i>	護照	Passport	LXX : 13
" <i>pi</i>	庇	To protect	LXVII : 19
" <i>sung¹</i>	送	To escort	LXX : 7
" <i>wei</i>	衛	To guard	LVIII : 7
<i>Hua¹</i>	劃	To mark out	LXXXVI : 5
<i>Hua¹ hsüeh</i>	化學	Chemistry	LIV : 8
" "		Chemistry	XCII : 10
" " <i>shih¹</i>	師	Chemist	XCII : 13
<i>Hua¹</i>	花	To spend	LXXXVI : 16
" <i>chien²</i>	錢	To spend	XXVIII : 13
" <i>fei</i>	費	Expenditure	XXIV : 1
" <i>hsiao</i>	銷	Squeeze	XVIII : 10
" <i>yüan² t'ü</i>	園子	Flower garden	LIII : 8
<i>Huan¹</i>	換	To exchange	LXXXVII : 1
<i>Huan¹ i</i>	宦裔	Officials	XXI : 10
<i>Huan² shou³</i>	緩手	Delay	XCI : 13
<i>Huang³ t'ü</i>	幌子	Sign	XIX : 2
<i>Huang¹ nien</i>	荒年	Famine year	C : 11
<i>Huang¹ t'ang</i>	荒唐	Frivolous	XXVII : 11
" "		Hasty	LXXXIV : 18
" <i>ts'un¹</i>	村	Rustic village	LXXII : 3
<i>Huang yang² t'ü</i>	黃羊子	Antelope	LXXXVII : 19

<i>Hui¹</i>	惠	Pity : kindness	LXIII : 2
<i>Hui¹</i>	賄	Bribe	LII : 1
<i>Hui² chi²</i>	回籍	To return home	XXVIII : 8
<i>Hui² hsin¹</i>	回信	Reply	XLVI : 7, 8
<i>Hui pai¹</i>	回拜	To return a call	XXXIV : 15
" <i>t'ou²</i>	回頭	In a moment	XLVI : 15
" "		Short interval	XXV : 2
<i>Hui¹ huo</i>	揮霍	To be lavish : to spend freely	LXIV : 12
<i>Hui kuan³</i>	會館	A guild house	XXV : 11
" <i>kuo mien¹</i>	過面	To have seen	XXXIV : 2
" <i>mien¹</i>	面	To meet	XVII : 11
" "		Face to face	XLIV : 14
<i>Hui shih¹</i>	會試	Chin-shih examination.	XIV : 5
" <i>t'ung²</i>	同	In company with	LXVII : 8
<i>Hui³ t'ü</i>	子	A time	XV : 3
<i>Hui¹ fei¹</i>	匯費	Remitting commission	XLVII : 16
" "		Commission	XCVIII : 5
<i>Hui¹ hsiang</i>	項	Remittance	XXIX : 5, 9
<i>Hui p'iao chuang¹</i>	匯票莊	Remittance agency	XCI : 8
" " "		Exchange banks.	XCVIII : 2
<i>Hui¹ tui¹</i>	匯兌	To remit	XCVIII : 4
<i>Hun nao¹</i>	混鬧	Reckless	LXXXIII : 7
<i>Hung¹ hsia ch'ü</i>	趕下去	To chase off	LVI : 18
<i>Huo ch'ê¹</i>	火車	Train	VI : 3
<i>Huo ch'ê chan¹</i>	火車站	Railway station	XXXI : 1
" <i>yao¹</i>	火藥	Gunpowder	XIV : 11
<i>Huo³ chi</i>	夥計	Employé	XIII : 15
<i>Huo² tung</i>	活動	Comfortable	XXIV : 6
" "		To ease	C : 8
<i>Huo¹ wu</i>	貨物	Goods	V : 6
<i>Huo yin²</i>	貨銀	For goods supplied	XLII : 6
<i>I ch'êng² t'ü</i>	一程子	One time	XXIII : 1
<i>I ch'î²</i>	齊	Equally	L : 5, 8
" "		All together	LIII : 14, 16

<i>I chia¹</i>	一家	The whole lot	LIX : 6
<i>I² ch'iao t'ung¹ po</i> <i>ch'iao¹ t'ung</i>	一竅通百竅通	One known, all known	LV : 2
<i>I² ch'iao êrh pu</i> <i>t'ung¹</i>	一竅兒不通	To be quite ignorant	LIX : 15
<i>I chieh²</i>	一節	Item	LIV : 12
<i>I ch'ieh⁴</i>	一切	The whole	XXXVIII : 8
<i>I chih²</i>	一直	Direct	XIII : 7
<i>I fê' rh⁴</i>	一分兒	One per cent	XXXI : 5
<i>I kai⁴</i>	一概	Entirely	XXXI : 3
<i>I kai⁴</i>	一概	Uniformly	XCVII : 7
<i>I k'an⁴</i>	一看	A glance	LXIII : 7
<i>I k'ua'irh⁴</i>	一塊兒	Together	XXV : 4
" "		Together	LIII : 3
<i>I¹ lai</i>	一來	Firstly	IX : 15
<i>I lü⁴</i>	一律	One pattern	LXI : 11, 13
<i>I nien tao t'ou²</i>	一年到頭	A whole year	XVIII : 9
<i>I pi ch'ien²</i>	一筆錢	Subscription	XXIV : 7
<i>I ping⁴</i>	一併	At the same time	LX : 9
<i>I tai⁴</i>	一帶	District	XIX : 1
<i>I t'ang⁴</i>	一盪	{ Turn Trip	VIII : 3 IV : 3
<i>I tao⁴</i>	一道	A matter	LV : 11
<i>I ting⁴</i>	一定	Certainly	LII : 4
<i>I ts'êng²</i>	層	An item	X : 7
<i>I t'uan²</i>	一團	Wholly	LXIII : 6
<i>I wu i shih²</i>	一五一十	Step by step	LXXXIX : 17
<i>I³ ching</i>	已經	Already	XXIII : 8
<i>I³ wei²</i>	以爲	To regard as	XXIV : 3
<i>I⁴ chung</i>	意中	In one's mind	XLIV : 3
<i>I⁴ hui⁴</i>	會	To understand	III : 8
<i>I⁴ ssü</i>	思	Idea	I : 6
" "		Intention	X : 3
" "		Thought	XV : 8
" "		Meaning	XIX : 13

<i>I⁴ ssü</i>	意 思	View	LVII : 5
<i>I⁴ wai⁴</i>	外	Unexpected	XL : 16
<i>I⁴ wei</i>	味	"Smack"	VIII : 8
<i>I² ch'u</i>	益 處	Advantage	XL : 14
" "		Advantageous	LXIII : 12
<i>I² huo</i>	疑 惑	To doubt	XXVII : 19
" "		To suspect, to suppose	XXVIII : 5
" "		To suspect	LVII : 7
<i>I⁴ ch'i</i>	義 氣	Kindness	XXIII : 10
" "		Friendliness	XXIV : 10
<i>I⁴ chü³</i>	舉	Voluntary contribution	XXIV : 8
<i>I⁴ hsüeh²</i>	學	Free school	L : 8
<i>I⁴ lun</i>	議 論	Criticisms, discussions	XCIV : 7
<i>I¹</i>	依	According to	XXXVIII : 11
<i>I¹ cho</i>	着	According to	LVI : 9
<i>I⁴</i>	易	Easy	LV : 4
<i>I ch'ang²</i>	異 常	Unusual	XCIV : 14
<i>Jan hou⁴</i>	然 後	Afterwards	VI : 10, 4
<i>Jan³ shang</i>	柒 上	To pick up : to catch	LXIV : 9
<i>Jang⁴</i>	讓	To show in	XXXIV : 3
<i>Jang⁴ kei</i>	讓 給	To resign to	LXXVIII : 10
<i>Jao cho wan¹ tzu</i>	繞 看 灣 子	Roundabout	LXXXIX : 22
<i>Jao² shu</i>	饒 恕	To pardon	LXXXIX : 18
<i>Jè³</i>	惹	To provoke	LXXXV : 8
<i>Jè⁴ nao</i>	熱 鬧	Busy	LXXII : 4
<i>Jè⁴ nao</i>	熱	Ready for a "lark"	XXVIII : 13
<i>Jèn² chia</i>	人 家	The people	LVI : 10
<i>Jèn² ch'ing²</i>	情	Human nature	XXVIII : 1
" "		Personal feelings	LII : 2
" "		Nature	LII : 15
" "		Human nature	XCIV : 8
" kung	工	Labour	XXXVIII : 9
" lun ²	倫	Human relationships	LXXVI : 15
" ts'ai	才	Mental powers	II : 11

<i>Jén² yüarh² hao</i>	人緣兒好	Popular	XXIII: 11
" <i>yen</i>	烟	Residents	LXXXII: 4
<i>Jèn chèn¹</i>	認真	Honestly	L: 13
" <i>chèn¹</i>	認真	Impartial	XCIV: 2
<i>Jèn¹ huan²</i>	認還	To become responsible for	LXV: 4
" <i>shih</i>	識	To know	LXXVII: 8
<i>Jèn tè ch'ü lai²</i>	認得出來	To recognise	LIX: 15
<i>Jèn¹ i⁴</i>	任意	At pleasure	LXXXII: 14
<i>Jèng</i>	仍	To throw up	XXX: 10
<i>Jih tseng¹ yüeh sheng¹</i>	日增月盛	To flourish	LXXXVI: 12
<i>Jo¹</i>	弱	Weak	LXIII: 10
<i>Jo hsü³</i>	若許	So many	LIV: 9
<i>Ju² chin</i>	如今	Now	XI: 8
" <i>t'ung</i>	同	Same	LIX: 10
<i>Ju kuan¹</i>	八官	To confiscate	XIV: 14
" "		To confiscate	LX: 9
<i>Jun¹ sê</i>	潤色	Elegance	VII: 14
<i>Jung²</i>	絨	Wool	XXXVI: 5
<i>Kai chang¹</i>	該帳	To owe	LXV: 3
<i>Kai fang² tzu</i>	蓋房子	To build houses	XI: 2
" " "		To build	XXXI: 7
<i>Kai k'ou³</i>	改口	With a different tale	XXIX: 8
<i>Kai mang²</i>	該忙	To hurry up	LXXXVII: 16
<i>Kai³ pien</i>	改變	To change	L: 1
" "		To change	LXXII: 7
" "		To change	XCIII: 7
<i>Kai tang¹</i>	該當	Ought	XLI: 4
<i>Kai tè² la</i>	蓋得了	Built	LVI: 6, 8
<i>Kai³ t'ien</i>	改天	Another day	VI: 16
<i>Kai yin¹</i>	蓋印	Sealed	LXXXVIII: 13
<i>K'ai¹</i>	開	To start	LXXVII: 3
" <i>chang¹</i>	張	To open	XXII: 7
" <i>ch'é¹</i>	車	To start	LXIX: 3
" <i>chih¹</i>	支	To issue	XCIX: 15

<i>K'ai¹ ch'uan²</i>	開船	To get under way	VI : 5
" <i>ch'uang³</i>	創	To start	XXXI : 7
" <i>fa</i>	發	To pay	XLVI : 13
" <i>ho²</i>	河	Opening of river	XLVIII : 12
" <i>hua ying²</i>	花營	Arillery	LVIII : 8
" <i>mêng²</i>	蒙	To make a beginning (of studies, etc.)	II : 6
" <i>pan¹</i>	辦	To begin	LXXIX : 6
" <i>pan¹</i>	辦	To begin	LXXXVIII : 10
" <i>pao³</i>	保	To be recommended	LXXX : 1
" <i>p'iao¹</i>	票	To issue notes	XCVIII : 10
" <i>shih¹</i>	市	To open (a shop)	XXVII : 14
" <i>ts'ai³</i>	採	To open up (mining)	LXXV : 4
<i>Kan¹</i>	幹	To manage	XLIII : 6
<i>Kan ch'é¹ ti</i>	趕車的	Driver	LXXVII : 7
<i>Kan¹ chieh²</i>	甘結	Bond	XXXII : 5
<i>Kan chin³</i>	趕緊	At once	X : 13
<i>Kan chin¹</i>	趕緊	At once	LXXXIV : 7
<i>Kan chin³ ti</i>	趕緊的	Quickly	LXXVII : 14
<i>Kan¹ ching</i>	乾淨	Clean	LXXII : 11
<i>Kan ch'ing²</i>	感情	To be obliged for	LXIX : 17
<i>Kan¹ fan¹</i>	干犯	To break	LI : 17
<i>Kan³ hua¹</i>	感化	To affect	LII : 3
<i>Kan² k'ai³</i>	慨	Sentimental	IX : 13
<i>Kan lu¹</i>	趕路	To continue a journey	LXIX : 15
<i>Kan¹ yü</i>	干預	To interfere with	XXXI : 3
<i>K'an¹ shou</i>	看守	To guard	LXXXV : 10
<i>Kang ts'ai²</i>	剛纔	Just now	XXII : 1
" "		Just now	XXXVII : 1
<i>Kao¹</i>	告	To begin a lawsuit	LXXXVIII : 1
<i>Kao¹ hsing¹</i>	高興	Cheerfulness	XI : 13
" <i>sao</i>	燥	High and dry	XXXV : 2
<i>Kao¹ shih</i>	告示	Notice	LXXXVIII : 10
" "		Proclamation	LXXXII : 12
" <i>su</i>	訴	To tell	X : 8

<i>K'ao¹ su</i>	告 訴	To tell	XIII : 14
<i>K'ao¹</i>	靠	To rely upon	LII : 4
"		To depend upon	XXXVIII : 3
" <i>an¹</i>	岸	Near the bank	LXXVII : 12
<i>K'ao³ ch'a</i>	考 察	To examine	LXXII : 1
<i>K'ao¹ chu</i>	靠 住	To back up	XLIII : 16
" <i>te chu¹</i>	得 住	Reliable	X : 8; XCVI : 17
<i>K'en¹ p'en</i>	根 本	Main prop	XXXVIII : 14
" <i>yu</i>	由	Prime cause	LVI : 14
<i>K'en³</i>	墾	To clear: to colonise	LXXXI : 3
<i>K'eng¹</i>	更	Yet more	LVI : 16
"		More	XCI : 4
<i>K'eng¹ p'eng¹</i>	坑 漏	To swindle	LXIV : 14
<i>Ko¹</i>	摺	To place	LXXXIV : 3
<i>Ko¹ ch'è</i>	摺 着	To put aside	VIII : 10
<i>Ko¹ hsia</i>	割 下	To cut	LXXXV : 7
<i>Ko² hsia¹</i>	閣 下	You, Sir	I : 1
<i>Ko² mo</i>	隔 膜	Barrier	III : 3, 8
" <i>tuan</i>	斷	Divide	X : 4
<i>Ko wai¹</i>	格 外	Unusual	LXX : 14
<i>K'o¹</i>	課	Tax	LXXXI : 13
<i>K'o chan¹</i>	客 棧	Inn : hotel	XV : 9
<i>K'o ch'i¹</i>	可 氣	Annoying	LXVII : 18
<i>K'o fang²</i>	科 房	The office	XXXIII : 2
" "		Office	LXVII : 13
<i>K'o hsi¹ ti</i>	可 惜 的	Pitiable	XCIII : 16
<i>K'o¹ j'en</i>	客 人	Passengers	LXXIV : 1
" "		Traveller	XLVI : 9
<i>K'o k'ao¹</i>	可 靠	Reliable	LI : 14
<i>K'o lo po</i>	克 虜 伯	Krupp	LX : 5
<i>K'o¹ min</i>	客 民	Immigrants	XXXV : 7
" <i>shang¹</i>	商	Merchants	XVII : 3
" <i>tien¹</i>	店	Inn : hotel	VI : 10
" <i>ts'ang¹</i>	艙	Cabins, etc.	LXXIV : 10

<i>K'o yin²</i>	課銀	Fee	XXXII : 8
" "		Licence fee	XXXI : 7
<i>Kou¹ yin</i>	勾引	To inveigle	LXXXIII : 5
<i>Kou yung⁴</i>	穀用	Sufficient	LVI : 5
<i>K'ou³ an⁴</i>	口岸	Port	IV : 12
" "		Port	IX : 1
" <i>ch'i</i>	氣	"Drift" of conversation	XXXIV : 15
<i>K'ou⁴ hsia</i>	扣下	To detain	XLIII : 11
<i>K'ou³ shè</i>	口舌	Recrimination	LVII : 9
" <i>wai⁴</i>	外	Mongolia	V : 7
" <i>yin</i>	音	Dialect	LIII : 4
<i>Kū³</i>	股	Ruffian	LXVIII : 3
" <i>fèn</i>	份	Share	XXXIII : 5, 6
" "		A share	XXXI : 12
" <i>tung¹</i>	東	Holder (of shares)	LXVI : 13
" <i>t'ü</i>	子	A share	XXXI : 9, 10
<i>Kū¹</i>	估	To estimate	LXVII : 14
"		Estimated	LXXIX : 3
<i>Kū⁴</i>	雇	To hire	LXXXIX : 4
<i>Kū⁴</i>	顧	To regard	C : 12
" <i>chi</i>	忌	To stand in awe of	LXIII : 6
" <i>hou⁴</i>	後	To look behind	XLI : 6
" <i>hsi</i>	惜	To respect	LI : 14
" <i>hsi t'i³ mien</i>	惜	體面 Self-respect	LI : 14
" <i>pu tè</i>	不	得 To disregard	LII : 10
<i>Kū¹ fu</i>	辜負	To be ungrateful	LV : 14
<i>Kū⁴ jan</i>	固然	Certainly	X : 13
<i>K'u¹ lung</i>	窟窿	Hole	LXXVI : 6
<i>K'u¹</i>	哭	To cry	LIII : 19
<i>K'u³</i>	苦	Bitter	LXIII : 1
<i>Kua⁴</i>	掛	To hang up	LIX : 8
<i>Kua pu ti chung⁴</i>	寡不敵衆	To be overpowered	LXXVI : 2
<i>Kuai³ p'ien⁴</i>	拐騙	To cheat	LXIV : 14
<i>K'uai⁴ chieh</i>	快捷	Quick	XXXVIII : 9

<i>K'uai⁴ chieh²</i>	快 捷	Rapid	XCIV : 14
<i>K'uan¹</i>	關	To depend upon	C : 17
<i>K'uan¹ ch'ai¹</i>	官 差	Public business	IV : 1
" "		Official post	I : 7
" "		Position	VIII : 1
" "		Official duties	XVI : 3
" <i>chih⁴</i>	制	Official gradations	XLIX : 4
" <i>chih</i>	職	Appointment	XXI : 5
" <i>ch'üeh¹</i>	缺	Post	XLIX : 5
<i>K'uan¹ hsi</i>	關 係	Affecting	III : 6
" "		Consequences	XCIV : 5
" "		To concern	XXXIII : 9
" "		Concern	XL : 4
<i>K'uan³ hsia</i>	管 轄	To control	XCIV : 3
<i>K'uan² li</i>	理	To control	LXXIII : 3
" "		To control: to superintend	XXXI : 3
<i>K'uan¹ mien</i>	官 面	Official portion	XXXI : 3
<i>K'uan³ pan⁴</i>	管 辦	To look after	XV : 10
<i>K'uan² pao³</i>	保	Guarantee	I : 8
" "		To guarantee	LXX : 10
<i>K'uan pi⁴</i>	關 閉	To close	LVI : 13
" <i>pi⁴</i>	閉	Failure (banks)	XCVII : 17
<i>K'uan¹ tao⁴</i>	官 道	High road	IV : 9
" <i>tsorh⁴</i>	坐 兒	Box	XXV : 3
<i>K'uan¹ ch'o</i>	寬 綽	Convenient	LXXII : 11
" "		Roomy	XVI : 4
" "		Roomy	XXV : 3
<i>K'uan³ hsiaug</i>	款 項	Payment items	XCI : 9
<i>K'uan¹ k'uo</i>	寬 濶	Extensive	X : 2
<i>Kuang¹ ching</i>	光 景	View	IV : 4
" "		Outlook	XI : 9
" "		Thereabouts	XII : 8
" "		Conditions	XVII : 14
" "		Appearance	XXXIV : 7

<i>Kuang¹ ching</i>	光景	Circumstances	LXXXIX : 22
" "		Circumstances	XI : 4
" "		About	XLIII : 2
<i>Kuang³ k'ai¹</i>	廣開	Widen	LI : 3
" "		To open	LXIII : 2
<i>Kuei¹</i>	歸	To go to	LXVI : 9
<i>Kuei³ cha</i>	詭詐	To cheat	LXVI : 8
<i>Kuei¹ cho</i>	歸着	To collect	XLV : 1, 2
<i>Kuei¹ chü</i>	規矩	Rules, customs	XXXVI : 15
" "		Custom	XIII : 8, 9
<i>Kuei fang²</i>	櫃房	Counting house	LXVII : 2
<i>Kuei¹ mo</i>	規模	Model	II : 3
" "		Outline	XXXII : 2
" "		Rules: system	L : 1
" "		Conventionalities	LV : 9
" "		A difficulty, a "hitch"	LXXI : 10
" "		Fashion	XCIX : 14
<i>K'uei¹ k'ung</i>	虧空	Loss	XLII : 3
" "		Loss	LXIV : 13
" "		Deficit	XCIX : 10
<i>K'uei¹ tuan³</i>	短	Loss	XXXVII : 10
<i>K'uei² wei</i>	魁偉	Big: stalwart	XXXIV : 7
<i>Kun⁴ t'zŭ</i>	棍子	Stick	LIII : 16
<i>Kung¹</i>	供	To give evidence	LXXVIII : 16
<i>Kung¹</i>	公	Gentleman	XXXIV : 1
" <i>chêng</i>	正	Upright	LXIII : 6
" <i>chü³</i>	舉	General subscription	XXIV : 3
" <i>kuan³</i>	館	Official residence	XLIV : 5
" <i>shih⁴</i>	事	Duties	LV : 16
" <i>ssü¹</i>	司	Company	LXXXIV : 1
" "		Company	LXXI : 14
" <i>t'an¹</i>	攤	General subscription	XXIV : 2
<i>Kung³</i>	礦	Mine	LXXI : 4
" <i>ch'an³</i>	產	Mines	LI : 5, 13

<i>Kung¹ ch'êng</i>	工 程	Undertaking	XI : 4
" "		Undertaking	XXXIII : 9, 11
" "		Undertaking	LXXVIII : 7
" <i>ch'êng chü²</i>	局	Works office	LXXXVI : 9
<i>Kung¹ fu</i>	工 夫	Time	XVII : 7, 8.
" "		Period	IX : 13
" "		Work	I : 6
" <i>t'ou²</i>	頭	Foreman	LXXXIV : 4
<i>Kung¹ chien⁴</i>	貢 監	Graduates of low rank	XCVIII : 6
<i>Kung¹ mien⁴</i>	共 面	To meet	XXXII : 1
" <i>tsung³</i>	總	All: total	V : 1
<i>Kung¹ ming</i>	功 名	Official career	XXX : 3
" "		Services	VIII : 10
" "		Officials	XVII : 2
<i>K'ung³ p'a</i>	恐 怕	To fear	XLII : 12
" "		To fear	LV : 6
<i>K'ung¹ ts'ung</i>	倥 偬	Busy	LXXX : 7
<i>Kuo³</i>	果	Indeed	XLIV : 12
<i>Kuo² chi⁴</i>	國 計	State policy	XXXVII : 11
" "		State policy	XL : 4
" <i>chia</i>	家	State	XXI : 7
" "		State	XXII : 7
" "		State	XL : 10
<i>Kuo³ jan</i>	果 然	Indeed	XI : 8
<i>Kuo jih⁴ t'ü</i>	過 日 子	To live	LI : 9
<i>Kuo² k'o⁴</i>	國 課	Tax	LXVI : 11
" <i>shih</i>	勢	Political status	LXIII : 10
<i>Kuo t'ang²</i>	過 堂	To hear a suit	LVI : 13
<i>K'uo¹ ch'ung¹</i>	擴 充	Enlarge	IV : 10
" "		To enlarge	LXXXVI : 6
" "		Extend	LI : 5
" "		To extend	LXXI : 15

<i>La tao</i> ³	拉倒	To drop	LXV : 15
<i>La¹ yün⁴</i>	拉運	To transport	XXXI : 2
<i>Lai² fu ch'iang</i>	來福槍	Rifle	LX : 6
<i>Lai² li</i>	來歷	Whence he came	LXXXII : 6
<i>Lan³</i>	攬	To monopolise	XC : 5
<i>Lan² kan</i>	欄杆	Rail	IX : 12
<i>Lan⁴ tzu</i>	亂子	Trouble	XLIII : 4
<i>Lao² chi</i>	勞績	Service	VIII : 10
" "		Merits	LXXX : 7
" <i>chia⁴</i>	駕	Thanks	XII : 4
" <i>min² shang ts'ai²</i>	勞民傷財	Inconvenient and wasteful	LXXIX : 13
<i>Lao ch'ien pei⁴</i>	老前輩	Seniors	XXXIX : 58
<i>Lao³ nien</i>	年	Long ago	XLVIII : 5
" <i>shih</i>	實	Steady	XXVII : 12, 13
" <i>shih</i>		Steady	LXXXIII : 4
" <i>shuo</i>	說	To keep on saying	LXXXIX : 7
<i>Lao tsung³</i>	總	Manager	LV : 2
<i>Lao⁴</i>	落	To fall	XCVII : 4
"		To deposit, to store	XXXI : 2
" <i>chan⁴</i>	棧	To put into a godown	LXXIV : 4
" <i>chiao³</i>	脚	Head quarters, an "address"	XVII : 11
" <i>hsia</i>	下	To have remaining	LXXXVI : 17
<i>Lao² sao</i>	牢騷	Sad	XXX : 2
<i>Lei² chui</i>	累贅	Bother	XIII : 5, 9
<i>Li⁴ k'o⁴</i>	立刻	Immediately	VI : 4. XIII : 5
<i>Li pi¹ cho</i>	逼著	To compel	LXXVII : 12
<i>Li⁴</i>	利	Benefit	XLII : 3
"		Gain	XLVII : 8
" <i>ch'i</i>	器	Sharp tools	LIX : 6
" "		Weapons (of victory)	LXI : 4
" <i>ch'ien</i>	錢	Interest	LXII : 11
" <i>ch'üan²</i>	權	Position (as producers)	XXXVII : 11

<i>Li⁴ ch'üan²</i>	利權	"position" in trade	XCIII : 16
" "		Prestige in trade	XCIII : 16
" <i>hai</i>	害	Terrible	VI : 8. XIV : 10
" <i>hsi</i>	息	Interest	XCVIII : 9
" <i>pi⁴</i>	弊	Good and bad	LXIII : 7
<i>Li⁴</i>	例	Rule	LVI : 7
<i>Li⁴ lien</i>	歷練	Experience	XXXIV : 8. LXIV : 6
<i>Li² ch'i</i>	離奇	Amazing	LIII : 1. 7
<i>Li⁴ chih</i>	吏治	Official matters	XXXIV : 8
<i>Li pai⁴</i>	禮拜	Week	VI : 1
<i>Li⁴ ch'i</i>	力氣	Strength	LI : 7
" <i>liang</i>	量	Strength	XCVIII : 13
<i>Liang⁴</i>	亮	Bright	LIX : 14
<i>Liang² shih</i>	糧食	Grain (and pulse)	XXXV : 1
<i>Liang shih tien⁴</i>	店	Grain shop	XX : 5
<i>Liang tsao⁴</i>	兩造	Both parties	LVI : 12
<i>Liao³</i>	瞭	Appear	LXIII : 11
<i>Liao⁴ ku</i>	料估	To think likely	XXIX : 14
<i>Lieh⁴</i>	烈	Fierce	LIX : 4
<i>Lien⁴</i>	練	To drill	LXI : 5
" <i>chiün¹</i>	軍	Field force	LVIII : 2. 6
<i>Lien²</i>	連	Even	LII : 11. LXIV : 9
" <i>chin</i>	襟	Brother-in-law (sister's husband)	LXII : 2
<i>Lien⁴ chi¹</i>	歛跡	To look after	LXXXII : 14
<i>Lien² shui³</i>	臉水	Water to wash in	XLVI : 16
<i>Lien²</i>	聯	Together	III : 4
" <i>huan</i>	環	Joint	XCIX : 8
" <i>ming²</i>	名	Joint	LXXXV : 10
" <i>shu</i>	屬	Mutually accommodating	XLVII : 9
<i>Lin²</i>	鄰	Neighbour	XXXII : 5
<i>Lin¹ chi²</i>	鱗集	Lie in tiers	LXXXII : 3
<i>Lin ch'i²</i>	臨期	Near the date	XCI : 13
<i>Lin tsou³</i>	臨走	About to go	XXXIV : 3

<i>Ling chia¹</i>	另加	To add	LIV : 6
<i>Ling² hsing</i>	靈性	Creatures	C : 18
<i>Ling² huo⁴</i>	靈活	Subtle	XXXVIII : 8
<i>Ling⁴ wai⁴</i>	另外	Beside, extra	II : 9
<i>Ling⁴ wai⁴</i>		Beside	XXIV : 4
<i>Ling² sui⁴</i>	零碎	Miscellaneous	XV : 10 : 12
" "		Odds and ends	LI : 8
" "		Trifling	LXXVI : 7
<i>Ling shih kuan¹</i>	領事官	Consul	XLIV : 1
<i>Liu² hsia</i>	留下	To leave	XXXIV : 3 XLII : 14
" ... <i>hsin¹</i>	心	To give attention to	XXXIX : 4
<i>Liu i⁴</i>	意	To give attention	XCH : 2
" <i>shén²</i>	神	Care	XLIII : 15
<i>Liu² huang²</i>	硫磺	Sulphur	XIV : 11
<i>Liu² min²</i>	流民	Vagrants	LXXXII : 9
<i>Lo hsien⁴</i>	勒限	To fix a limit	LXVII : 9
" <i>ling⁴</i>	令	To compel	LVI : 1
<i>Lo i pu chüeh²</i>	絡繹不絕	Ceaseless	IV : 9
<i>Lo⁴ t'o</i>	駝	Camel	LXXXIX : 4
<i>Lou⁴</i>	露	To appear	LIII : 6
<i>Lou⁴ ch'u</i>	出	To become known	XXII : 13
<i>Lou pao⁴</i>	漏報	To declare short	XLIII : 11, 13
<i>Lu⁴</i>	錄	To copy, to write	LXIII : 6
<i>Lu⁴ ch'êng</i>	路程	Journey	XL : 8, 13
<i>Lu² fang</i>	爐房	Assayer's	XX : 10
<i>Lu hsü⁴</i>	陸續	Gradually	XC : 6
<i>Lu wei³</i>	蘆葦	Reeds	LXXXV : 6
<i>Lu³ wei⁴ chih chêng⁴</i>	魯衛之政	The administration of Lu and Wei equally crude	XXVIII : 10
<i>Luan⁴ t'êng</i>	亂騰	To be disturbed	LXIX : 1
<i>Lun¹ ch'í</i>	輪機	Wheels and axles	XCH : 9
" <i>ch'uan²</i>	船	Steamer	VI : 2
<i>Lü⁴</i>	慮	Grief	LI : 1
"		Anxiety	XCIV : 8

<i>Lü² yen²</i>	閭閻	Villages	LXIII : 9
<i>Lüeh⁴</i>	畧	Somewhat	III : 8
" <i>t'ung¹</i>	通	To know a little	LXIV : 4
" <i>wei¹</i>	微	A little	XV : 5
<i>Ma³ k'uai</i>	馬快	Policeman	LXVII ; 9
<i>Ma² li</i>	麻俐	Speedy	XVII : 14
<i>Ma³ t'ou</i>	馬頭	Jetty	XV : 2. XLVI : 1
<i>Mai⁴ t'ü</i>	麥子	Wheat	XXXV : 3
<i>Mai³ mai ch'ang chung</i>	買賣場中	In the market	XVII : 9.
			XL : 15
<i>Mai² mo</i>	埋沒	To forget	LXXX : 11
<i>Man³ ch'u</i>	滿處	Every where	LXII : 6
" <i>fu⁴</i>	腹	A bellyful	XXX : 2
" <i>hsien⁴</i>	限	To reach the limit	LXVII : 10
<i>Man ta³ cho</i>	打着	To begin	XXXVIII : 14
" " "		If possible	LX : 12
" " "		Supposing	LXXVI : 14
<i>Mang² luan</i>	忙亂	Hurried	XIII : 13
<i>Mao⁴ jan</i>	昌然	Headlong	XI : 1
<i>Mao⁴ shih</i>	矢	Blundering, hot-headed	LXXXIV : 16
<i>Mao⁴ i</i>	貿易	Trade	I : 3
" "		To trade	XXI : 12. XXII : 6
<i>Mao² ping</i>	毛病	Fault	LIII : 6
" "		Defect	LXXXIII : 4
<i>Mao sé</i>	瑟	Mauser	LX : 7
<i>Mao² tsei²</i>	賊	Sneak-thief	LXXVI : 6
<i>Mei chun shé² t'ou</i>	沒準舌頭	Untrustworthy tongue	LXII : 19
" <i>fa² t'ü</i>	法子	To have no choice	XII : 8
" <i>yao²</i>	煤窰	Coal mine	LI : 13. LXVI : 3
<i>Mén² hu</i>	門戶	Threshold	V : 7
<i>Mén k'ourh³</i>	口兒	Doorway	LIII : 10
<i>Mén² wai⁴ han⁴</i>	外漢	Outsider	LV : 11
<i>Méng³ ku</i>	蒙古	Mongol	LXXXVII : 6

<i>Mi tui fang</i> ²	米 碓 房	Rice hulling shop	XX : 4
<i>Mieh</i> ⁴	滅	To extinguish	LXXXII : 7
<i>Mien</i> ² <i>ch'iang</i>	勉 强	To work one's self up to (doing something)	LV : 16
<i>Mien</i> ⁴ <i>mu</i>	面 目	Appearance	LXIV : 9
<i>Min</i> ² <i>shéng</i> ¹	民 生	People's livelihood	XXXVII; 11.XL:4
<i>Ming</i> ⁴	命	Life	LXXXIX : 10
<i>Ming</i> ² <i>ch'i</i>	名 氣	Reputation	LXV : 12
" <i>mu</i>	目	Names	LIV : 6
<i>Ming</i> <i>p'ien</i> ⁴	片	Card	XXXIV : 3
<i>Ming</i> ² <i>wang</i>	望	Fame: name and repu- tation	LXXII : 14 LXXIII: 6
<i>Ming</i> ² <i>ch'ing</i> ²	明 情	Evident	LXII : 16
" <i>pai</i>	白	To understand	XIII : 13
<i>Ming</i> <i>pai</i> ³ <i>cho</i>	擺 着	To demonstrate	XCIV : 11
<i>Miu</i> ⁴	謬	Error	III : 3
" <i>tsan</i> ⁴	讚	To praise extravagantly	XXVII : 8
<i>Mo</i> ²	蘑	Mushrooms	LXXXVII: 18
<i>Mou</i> ² <i>shéng</i> ¹ <i>chih tao</i> ⁴	謀 生 之 道	Means of getting a living	LI : 6
<i>Mu</i> <i>hsia</i> ⁴	目 下	Now	LXXI : 5; VIII : 1
<i>Mu</i> <i>ming</i> ²	慕 名	Respect	XXXIV : 2
<i>Na</i> ² <i>chu</i>	拿 住	To arrest	LXVII : 16
<i>Nai</i> <i>yu</i> ²	奶 油	Cream	LXXXVII: 18
<i>Nan</i> ² <i>ch'u</i>	難 處	Difficulty	XL : 14
" "		Difficulties	LIV : 10
<i>Nan</i> ² <i>fang</i>	南 方	The south	LXXVII: 1
<i>Nan</i> <i>shou</i> ⁴	難 受	Hard to bear	LXII : 18
" <i>tao</i> ⁴	道	You can't say	LXII : 12
<i>Nao</i> ³	惱	To be angry with	LVII : 8
<i>Nao</i> ³ <i>tai t'êng</i>	腦 袋 疼	Headache	LXVII : 4
<i>Nao</i> <i>t'ien</i> ¹ <i>ch'i</i>	鬧 天 氣	Bad weather	VI : 9
<i>Nei</i> ⁴ <i>ti</i> ⁴	內 地	Inland	IV : 7 : 8 ; XXXVII: 1; XXXVI: 2

<i>Nèng² kou</i>	能 殼	Able	LI : 4
" <i>nai</i>	耐	Ability	XC : 3
<i>Ni² ku³</i>	泥 古	Conservative; old fashion-	
		ned	LXXXVII : 4
" <i>nêng</i>	溼	Slush	LXXII : 9
<i>Nieh¹ tsao</i>	捏 造	To fabricate	LXXXIII : 8
<i>Nien² ch'êng</i>	年 成	Harvest	C : 8
" <i>chi</i>	紀	Age	XXXIV : 7
" <i>fên</i>	分	Year	LXXX : 1
" <i>i² ku⁴ chiu⁴</i>	誼 故 舊	Old friends	XVII : 5
<i>Nien shu¹</i>	念 書	To study	L : 3
<i>Nien ti³</i>	年 底	End of year	LXII : 5
<i>Ning²</i>	擰	To twist, to wrench.	LXVII : 5
<i>No²</i>	挪	To move	XIV : 2; XCI : 7
<i>Nung⁴</i>	弄	To move	LI : 11
" <i>ch'êng</i>	成	To change about	XXX : 3
" <i>ch'u hsiao⁴ huarh</i>	弄出笑話兒	To become a laughing stock	XI : 12
" <i>tsou³ la</i>	弄 走 了	To move	LXXXIV : 9
<i>O⁴</i>	惡	Wickedness	LXXXII : 11
<i>O² lai⁴</i>	訛 賴	To accuse falsely	LXXXII : 10
<i>O² shu</i>	額 數	Fixed number	LXXX : 16
<i>Ou ch'i⁴</i>	愜 氣	To have a row	LXVII : 13
<i>Ou³ jan</i>	偶 然	Accidentally	III : 6
<i>Pa⁴ chan⁴</i>	霸 佔	To occupy (illegally)	LVI : 12
<i>Pa⁴ ch'i</i>	氣	High-handed	XC : 4
<i>Pa³ shih</i>	把 師	Carters are so styled	LXXVII : 7
<i>Pai⁴</i>	敗	To be defeated	XCIV : 15
<i>Pai hui⁴</i>	拜 會	To visit	XXXIV : 1
<i>Pai³ tu ch'uan²</i>	擺 渡 船	Ferry boat	LXXVII : 2
<i>Pai hsien² cho</i>	白 閒 着	To be idle	LXIV : 5
<i>P'ai² ch'ang</i>	排 場	Display: style	LXIV : 13
<i>Pan⁴ fa¹</i>	頒 發	To publish	L : 7
<i>Pan chia¹</i>	搬 家	To move	LVI : 9

<i>Pan¹ yün</i>	搬運	Moving	LI : 7
" "		To transport	XV : 16
<i>Pan hsi³ shih</i>	辦喜事	Wedding	XII : 5
<i>Pan¹ li³</i>	理	To arrange	XII : 6
<i>Pan pu tao⁴</i>	不到	Not to actually do	XCIX : 12
" " "		Unequal to managing	XCVIII : 13
" shêng ¹ jih	生日	Celebrate a birthday	LIII : 2
" té tao ⁴	得到	To actually do	XCIX : 11
<i>Pan⁴ tso</i>	扮作	To appear in another character	LXXVII : 15
<i>Pan⁴ chu</i>	絆住	To hinder	XLIII : 2
<i>Pan t'ien¹</i>	半天	Long time	XV : 1
" "		An interval of time	XXXIV : 3
" jeh ⁴	夜	Midnight	XLIII : 1
<i>P'an² fei</i>	盤費	Expenses	XLVII : 12
" suan	算	To estimate	XXXIII : 14
<i>P'an¹ wang</i>	盼望	To anxiously hope for	C : 19
<i>Pang pan⁴</i>	幫辦	Assistant	XXV : 12
<i>Pang¹ chu</i>	助	To help	XII : 7; LIII : 17
<i>Pang¹ t'ü</i>	棒子	Cudgel	LIII : 16
<i>Pao³</i>	保	To guarantee	XCIX : 8
" chieh ²	結	Bond; guarantee	XXXII : 5
" chieh ²		Security	XCIX : 9
" chien ⁴	薦	To recommend	XXXIV : 11
<i>Pao² chü</i>	舉	To recommend	XXX : 4; LXXIII : 8
<i>Pao tan¹</i>	單	Bond	X : 11
<i>Pao chien⁴</i>	寶劍	Sword	LIX : 4
" chü ²	局	Gambling saloon	LXVIII : 1
<i>Pao¹</i>	包	To contract	LXXVIII : 1
" fu	袱	Bundle	XVIII : 2
<i>Pao kuan³</i>	管	To undertake	XXXI : 5
<i>Pao¹ kuo³</i>	裹	Bundle	XLV : 6
" t'o ³ la	妥了	To contract for	LXXVIII : 9
<i>Pao¹ yüan</i>	抱怨	Annoyed	XIII : 9

<i>Pao² lan³</i>	飽覽	To look one's fill	IX : 16
<i>Pao³ shih²</i>	食	To eat full	LI : 4
<i>Pao⁴ ming⁴</i>	報命	To report success	LIV : 4
" <i>shui⁴</i>	稅	To manage customs	
		business	XXXI : 2
<i>P'ao³</i>	跑	To run	LXXVII : 15
<i>Pei⁴</i>	焙	To fire	XCH : 10
<i>Pei⁴</i>	輩	Increasingly	L : 13
" <i>ch'ui¹</i>	出	To increase	LXXIII : 14
<i>Pei³ fang</i>	北方	The north	XXXIX : 6
" "		Northern	LXXI : 4
<i>Pei¹ hei kuo¹</i>	背黑鍋	To bear another's fault	LVII : 10
<i>Pei ch'a² ti shu¹</i>	備查的書	Books of reference	LIV : 9
<i>P'ei²</i>	賠	To compensate	XLII : 15
"		To lose	LXVI : 14
<i>P'ei² cho</i>	陪着	To bear company	XXXI : 3
<i>P'ei⁴ fu</i>	佩服	To agree with	LVII : 9
" "		To respect	LXXIII : 6
<i>P'en³</i>	本	Original	LXXXVII : 20
<i>P'en chiat¹</i>	家	One's own family	XIV : 5
<i>P'en³ fén</i>	分	Proper	LXXXII : 13
<i>P'en hang²</i>	行	Same line of business	XLII : 6
<i>P'en² ling</i>	領	Ability	XLVII : 8
" "		Gift : talent	LXIV : 13
<i>P'en³ yin²</i>	銀	Capital	XXII : 8
<i>P'êng⁴</i>	碰	To bungle	XXIX : 4
<i>P'êng ting¹ tǔ</i>	碰釘子	To get a rap on the	
		knuckles	LVI : 1
<i>Pi³ mo</i>	筆墨	Letters, etc.	I : 4
" "		Style	VII : 16
" "		Writing	XLIV : 10
" "		Correspondence	LV : 13
<i>Pi tǔ¹</i>	資	Pay.	LIV : 11
" <i>wu⁴</i>	悞	Clerical error	XLIII : 13

<i>Pi' tei</i>	必得	Must	LXX : 6
<i>Pi' kuan¹</i>	閉關	To shut	XXXVIII : 14
<i>Pi yen³ cking</i>	眼睛	To shut eyes	LXVIII : 7
<i>Pi'⁴</i>	避	To avoid	LVII : 5
<i>Pi hsieh²</i>	邪	To keep off evil	LIX : 8
<i>Pi' chiao</i>	比較	To compare	XXXVII : 8
<i>Pi'⁴</i>	弊	Irregularities	LXIII : 1
" <i>ping</i>	病	Irregularities	XCIX : 18
<i>Pi' chang</i>	皮張	Furs	LXXXVII : 18
<i>Pi' ch'i</i>	脾氣	Temper	XXVII : 10
<i>Pi'¹</i>	批	The "note"	XXXII : 74
<i>Pi' chun³</i>	准	To sanction	LXXXV : 10
" "		To approve of	XXXI : 11
<i>Pi' yü</i>	語	Comments	VII : 17
<i>Piao ti'⁴</i>	表弟	Cousin (maternal)	XXVIII : 3
<i>P'iao'⁴</i>	票	Ticket	XLV : 10
"		Draft	XLVII : 14
<i>P'iao chuang¹</i>	莊	Bank	XX : 10
<i>Pieh²</i>	別	Do not !	LVI : 1
<i>Pien¹ ch'eng</i>	編成	To compile	L : 9
<i>Pien⁴ chieh</i>	便捷	Convenient and rapid	XLI : 12
" <i>chieh²</i>	捷	Convenient	XCIV : 11
" <i>fan⁴</i>	飯	Little dinner	XVI : 2
" <i>shang¹</i>	商	Benefit the people	LI : 5
<i>Pien¹ sh'eng</i>	邊省	Border province	VIII : 6
<i>Pien⁴ ch'eng²</i>	變成	To change	XXXV : 11
<i>Pien⁴ ch'u</i>	出	To bring out	XCH : 8
<i>Pien huai⁴ la</i>	壞了	To deteriorate	LXXXIII : 2
<i>Pien⁴ ku</i>	故	Vicissitudes	XL : 17
" <i>ku⁴</i>		A turn (for the worse)	XXIX : 2
<i>Pien shai³</i>	色	To turn pale	LIII : 21
<i>Pien⁴ t'ung</i>	通	Mobility	XCIV : 3
" "		Accommodating	LXIX : 19
" "		Liberal ideas	XCIV : 3

<i>P'ien¹ y'en²</i>	變顏	To turn pale	LIII : 21
<i>P'ien² i</i>	便宜	Advantage	LXII : 19
" "		Cheap	XL : 10
<i>P'ien ch'iao³</i>	偏巧	Unluckily	XII : 6
<i>P'ien fei⁴</i>	廢	To reject (one of two complementary parts)	LII : 13
<i>P'ien p'ierh¹ ti</i>	偏兒的	Unluckily	VIII : 5.
<i>P'ien¹ tsai¹</i>	災	Calamity	XL : 12
<i>P'in³</i>	品	Standing : position	LXXIII : 5
<i>P'in⁴ ch'ing³</i>	聘請	To engage	XXXVII : 5
<i>Ping¹ ch'i</i>	兵器	Weapons	LXXXV : 10
" <i>fa</i>	法	Rules of war	XXVII : 18
" <i>ting</i>	丁	Soldier	XXI : 6
<i>Ping³</i>	稟	The application	XXXII : 4
<i>Ping³ mien⁴</i>	餅麪	Pastry	XVII : 13
<i>Ping pi³</i>	秉筆	Pen work; writing; correspondence	XLIV : 4
<i>P'ing² an</i>	平安	Tranquil	XII : 2
" <i>ch'ang²</i>	常	Usual	X : 8
" <i>ching⁴</i>	靜	Tranquil	IX : 4
" <i>su⁴</i>	素	Commonly	LXXIII : 5
" <i>su⁴</i>	素	Always	XXIII : 11
" <i>t'an³</i>	坦	To level	LI : 9
<i>P'ing²</i>	憑	To depend upon	XLI : 2
<i>P'ing li³</i>	評理	To arbitrate	LXII : 2
<i>Po² ch'éng³</i>	薄懲	Light punishment	XLIII : 15
<i>Po¹ ch'uan²</i>	撥船	Cargo boat	XV : 11
<i>Po huan²</i>	還	To repay	XXIX : 17
<i>Po¹ kei</i>	給	To issue, to pay.	LXXIX : 4
<i>Po² tui</i>	兌	To pay out	XLVII : 10
<i>Po⁴ pi⁴</i>	百弊	All kinds of irregularities	LXIII : 1
<i>P'o¹</i>	頗	Rather	LXXI : 11
"		Somewhat, rather	XXXIV : 8
<i>P'o an⁴</i>	破案	To open (a case of theft, etc.)	LXVII : 12

<i>P'o⁴ fei</i>	破費	You are ruining yourself	XV : 8
<i>P'o⁴</i>	迫	Pressed	LI : 2
<i>Pu⁴ chih</i>	布置	To arrange	XXXII : 16
<i>Pu³</i>	補	To make up	XCI : 10
<i>Pu ch'üeh¹</i>	缺	To get a post	XXX : 6
" "		Appointment	VIII : 7
<i>Pu chüeh²</i>	不覺	Imperceptible, unintentional	IX : 13
" <i>fu²</i>	符	To disagree	XXII : 5
" <i>fu²</i>	敷	Unequal	LXI : 8
" <i>hao hstian³</i>	好選	Hard to find	XXXIII : 16
" <i>i²</i>	宜	Unsuited	XXXIX : 6
" <i>jan²</i>	然	To disagree	XLIX : 13
" <i>k'an¹</i>	堪	Worthless	XC : 6
" <i>kuan³</i>	管	Not to care	LXII : 13
" <i>lun⁴</i>	論	Never mind	XI : 1.
" <i>tan⁴</i>	但	Not only	XXXIX : 2
" <i>tso lien³</i>	作臉	To shame	LV : 15
" <i>ts'o⁴</i>	錯	Faultless	LIX : 1
" <i>tui⁴</i>	對	To disagree	LXVII : 19
" <i>wai⁴ hu</i>	外乎	Not far off	LII : 15
" <i>yao⁴</i>	要	To dismiss	LXXXIII : 6
" <i>yu² tê</i>	由得	Can't help it: in spite of one's self	IX : 14
<i>Pu² yung⁴</i>	用	Not to need	XXV : 3
<i>Pu yung shuo¹</i>	說	Needless to say	LXXIII : 3
<i>P'u⁴ hu</i>	鋪戶	Shop	LXXII : 3
<i>P'u mien fang²</i>	面房	Shop front	LVI : 3
" <i>ti³</i>	底	Old established site	LVI : 10, 11
<i>P'u² t'ao</i>	葡萄	Grapes	XXXVIII : 17
<i>Sa huang³</i>	撒謊	To lie	XXV : 6
<i>San hsi⁴</i>	散戲	End of the performance	XXV : 17
<i>San lien .. tan¹</i>	三聯	單 Transit Certificate	XXXVI : 12
<i>Sha³</i>	煞	Extremely	LXXXI : 18

<i>Shai hsien⁴</i>	砂綫	Seams	LXXV : 8
<i>Shan ting³</i>	山頂	Summit	IX : 6
<i>Shang⁴</i>	上	To present	XXXVII : 12
"		To go	LX : 2
"		To mount	XLV : 10
" <i>ch'uan²</i>	船	To embark	VI : 4, 7
" <i>hsia⁴</i>	下	Thereabout	LXII : 5
" <i>hsien⁴</i>	憲	Higher authorities	XXVIII : 5
" <i>hui</i>	回	The other day	LIV : 1
" "		Last time	XCI : 3
<i>Shang kuo chén⁴</i>	過陣	Has been in battle	LIX : 8
<i>Shang⁴ mén²</i>	門	To shut doors	LIII : 12
" <i>pei</i>	輩	Forefathers	XXI : 9
<i>Shang shui⁴</i>	稅	To pay duty	XXXVI : 13
<i>Shang⁴ ssü</i>	司	Chief	XCIV : 1
<i>Shang suan⁴</i>	算	Profitable	X : 15.
<i>Shang⁴ yü⁴</i>	諭	Edict	VII : 7.
" <i>yüeh</i>	月	Last month	LIII : 2
<i>Shang³</i>	賞	To give	LIV : 16
<i>Shang¹ hao</i>	傷耗	Loss	LXXXV : 2
<i>Shang¹ cho²</i>	商酌	Discuss	III : 6.
" <i>jên</i>	人	Merchant	XXXVIII : 5
" <i>liang</i>	量	To discuss	X : 6, XVI : 6
<i>Shang tung³</i>	董	Chairman	XXV : 11
<i>Shang¹ wu</i>	務	Trade	IV : 7
" <i>wu</i>	務	Business	XL : 15
" <i>yeh</i>	業	The trade	XCH : 12
<i>Shao² hsieh</i>	少寫	To omit	XLIII : 10
" <i>kuan</i>	管	To do little for.	LXII : 18
<i>Shao¹ kuo</i>	燒鍋	Still	LXXXI : 12
<i>Shé³</i>	舍	To reject	XLI : 11
<i>Shé¹ ch'ih</i>	奢侈	Extravagant	LXIV : 7
" <i>hua</i>	華	Extravagant	LXIV : 9
<i>Shé⁴ hsüeh²</i>	社學	Village school	L : 8

<i>Shé fa³</i>	設法	To find means	XL : 17, LXIV : 13
<i>Shé² kêng¹</i>	舌耕	To teach	XXI : 11
<i>Shé⁴ lí⁴</i>	設立	To establish	II : 7, VII : 5
<i>Shén⁴ chung</i>	慎重	Careful	XI : 6, LVII : 18
<i>Shén³</i>	審	To hear (legal)	LXXVIII : 21
<i>Shén³ wén</i>	審問	To investigate	LXXXIV : 13
<i>Shén¹ ch'ih</i>	申斥	To reprimand	LXXXIX : 17
<i>Shén¹ chü¹</i>	深居	Immured	LXIII : 11
<i>Shén² hu</i>	神戶	Kobe	VI : 2.
<i>Shén shou³</i>	伸手	To attempt	LV : 9, 10
<i>Shéng³</i>	省	To save	XXXVIII : 9
"		Province	LIII : 3
"		To save, to skimp	XXXIII : 9
" shih ⁴	事	To save trouble	XLV : 11, XCVII : 13
<i>Shéng¹ chi</i>	生計	Livelihood	LXXXV : 15
" ch'u	出	To produce	XLI : 9, 10, LXXI : 12
" i	意	Business	LXIV : 11
" jih	日	Birthday	LIII : 2
" lu	路	Means of livelihood	LI : 1.
<i>Shéng⁴</i>	勝	To conquer	XCIV : 15
<i>Shéng jén⁴</i>	任	To be equal to. to be qualified for	LXXIII : 5
<i>Shéng⁴ hsia</i>	賸下	To save	VIII : 5
" "		Surplus	XXIV : 13
<i>Shéng⁴ ming</i>	聖明	Reasonably	XIII : 10
" hsien	賢	A sage	LII : 6
<i>Shéng¹ t'eng</i>	陞騰	Promotion	XXX : 13
<i>Shéng¹ ch'i</i>	聲氣	Reputation	LXV : 10
<i>Shéng k'o¹</i>	升科	To pay taxes or royalties	LXXV : 6
<i>Shih⁴ ch'ing</i>	事情	Affairs	VII : 15
<i>Shih fan² tsé chung⁴</i>	繁責重	Busy and responsible	LXXIII : 3
<i>Shih⁴ t'i</i>	體	Outline	III : 7
" wu	務	Affairs	VII : 13, LXXIII : 3
" "		Business	XLIX : 6, 13

<i>Shih²ch'ing²</i>	實情	Real kindness	XXIV : 9
" <i>shou¹</i>	收	Receipt	LXXXVIII : 13
" <i>tsai</i>	在	True	XXXIX : 4
<i>Shih³</i>	使	To use	LXII : 11
" <i>fei</i>	費	Fee	XXXII : 8
<i>Shih³ mo⁴</i>	始末	First and last	LVI : 14
<i>Shih chia¹</i>	世交	Family friends	XLVII : 6
<i>Shih⁴ chien</i>	間	In the world	LXIII : 12
<i>Shih hsiung¹</i>	兄	Your son	XII : 2
<i>Shih⁴ ku</i>	故	Relations	XXVIII : 12
<i>Shih li³</i>	理	Human action	LII : 15
<i>Shih⁴ lu</i>	路	Contemporary	XXVIII : 2
" <i>shih⁴</i>	事	Affairs	XLI : 2
<i>Shih⁴ chia¹</i>	市價	Market rate	XCI : 11
" <i>mien shang</i>	面上	On the market	XCVI : 4
<i>Shih² t'ou</i>	石頭	Stone	LXXV : 4
<i>Shih² ch'éng</i>	十成	Full (crop)	C : 3
" <i>fén</i>	分	Complete	LXVIII : 6
<i>Shih⁴ hsia⁴</i>	示下	Your advice	XXVI : 16
<i>Shih⁴</i>	勢	Aspect	III : 5
<i>Shih² k'o</i>	時刻	Time (set)	LXXXII : 7
<i>Shih¹ shan</i>	失閃	Trouble, molestation.	LXIX : 18
<i>Shih² to</i>	拾掇	Ready	XLV : 1
<i>Shih² yen²</i>	食鹽	Salt	XIV : 11
<i>Shou² chiao</i>	手脚	Squeeze	XCVI : 12
" "		Tricks, squeeze	XCVII : 12
<i>Shou³ hsia ti jên²</i>	下的人	Followers	LXXXVII : 12
" <i>i</i>	藝	Handicraft	C : 9
<i>Shou t'o¹ cho</i>	托著	To make money easily	XLVII : 8
<i>Shou hai⁴</i>	受害	To be injured	LXXXIII : 1
" <i>lei⁴</i>	累	To be inconvenienced	XV : 6
" "		To suffer inconvenience	XLIII : 5
<i>Shou¹</i>	收	To close up	XLII : 3
"		To close a shop	LXVIII : 2

<i>Shou¹</i>	收	To gather in	LXXXV : 7
" <i>hui</i>	回	To get back	XXXVII : 10
<i>Shou mai³mai</i>	收買賣	To liquidate	XXVII : 5
<i>Shou¹ shih</i>	收拾	To repair	LI : 9
<i>Shou³</i>	守	To keep	LXIV : 11
<i>Shou fén⁴</i>	分	To keep one's proper place	LXXXII : 14
<i>Shou³ shih</i>	首飾	Head ornaments	LXXVI : 7
<i>Shou² hsi</i>	熟習	Well up in	XXV : 11
<i>Shou² "</i>		Experienced	LXXXVI : 15, XCII : 9
<i>Shu⁴</i>	恕	To pardon	LXXVII : 9
<i>Shu¹</i>	輸	To lose	{ LXXXVI : 10 { LXXXIII : 1
<i>Shu¹ cha</i>	書札	Letters	LV : 4
<i>Shu chü²</i>	局	Book bureau	L : 9
" <i>fang²</i>	房	Library	XXXIV : 3
<i>Shu¹ yüan⁴</i>	院	College	I : 1
<i>Shu¹ fu</i>	舒服	Comfortable	C : 16
<i>Shu¹ jén</i>	庶人	Common people	LXIII : 12
<i>Shu⁴ shuo</i>	述說	To say	XXXVII : 13
<i>Shua ch'ien²</i>	耍錢	To gamble	LXXXIII : 1
<i>Shuai¹ jo⁴</i>	衰弱	Poor	XCII : 12
<i>Shuang³ k'uai</i>	爽快	Convenient	LXXIX : 14
<i>Shuang shén²</i>	神	Smart	XLV : 10
<i>Shui² chiao</i>	水脚	Freight	XC : 24
<i>Shui³ han⁴</i>	旱	Flood or drought	XL : 12
" <i>huan</i>	患	Trouble with water	LXXV : 8
<i>Shui lo⁴ shih ch'u¹</i>	落石出	To get at the truth	LXXVIII : 19
<i>Shui³ shih</i>	師	Naval	LVIII : 8
<i>Shui⁴ chiao⁴</i>	睡覺	To sleep	LIII : 12
<i>Shui⁴ k'o</i>	稅課	Taxes, revenue	XXXVII : 10
<i>Shun shou³</i>	順手	Easily	XXXIII : 3
" "		Favourable	XCIV : 19
" <i>yen³</i>	眼	Complaisant	XXVII : 11

<i>Shuo¹ ho</i>	說合	To mediate	XLII : 1
{ <i>Shuo hsiang⁴</i> <i>shêng érh ti</i> }	{ 說像聲 } { 兒的 }	Mimic	LIII : 2, 8
<i>Shuo li³</i>	說理	Polite	LXXXV : 5
<i>So² i</i>	所以	Therefore	XXII : 8
<i>So³ shang</i>	鎖上	To lock	LIII : 12
<i>Sou¹ ch'u</i>	搜出	To discover	XIV : 13
<i>Su² yen</i>	俗言	A saying	LIX : 4
" <i>yü</i>	語	Proverb	XXIV : 9
<i>Su jih⁴</i>	素日	Always	LXXXIII : 10
<i>Su shên²</i>	疎神	To relax diligence	XLIII : 11
<i>Suan⁴ hsüeh</i>	算學	Mathematics	LIV : 8
<i>Suan ta chang⁴</i>	大帳	To make up accounts	XXVII : 1
<i>Sui¹ jan²</i>	雖然	Although	XIX : 10
<i>Sui² jan</i>		Although	XLVIII : 15
<i>Sui² nien²</i>	隨年	According to the year (harvest)	XL : 1
<i>Sui pien⁴</i>	便	At will	XL : 7
" <i>pien⁴</i>		At pleasure	LXXXV : 14
" <i>shên¹ ti</i>	身的	Personal	XIII : 2
<i>Sui² shih²</i>	時	At any time	XXIX : 5
<i>Sun³ ch'u</i>	損處	Injury	LXV : 13
<i>Sung⁴</i>	送	To present	LIX : 1
<i>Sung⁴ tao</i>	送到	To send to	XLV : 2
<i>Ssü ch'iu pai lieh¹</i>	死求白賴	Entreatingly	LXXXIX : 16
<i>Ssü¹ hao²</i>	絲毫	The least	XXVI : 14, LIII : 5
<i>Ssü¹</i>	私	Private	XCVIII : 3
" <i>huo⁴</i>	貨	Smuggled goods	XIII : 12, XIV : 8
" <i>shih⁴</i>	事	Private affairs	IV : 2
<i>Ssü lin²</i>	四鄰	Around	LIII : 17
<i>Ta³</i>	打	To bring	XLVI : 16
"		From : at	XXXI : 14
"		From	XLVIII : 4, LXXXI : 5
<i>Ta chang⁴</i>	帳	To effect a composition	XLII : 4

<i>Ta chang⁴</i>	打仗	To fight	LXXXV: 11
" <i>ch'êl</i>	車	To build a cart	XXVIII: 3
" <i>chia⁴</i>	架	To fight	LXXXV: 3, XC: 9
" <i>chu² i</i>	主意	To find a way	X: 12
" <i>ch'ün chia⁴</i>	羣架	To join in faction fights	LXXXII: 10
<i>Ta³ fa</i>	發	To send	XVI: 9 XXXVI: 11, LXXXIII: 13.
<i>Ta ha¹ ha</i>	哈哈	To joke	XXVII: 2
" " "		To laugh	LIX: 4
" <i>hu¹</i>	呼	To snore	LIII: 13
" <i>kuan¹ ssü</i>	官司	To engage in litigation	LXXXII: 10
" <i>shu¹ la</i>	輸了	Lost	LVI: 1
<i>Ta² ssü</i>	死	To kill	LXXVII: 11
<i>Ta³ suan</i>	算	Reckon	I: 6
" "		To estimate, reckon:	VIII: 11
" "		To think	XII: 5
" "		Proposal	XXIX: 12
" "		Intending	XIX: 1
" "		To intend	XII: 10
" "		To suppose, to decide	XVI: 2
" "		To estimate	XXXIII: 7
<i>Ta tien pao⁴</i>	電報	To send telegrams	XV: 11
<i>Ta³ t'ing</i>	聽	To enquire	XXIV: 1, LXXXIV: 9
<i>Ta t'ou²</i>	頭	At first	XXXI: 14
" "		Firstly	LXII: 18
<i>Ta yü² ti</i>	魚的	Fisherman	LXXII: 3
<i>Ta⁴ chia</i>	大家	The whole body	XXVIII: 6
" "		Everybody	LXXVII: 11
" <i>i</i>	意	Ambitious	XI: 2
<i>Ta kai⁴</i>	概	Probably	XIV: 14, XXX: 5
" "		On the whole	XX: 1
" "		General idea	XXXII: 2
" "		Approximate	L: 2

<i>Ta⁴ pan⁴</i>	大 半	Most	V: 9
" <i>shêng¹</i>	聲	Loud	LIII: 15
<i>Ta tan³ tǔ³</i>	膽 子	Bold fellow	LX: 7
<i>Ta⁴ t'í² mu</i>	題 目	General outline	XXVI: 12
" <i>tsung¹</i>	宗	Generally	XXXV: 4
<i>Ta tuan¹</i>	端	Important items	XL: 5
<i>Ta²</i>	達	To know	LXIII: 2
<i>Ta¹ ying</i>	答 應	To consent	LVI: 8
" "		To assent	LXXXIII: 14
" "		To reply	LIII: 12
<i>Ta¹</i>	搭	To take passage	XL: 13
"		To take a passage	LXXVII: 2
<i>T'a¹</i>	塌	To destroy	C: 16
<i>Tai⁴</i>	帶	To-gether with	XXXI: 7
"		With	XXXII: 9
" <i>lai</i>	來	To bring	XXXII: 4
<i>Tai³</i>	歹	Badness	LIX: 11
<i>Tai⁴</i>	代	In place of	XCI: 12
<i>T'ai² ai</i>	抬 愛	To favour	XXIII: 12, LV: 14
<i>T'ai⁴</i>	太	Very	XXXIII: 4
<i>T'ai man³</i>	滿	Too much	XXIX: 1
" <i>shêng⁴</i>	盛	Too much	LXXVI: 9
<i>T'ai⁴ hsi kuo²</i>	泰 西 國	Europe	XXXVIII: 4
<i>Tan¹</i>	擔	To carry	LX: 13
<i>Tan hsien³</i>	擔 險	To run a risk	LX: 13
<i>Tan¹ ko</i>	耽 擱	Delay	VI: 6
" "		To delay	XLIII: 3
<i>Tan³ tǔ³</i>	膽 子	Gall	LIII: 21
<i>Tan tǔ³ hsiao³</i>	小	Cowardly	LIII: 21
<i>Tan¹ tǔ³</i>	單 子	Bill	XV: 6
<i>Tan¹ wu</i>	耽 悞	To delay	XLIII: 1
" "		To hinder	LXXXIX: 7
" <i>yen</i>	延	To delay	LXXX: 9
<i>T'an¹</i>	貪	Avaricious	LII: 1

<i>T'an li⁴</i>	貪利	Avaricious	LX : 11
<i>T'an² féng¹</i>	談鋒	Style of talking	XXXIV : 8
<i>T'an¹ p'ei²</i>	攤賠	To subscribe <i>pro rata</i>	XCIX : 11
<i>T'an² ya</i>	彈壓	To suppress	LXXXI : 18
<i>Tang³</i>	當	To take it : to think	LXII : 15
<i>Tang¹ ch'ai¹</i>	差	In office	XIV : 5
<i>Tang¹ ch'u¹</i>	初	First	IX : 6
" "		At first	XXXV : 6
" chung ¹	中	Between	III : 4
" hsien ¹	先	First	I : 3
" mien ⁴	面	Face to face	I : 4, III : 6
<i>Tang shih²</i>	時	Then	LVI : 7
<i>Tang³ shih</i>	當是	To suppose	XLV : 4
<i>Tang⁴ tso</i>	當做	To replace	LXIV : 10
<i>Tang¹ wu⁴ chihchi²</i>	當務之急	Of present importance	I : 2
<i>Tang⁴ p'u</i>	當舖	Pawnbroker's	XXII : 10
<i>Tang⁴</i>	檔	Archives	XCI : 7
<i>Tang³ shang</i>	擋上	To screen	LIII : 10
<i>Tang yen³</i>	眼	Obstacle	LIV : 8
<i>T'ang³</i>	倘	If	LXXXVIII : 17
<i>T'ang²</i>	堂	A hearing (legal)	LXXVIII : 3
" kuan	官	Responsible official of a yamên	XXV : 16
<i>T'ang¹ kuo</i>	湯鍋	Pig killer's	XX : 5
<i>Tao⁴ mi</i>	稻米	Paddy	XXXV : 2
<i>Tao³</i>	倒	To sell	LXV : 1
" chia ⁴	價	Price	X : 2
<i>Tao⁴ fei</i>	盜匪	Rebels	LXXVI : 14
<i>Tao⁴ li</i>	道理	Reason	XLI : 15
" lu	路	Roads	LXXII : 9
<i>Tao ti³</i>	到底	After all	XXIII : 14
<i>Tao "</i>		At bottom	LXXXIX : 1
<i>T'ao² pao³</i>	逃跑	To abscond	LXIV : 15

<i>Té²</i>	得	To get	LIX : 2
<i>Tê fa³</i>	法	Properly	LXXI : 11
<i>Té² i⁴</i>	意	To succeed	XI : 13
<i>Té "</i>		Success	XXX : 3
<i>" "</i>		Successful	XXVII : 1
<i>" jén²</i>	人	Popular man	XXVIII : 13
<i>" tao shou³</i>	到 手	To get hold of	XCIX : 17
<i>Tei³</i>	得	Necessarily	LXXXII : 6
<i>Tèng¹</i>	登	To record, to enter	LXXXII : 7
<i>T'éng fang²</i>	騰 房	To vacate ; to get out.	LVI : 13
<i>Téng³ t'ü³</i>	等 次	Classification	L : 5
<i>Ti churh¹</i>	滴 珠 兒	Drop	XCVII : 4
<i>Ti³ ch'üeh¹</i>	底 缺	Perpetual post	VIII : 2
<i>Ti hsia jên²</i>	下 人	Servants	LIII : 12
<i>Ti² mien⁴</i>	覷 面	Face to face	III : 4
<i>Ti⁴ mien</i>	地 面	Area : place	V : 2
<i>" pu</i>	步	Position (fig.)	IV : 12
<i>" shih</i>	勢	Situation	X : 1
<i>" shih</i>		Position	LXV : 12
<i>Ti tsu¹ t'ü³</i>	租 子	Land tax	LXXXI : 7
<i>Ti⁴ t'u</i>	土	Destination	XLV : 8
<i>T'i³ ch'a²</i>	體 察	Investigate	III : 5
<i>" mien</i>	面	"Tony," respectable	LXIV : 8
<i>" shih</i>	式	Shape	LIV : 7
<i>T'i²</i>	提	To mention	VII : 4
<i>" ch'i</i>	起	To mention	{ XVII : 1 XXX : 3
<i>" ch'u</i>	出	To pay over	L : 11
<i>" "</i>		To mention	XXXIV : 12
<i>" tao</i>	到	Mentioned	IV : 1
<i>Tiao⁴</i>	掉	To fall	LIII : 19
<i>T'iao⁴</i>	跳	To skip	LVII : 7
<i>"</i>		To jump	LXXVI : 6
<i>T'iao⁴ hsia</i>	下	To jump down	LIII : 15

<i>T'iao⁴ yüeh</i>	跳躍	Lively	XXVII : 10
<i>T'iao² ch'ên</i>	條陳	Memorandum	XXXVII : 12, XXXVIII : 1
<i>T'iao¹ hsüan</i>	挑選	Picked	LXI : 4, 5
<i>T'iao² so</i>	唆	To incite	LXXXII : 10
<i>T'iao¹ wa¹</i>	挖	To remove	LXXII : 5, LXXIX : 1
<i>Tieh²</i>	疊	To close a gambling hell	LXVIII : 1
<i>T'ieh³</i>	帖	Licence	XXXI : 7
<i>T'ieh¹ hsia tsorh</i>	貼下坐兒	Reserved seat	XXV : 5
<i>T'ieh ch'ih³</i>	鐵尺	A wand	LIII : 10
<i>T'ieh³ lu⁴</i>	路	Railway	LI : 5
" <i>lu ma³ ch'e¹</i>	馬車	Tram-cars	IV : 11
<i>Tien³</i>	典	To mortgage	LXXVI : 14
<i>Tien hsien⁴</i>	電線	Telegraph wire	LXXX : 8
" <i>pao chü²</i>	報局	Telegraph office	LXXX : 1
<i>Tien³</i>	點	To check ; to tick off	XLIII : 10
<i>Tien t'ou²</i>	頭	To agree	XLII : 9, 13
<i>Tien⁴</i>	店	Inn : town	LXIX : 2
<i>T'ien¹ ch'í</i>	天氣	Weather	XVI : 14
<i>T'ien hsia⁴</i>	下	In the world	LI : 1
" <i>liang⁴</i>	亮	Day break	LXIX : 2
<i>T'ien¹ t'ü</i>	子	Emperor	LXIII : 2
<i>T'ien¹ kai⁴</i>	添蓋	To build extra ; to extend	LVI : 5
" <i>shê⁴</i>	設	To add	II : 1, 4.
<i>Ting⁴ kuei</i>	定規	To settle	XLII : 15
" "		To decide	LXXXVI : 2
" <i>kuei</i>	規	To fix	XIV : 17
" <i>lí⁴</i>	例	Rule	LX : 11
" <i>yín²</i>	銀	Bargain money	LXXXIX : 8
<i>Ting⁴</i>	錠	Ingot	XCVI : 5
<i>T'ing¹ fang²</i>	廳房	Salon	LIII : 9
<i>T'ing chih³</i>	停止	To stop	LXXIX : 10
<i>Tiu¹ chang⁴</i>	丟帳	Bad debts	XXVII : 7
<i>To³</i>	躲	To withdraw	LVII : 8
<i>To⁴</i>	度	To reflect upon	LII : 15

<i>T'o lou²</i>	舵樓	Wheel house	IX : 11
<i>T'o¹ k'uei</i>	多虧	To thank (a peculiar phrase)	XLIII : 5
" <i>mo</i>	麼	So great !	XXVIII : 11
" <i>tsan</i>	咱	When	XLIII : 1
<i>T'o¹</i>	託	To entrust to	XLIV : 2
<i>T'o¹ tɕ'ũ</i>	托辭	To invent an excuse to	resign XXVIII : 8
<i>T'o k'ao⁴ ti</i>	妥靠的	Reliable	LXXXIII : 4
<i>T'o³ shih</i>	實	Sure	XCIX : 13
<i>T'o³ tang</i>	當	Properly	XV : 14
<i>T'o³ tang</i>		Secure	XXX : 7
<i>T'o³ tang</i>		Safe	{ XLV : 3 LXX : 13
<i>T'o³ tang</i>		Well ordered	LXXXII : 5
<i>Tou⁴</i>	豆	Beans	XXXV : 5
<i>Tou ou¹</i>	鬪毆	To fight	LXXXV : 4
<i>T'ou¹</i>	偷	To steal	LII : 10
" <i>kung¹</i>	工	To skim	LXXVIII : 2
" <i>lou⁴</i>	漏	To sneak by	XIV : 10
<i>T'ou¹ ch'ê</i>	透澈	Thoroughly	LIX : 15
<i>T'ou² hsü</i>	頭緒	A clue : a beginning	XXXII : 3
" "		Clue	LXVII : 1
<i>Tu ch'i⁴</i>	賭氣	To get angry	LVI : 11
" <i>chü²</i>	局	Gambling saloon	LXXXII : 9
<i>Tu³ fêng</i>	風	Gambling mania	LXXVI : 9
" <i>po</i>	博	To gamble	LXVIII : 15
<i>Tu² shu¹</i>	讀書	To study	XLI : 1
" " <i>jén</i>	人	Educated classes	II : 10
<i>T'u³ hu⁴</i>	土貨	Native goods	XXXVI : 2
<i>T'u² lao² wang fan³</i>	徒勞往返	The fatigue of a journey	XXVI : 9
<i>T'sai¹</i>	猜	To guess	LXVI : 1
<i>T's'ai² ch'ê</i>	裁撤	To abolish	XLVIII : 7
<i>T's'ai² kan</i>	才幹	Ability	XXVIII : 12, 14

<i>Ts'ai² chu</i>	財主	Wealthy	LXXVI: 8
" <i>po</i>	帛	Money	LXXVI: 2
<i>Ts'ai² liao</i>	材料	Material	XXXVI: 9
<i>Ts'ai⁴</i>	菜	Food	LXXII: 11
<i>Ts'an tsan⁴</i>	參贊	Secretary	XXXIV: 12
<i>Tsang¹</i>	賊	Booty	LXVII: 13
<i>Tsao¹</i>	遭	To happen	XL: 17
<i>Tsao² ch'i</i>	早起	Early	XXVI: 5
<i>Tsao³ chiu</i>	就	Formerly	LXXI: 7
" <i>chü²</i>	局	The morning's entertain- ment	XXV: 14
<i>Tsao⁴ chiu</i>	造就	Training	L: 9
<i>Tsao chiu³</i>	酒	To make wine	LXXXI: 11
<i>Tsao⁴ ch'u</i>	出	To produce	XXXVIII: 9
" <i>hua</i>	化	Luck	VIII: 14
<i>Tsao¹ hsiu³</i>	糟朽	Rotten	XC: 6
<i>Ts'a¹ mao pien⁴ t² ü</i>	草帽辮子	Straw braid	XXXVI: 5
<i>Ts'a³ shuai</i>	率	Careless	XII: 4
<i>Tsé²</i>	擇	To choose	XLI: 14
<i>Tsei²</i>	賊	Thief	LIII: 16
<i>Tséng⁴</i>	贈	To present	LIX: 4
<i>Ts'êng²</i>	層	Sort	LIV: 10
<i>Tso³ chin⁴</i>	左近	Near	XVI: 7
<i>Tso chih¹ yu chih¹</i>	支右支	To prevaricate: to put off	LXII: 8
<i>Tso k'uo⁴</i>	做濶	To make a show	LXIV: 8
" <i>lien³</i>	臉	To maintain credit	XXIX: 18
<i>Ts'o t² ü²</i>	措詞	Statement	XXVI: 13
<i>Ts'o⁴</i>	錯	To err	LIV: 7
" <i>ch'u</i>	處	Error	LXXVIII: 4
<i>Tsou ché²</i>	奏摺	Memorials	XXXIX: 8
<i>Tsou³ lou⁴</i>	走漏	To leak out	LVII: 6
<i>Ts'ou⁴</i>	湊	To collect	LXXXIX: 5
<i>Ts'ou tsu²</i>	足	To make up enough	XXXII: 15

<i>Ts'ou shou³</i>	湊手	Ready to hand (of money)	XI: 5
<i>Tsu²</i>	足	Equal	XXVIII: 5
"		Sufficient	XXXII: 15
" <i>chien</i>	見	Enough to prove	XXVIII: 10
" "		To demonstrate	XLI: 10
<i>Tsu hsin⁴</i>	信	Credible	XXXIX: 12
<i>Tsu² sé</i>	色	Full touch	LXXXVIII: 7
<i>Tsu⁴ chieh⁴</i>	租界	Concession	IV: 6
" <i>kei</i>	給	To rent to	LVI: 3
" <i>tzu</i>	子	Rents	LXII: 5
<i>Tsu²</i>	族	Clan	XXXII: 9
<i>Tsu chang³</i>	長	Elders	XII: 11
<i>Ts'u⁴ huo</i>	粗貨	Raw produce	XXXVIII: 7
" <i>tung¹</i>	通	To know a little	I: 6
<i>Tsu⁴ ming</i>	罪名	A code offence	LVI: 18
" "		Crime	LX: 8
<i>Tsu⁴ hao</i>	最好	Good (friends)	LIX: 3
<i>Tsui⁴</i>	催	To press	XLII: 11
"		Hasten	XXX: 7
<i>Tsun³ chieh²</i>	撙節	Economical	XXXIII: 6
<i>Tsun²</i>	存	To store, to deposit	XXXI: 4
" <i>chu</i>	主	Depositor	XCVIII: 7
" <i>k'uan</i>	款	Deposit (money)	XCVIII: 8
<i>Tsun t'iao²</i>	條	Deposit receipt	XCVIII: 8
<i>Tsung¹</i>	宗	Category	LXXXI: 8
<i>Tsung chü²</i>	總局	Central bureau	LXXI: 13
" <i>hui⁴</i>	匯	Hub: pivot:	LXXXII: 2
" <i>pan⁴</i>	辦	Director	LXXXVI: 9
<i>Tsung³ tu</i>	督	Governor General	XLVIII: 1
<i>Ts'ung²</i>	從	From	LXI: 3
"		To follow	XCIV: 3
" <i>ch'ien²</i>	前	Formerly	IV: 3
<i>Ts'ung chung⁴</i>	重	Severe	LX: 10
" <i>hsien⁴</i>	先	Formerly	LIX: 2

<i>Ts'ung huan³</i>	緩	Leisurely	XCIV : 6
" <i>lung²</i>	龍	Followed the emperor	XXI : 5
" <i>shih¹</i>	事	To undertake a matter	LV : 16
<i>Ts'ung¹ ming</i>	聰明	Intelligent	LXXXIII : 4
<i>Ts'ung¹ sheng¹</i>	叢生	Clustering rise	LXIII : 1
<i>T'u² yang</i>	圖樣	Drawings	LXXVIII : 1
<i>Tuan¹</i>	斷	Certainly	LV : 16, LXVIII : 11
"		To decide	LXXXIV : 20
<i>Tuan³</i>	短	To be short of	LXIV : 4
" <i>ch'ien</i>	欠	To be in arrears	LVI : 17
<i>Tuan¹ fang¹</i>	端方	Correct	LXXIII : 10
<i>Tuan³ hsia</i>	短下	Behind hand, in arrears	LVI : 2
<i>Tuan li¹</i>	禮	Impolite	XII : 3
<i>T'uan²</i>	團	Militia	LXXXV : 9
" <i>pai⁴</i>	拜	Banquet	XXIII : 5
<i>Tui⁴</i>	隊	Company (mil.)	LVIII : 8
<i>Tui⁴</i>	兌	To pay	XCVIII : 5.6
<i>Tui⁴ mien⁴</i>	對面	Opposite	XXV : 5
<i>Tui pu ch'ü jên²</i>	不起人	Unable to look one in the face	LV : 6
" <i>yen³</i>	眼	To like	LXXVII : 4
<i>Tui¹ ti</i>	堆的	Piled up	LXXIV : 3
" <i>chi²</i>	集	" "	XV : 2
<i>T'ui¹</i>	推	To decline	XXV : 15
"		To repudiate	LXI : 20
<i>T'ui kuang³</i>	推廣	To extend	L : 9
<i>T'ui t'o</i>	推托	To decline	LV : 14
" "		To make excuses	XXIII : 1
<i>T'ui¹ t'ü</i>	推辭	Refusal	XXIX : 6
<i>T'ui shên¹</i>	退身	To withdraw	XXIX : 1, 3
<i>T'un¹</i>	吞	To embezzle	XCIX : 10
<i>Tung¹ hsi</i>	洞悉	To hear of	LXIII : 3
<i>Tung¹ chia</i>	東家	Master	XXII : 14
" <i>fang</i>	方	The east	XCIV : 1

<i>T'ung¹ hsi</i>	東西	Thing	XIV : 15
<i>T'ung¹ yang ch'ei</i>	洋車	Ricksha	IV : 9
<i>T'ung shên¹</i>	動身	To start	XII : 7
" <i>shou³</i>	手	To begin	XI : 1
" <i>kung¹</i>	工	" "	XI : 2
" <i>pi³ mo</i>	筆墨	In writing	LVIII : 5
<i>T'ung¹ té huang</i>	凍得慌	Frozen	LII : 9
<i>T'ung¹ ling</i>	冬令	Winter season	LXX : 4
<i>T'ung¹</i>	通	Throughout	XCVII : 16
" <i>hsiao</i>	曉	To know	LIV : 3
" <i>hsiao³</i>	曉	Versed in	LXXIII : 5
" <i>kung⁴</i>	共	Total	XV : 6
" "		All	V : 1
<i>T'ung shang¹</i>	商	To trade	XXXVIII : 4
<i>T'ung¹ shang¹ k'ou³ an⁴</i>	通商口岸	Treaty ports	V : 1
<i>T'ung² p'ai²</i>	銅牌	Brass ticket	XLV : 7, 15
<i>T'ung² nien²</i>	同年	Contemporary	XXXIV : 5
" <i>pu té</i>	不得	To differ	LVI : 16
<i>T'ung shih¹ ti</i>	事的	Managers	XXXIII : 10
<i>T'ung² wên Kuan³</i>	文館	School of languages	
	attached to the Tsung-liYamên.		II : 1
<i>T'ü¹ ch'uai¹</i>	自揣	To think one's self	LV : 16
" <i>jan²</i>	然	Naturally	II : 11
" "		Of course	XVI : 11
<i>T'ü¹ jan ti</i>		的 à propos	LII : 5
<i>T'ü¹ shou³</i>	守	To keep one's place	XXXVIII : 14
<i>T'ü¹ fu¹</i>	負	Conceit	XXVIII : 4
<i>T'ü³</i>	子	Sons	LXIII : 2
<i>T'ü¹ ko</i>	資格	Seniority	LXXX : 12
" <i>pên</i>	本	Capital	XCIII : 5
<i>T'ü¹ wêrh</i>	滋味	Flavour	XCH : 4
<i>T'ü¹ ch'ai¹</i>	辭差	To resign	XXVIII : 6
<i>T'ü¹ kuan¹</i>	館	To resign	XLIV : 2
<i>T'ü¹ chiao³</i>	蹴脚	Between two stools	XI : 7

<i>T'ü ho'</i>	賜 賀	Present	XII: 4
<i>T'ü'ü' hsü</i>	次 序	In order	I: 4
<i>Wa'</i>	挖	To excavate	LXXVI: 6
<i>Wa'</i>	瓦	Tile	LIII: 15
<i>Wai' jên'</i>	外 任	Provincial post	XXX: 1
<i>Wai shêng'</i>	省	Provinces	XX: 1
" "		Provincial	XXI: 2
<i>Wai' yang'</i>	洋	Foreign	LX: 4
<i>Wan' chuan'</i>	婉 轉	Indirect	XXVI: 13
<i>Wan' shang</i>	晚 上	Late	LXXXIV: 5
<i>Wan' liao ch'uan'</i>	灣 了 船	To anchor: to stop a ship	VI: 6
<i>Wan' t'ü</i>	灣 子	Dodge	LXV: 8
<i>Wang'</i>	旺	Plentiful	LXVI: 3, LXXV: 16
<i>Wang' kao'</i>	妄 告	To lay a baseless charge	LVI: 17
<i>Wang fan'</i>	往 返	Double journey	XXXVII: 2
" shang pao'	上 保	To recommend	VIII: 3
" wang'	往	Always	XCIV: 6
" "		Again and again	XLI: 7
<i>Wang' fa</i>	王 法	The Law	XIV: 14
" tao	道	The right way	LII: 15
<i>Wei'</i>	違	To disobey	LXVIII: 15
<i>Wei' ch'ang'</i>	未 嘗	Never	LXIV: 6
<i>Wei mien' ti</i>	免 的	Inevitable	LXXXII: 8
<i>Wei shang nan'</i>	爲 上 難	To get into difficulties	XI: 14
<i>Wei' té shih'</i>	得 是	In order that	XCI: 13
<i>Wei' yeh'</i>	業	As a profession	XXI: 11
<i>Wei' ch'ih'</i>	維 持	To aid	XLIII: 15
<i>Wei shou'wei wei'</i>	畏 首 畏 尾	To fear consequences	XLI: 6
<i>Wei' tu</i>	惟 獨	Only	XLIX: 13
<i>Wên'</i>	問	Responsible	XCVI: 17
" kuan	官	Magistrate	LVI: 13

Wên an ch'u ⁴	文案處	Secretary's department	LIX : 2
Wên ² ch'i	契	Documents	LV : 3
" li	理	Literature	III : 5
Wên ² yin	紋銀	Sycee	LXXXVIII : 7
Wo tsang ¹	窩賊	To "fence"	LXVIII : 8
" tsei ²	賊	To shelter thieves	LXVIII : 8
Wo hsing ² wo fa ³	我行我法	Egotistic	XXVIII : 3
Wu ⁴	悞	To delay	XC : 20
Wu shih ¹	事	Delay: errors	LXI : 12
Wu chi ¹	無奇	No odds	XXVIII : 10
" ch'ia ⁴	價	Priceless	LIX : 13
" lai ¹	賴	Rascal	LXXVI : 5
" lai chih t'u ²	之徒	Rapscallions	LXXXII : 9
Wu ² liao	聊	Dejected	XXIII : 1
Wu nai ¹	奈	Unhappily	VI : 15
" pi ³	比	Incomparable	XCIV : 14
" yeh ⁴	業	Unemployed	LI : 10
Wu ⁴ i ¹	物議	Gossip	LVII : 13
" liao	料	Material	XXXVIII : 11
Wu ³ fang ¹	五方	Everywhere	LXXXII : 4
Wu ³ kuan ¹	武官	Military officer	LIX : 3
Wu ⁴ pi	務必	Must	LXVII : 9
Ya ² hang ²	牙行	Broker	XLIII : 8
Ya ¹ k'uan	押款	Guarantee	XCIX : 1
Ya ¹ tao ³	壓倒	To surpass	XXVIII : 5
Yang ³ huo	養活	To feed	LI : 11
" shan	贍	Support	XVI : 7
Yang ¹ shéng ¹ chih tao ¹	生之道	Means of living	LI : 15
Yang ¹ yang	癢癢	To be affected	IX : 14
Yang ch'iang ¹	洋槍	Guns	XIV : 11
Yang ¹ ch'iu	央求	To supplicate	LXVII : 11
Yang ¹ ch'iu ²	仰	To beg	XXXVIII : 14
Yao ³	咬	To bark	LIII : 20
Yao chin ³	要緊	Important	XVII : 5

<i>Yao⁴ lu⁴</i>	要路	Main street	X : 2
<i>Yao pan po ying¹</i>	腰板脖子硬	Dolt	XXVII : 9
<i>Yao¹ tao¹</i>	刀	Swords	XIV : 11
<i>Yao² yen</i>	謠言	Rumour	LXXXVI : 3
<i>Yao⁴ shih</i>	鑰匙	Key	XIII : 10
<i>Yao¹</i>	邀	To invite	LXIV : 5
" <i>ch'ing³</i>	請	To engage	XCH : 5
<i>Yeh chi¹</i>	野雞	Pheasant	LXXXVII : 19
" <i>mao¹</i>	貓	Hare	LXXXVII : 19
<i>Yen¹ chang</i>	烟瘴	Malarial	VIII : 8
" <i>ch'ien² p'u⁴</i>	錢鋪	Opium-cash shop	XX : 10
<i>Yen² kuan</i>	言官	Censor	XXVI : 5
" <i>lu⁴</i>	路	Freedom of speech	LXIII : 2
<i>Yen³ hsi⁴</i>	演戲	To rehearse	XIX : 11
<i>Yen⁴ hsiao¹</i>	焰硝	Saltpetre	XIV : 11
<i>Yen¹ mo</i>	淹沒	To drown	VIII : 10
<i>Yen² li</i>	嚴厲	Severe	LXXXII : 12
" <i>mi</i>	密	Secretly	XXII : 15
" <i>su</i>	肅	Substantial	LXNI : 14
<i>Yen² wu</i>	鹽務	Salt affairs	XLVIII : 6
<i>Yin³ chien</i>	引見	Audience	XVII : 3
" <i>yu</i>	誘	To entice	LXXXII : 9
<i>Yin² hang²</i>	銀行	Bank	LV : 2
<i>Yin hao⁴</i>	號	"	XCVIII : 2
" <i>kuei⁴</i>	櫃	Safe	LXVII : 5
" <i>p'iao⁴</i>	票	Notes	XCVI : 15
<i>Yin⁴ tu</i>	印度	India	XCH : 3
<i>Yin¹ wei</i>	因為	Because	XXXVIII : 4
<i>Yin³ wei</i>	隱微	Fineness of texture	LIX : 15
<i>Ying² chieh</i>	迎接	To meet	XLVII : 4
<i>Ying²</i>	贏	To win	LXXXIII : 5
<i>Ying²</i>	營	Camp	LVIII : 5
" <i>p'an</i>	盤	Camp	LVIII : 11
" <i>sheng</i>	生	Means of live lihood	LXXVI : 5

<i>Ying¹</i>	應	To consent	LIV : 3
"		To concede	XXIX : 3
" <i>ch'eng</i>	承	To consent	X : 12, 15
<i>Ying¹ ch'ou</i>	應酬	Hospitality	XVII : 9, 1 XIV : 11
" "		To entertain	XXVII : 9
" "		To deal with	XXVIII : 11
" " <i>jén²</i>	人	Good host	VI : 11
<i>Ying¹ kai</i>	應該	Ought	XLI : 4
<i>Ying¹ tang¹</i>	當	Ought	XIII : 4
" "		Should	XXIII : 10
<i>Ying¹</i>	硬	Forcibly	XC : 8
"		Obstinate	LVI : 15
" <i>lai</i>	拉	To drag	LXXVI : 3
<i>Yu¹</i>	尤	More	XCVII : 18
<i>Yu¹ hsín¹</i>	有心	Intentional	XLIII : 13
<i>Yu¹ ou¹</i>	偶	All evens	XXVIII : 10
<i>Yu¹ pao</i>	優保	To recommend very fa- vourably	LXXX : 7
<i>Yu¹ i</i>	游移	Uncertain	XXVI : 1, 3
"		Undecided	LXXXVI : 14
" <i>shou¹</i>	手	Wastrels	LXXXVI : 5
<i>Yung¹ ch'ien</i>	用錢	Commission	XXXI : 5, 6
" <i>fei</i>	費	Expenses	I : 12
" <i>hsiang</i>	項	Outlay	XXXVI : 7
<i>Yung¹ kung</i>	功	To work	XIV : 5
<i>Yung²</i>	容	To extend grace, to let off	LXVII : 12
<i>Yung¹ i</i>	容易	Easy	XXII : 13
<i>Yung¹ yüan¹</i>	永遠	Forever	XXII : 15
<i>Yü¹</i>	迂	Distorted	XLI : 8
<i>Yü¹</i>	鬻	To sell (children)	LXXVI : 14
<i>Yü¹ chien</i>	愚見	My view	XXXII : 5
<i>Yü¹ chien</i>	偶見	To happen	XI : 10
<i>Yü¹ chih³</i>	諭旨	Edict	I : 2
<i>Yü¹ kuo²</i>	裕國	Enrich the state	LI : 5

Yü ¹ mi	玉 米	Maize	XXXV : 4
Yü ¹ tien ⁴	淤 墊	Shoals	LXXII : 5, LXXIX : 1
Yü ²	餘	Remaining	XLVII : 12
" li	利	Surplus	LXXV : 6
Yü ⁴ pei	預 備	Prepare	XVII : 15
Yüan ¹ i ⁴	願 意	To wish	XXXVIII : 2
Yüan ⁴ i ⁴		To be willing	X : 11 : 14
Yüan ²	元	Dollars	XCI : 11
" pao yin	寶 銀	Silver ingots	XCVI : 6
Yüan ² lai ²	原 來	Originally	XXI : 8
Yüan ² pên ¹	木	Originally	XXIV : 3
Yüan ² ku	緣 故	Reason	XIX : 10
Yüan ¹ po	淵 博	Extensive (learning)	XXXIV : 8
Yüan ² t ² ü	園 子	Garden	LXXXV : 1
Yüan ⁴ t ² ü	院 子	Courtyard	X : 2
Yüeh ⁴	越	To violate	LVI : 13
"		The more	XCIV :
Yüeh ⁴ li	閱 歷	Experience	XLI : 2, XXVIII : 12
Yüeh ¹ hui	約 會	To assemble	LXXVI : 7
Yüeh ¹ ti ³	月 底	At end of month	XXIII : 7
Yün ²	勻	To share	LXXXIX : 16
Yün ⁴ ch'í	運 氣	Luck	VIII : 15, XXX : 11, 12
Yün ⁴ chiao	運 脚	Freight	XXXVII : 2
" " ch'ien	錢	Freight	XLV : 13
" fei ⁴	費	Cost of transport	XXXVII : 8
" sung ⁴	送	To transport	XL : 9
Yün ⁴ ch'uan ²	暈 船	To be seasick	VI : 8



VOCABULARY 11.

(The Roman numerals refer to the Exercises, the ordinary figures to the columns in the Chinese text.)

A propos	自 然 的	<i>T'í⁴ jan tí</i>	LIII : 5
Ability	能 耐	<i>Nèng² nai</i>	XC : 3
"	本 領	<i>Pên² ling</i>	XLVII : 8
"	才 幹	<i>Ts'ai² kan</i>	XXVIII : 12, 14
Able	能 設	<i>Néng² kou</i>	LI : 4
Abolish, to	裁 撤	<i>Ts'ai² ch'è</i>	XLVIII : 7
About	光 景	<i>Kuang¹ ching</i>	XLIII : 2
" to go	臨 走	<i>Lín tsou³</i>	XXXIV : 3
Abscond, to	逃 跑	<i>T'ao² p'ao³</i>	LXIV : 15
Absolve, to	洗 出	<i>Hsi³ ch'u</i>	LVI : 15
Abundant	豐	<i>Fèng¹</i>	C : 5
Accidentally	偶 然	<i>Ou³ jan</i>	III : 6
Accommodating	變 通	<i>Pien⁴ t'ung</i>	LXIX : 19
Accommodating, mutually-	聯 屬	<i>Lien² shu</i>	XLVII : 9
According to	依	<i>I</i>	XXXVIII : 11
" " " " " " " "	着	<i>I cho</i>	LVI : 9
" " " the year (harvest)	隨 年	<i>Sui² nien²</i>	XI : 1
Accordingly	仿 照	<i>Fang³ chao⁴</i>	I : 7
Account, to put to your—	寫 您	<i>Hsieh nin²</i>	XXIII : 4
Actually do, not to—	辦 不 到	<i>Pan pu tao⁴</i>	XCIX : 12
Accuse falsely, to	訛 賴	<i>O² lai⁴</i>	LXXXII : 10
Add, to	加	<i>Chia¹</i>	LVI : 8, 14
" "	另 加	<i>Ling chia¹</i>	LIV : 6
" "	添 設	<i>T'ien¹ shé⁴</i>	II : 1, 4
Adhere, to rigidly—to	拘 泥	<i>Chi¹ ní</i>	XCIV : 16
Administer	經 理	<i>Ching¹ lí</i>	I : 13
Administration of Lu and Wei-equally crude	魯 衛 之 政	<i>Lu³ wei¹ chí</i>	chêng ⁴ XXVIII : 10
Advantage	方 便	<i>Fang¹ pien</i>	I : 7

Advantage	好處	<i>Hao³ ch'ut¹</i>	{ XI: 12 LXIII: 5
"	益處	<i>I² ch'u</i>	XL: 14
"	便宜	<i>P'ien² i</i>	LXII: 19
Advantageous	益處	<i>I² ch'u</i>	LXIII: 12
Advice, your—	示下	<i>Shih⁴ hsia⁴</i>	XXVI: 16
Affairs	事情	<i>Shih⁴ ch'ing</i>	VII: 15
"	— 務	<i>Shih⁴ wu</i>	{ VII: 13 LXXIII: 3
"	世事	<i>Shih⁴ shih⁴</i>	XLI: 2
Affect, to	感化	<i>Kan³ hua⁴</i>	LII: 3
Affected, to be	癢癢	<i>Yang³ yang³</i>	IX: 14
Affecting	關係	<i>Kuan¹ hsi</i>	III: 6
After a lot of trouble	好容易	<i>Hao yung² i</i>	LXII: 6
" all	究竟	<i>Ch'iu¹ ching</i>	{ XXX: 17 XLVIII: 2
" "	到底	<i>Tao ti³</i>	XXIII: 14
Afterwards	然後	<i>Jan hou⁴</i>	VI: 4
Again and again	往往	<i>Wang wang³</i>	XLI: 7
Age	年紀	<i>Nien² chi</i>	XXXIV: 7
Agree, to	點頭	<i>Tien t'ou²</i>	XLII: 9, 13
" with, to	佩服	<i>P'ei² fu</i>	LVII: 9
Ago, long—	老年	<i>Lao¹ nien</i>	XLVIII: 5
Ahead, to look—	瞻前	<i>Chan¹ ch'ien²</i>	XLI: 6
Aid, to—	維持	<i>Wei² ch'ih</i>	XCIII: 15
Air: appearance	氣象	<i>Ch'ih² hsiang⁴</i>	IV: 5
Alike	相同	<i>Hsiang tung²</i>	LV: 12
Alive, keep—	全活	<i>Ch'üan² huo²</i>	XL: 12
All	諸	<i>Chu¹</i>	LXXX: 9
"	通共	<i>T'ung kung⁴</i>	V: 1
" kinds of irregularities	百弊	<i>Po⁴ pi⁴</i>	LXIII: 1
" permeating	均霑	<i>Chün¹ chan¹</i>	XXIV: 8
" right	相宜	<i>Hsiang i²</i>	LV: 5
" together	一齊	<i>I ch'í²</i>	LIII: 14, 16
" : total	共總	<i>Kung tsung³</i>	V: 1

Allow, to	放	<i>Fang⁴</i>	LXIX : 3
Already	已經	<i>I³ ching</i>	XXIII : 8
Although	雖然	<i>Sui¹ jan²</i>	XIX : 10
"	——	<i>Sui² jan</i>	XLVIII : 15
Always	平素	<i>P'ing² su⁴</i>	XXIII : 11
"	素日	<i>Su jih⁴</i>	LXXXIII : 10
"	往往	<i>Wang wang³</i>	XCIV : 6
Amazing	離奇	<i>Li² ch'i</i>	LIII : 1.7
Ambassador	欽差	<i>Ch'in¹ ch'ai¹</i>	VIII : 11
Ambitious	大意	<i>Ta⁴ i</i>	XI : 2
Ammunition	軍火	<i>Chün huo³</i>	XLVIII : 12 LX : 1, 6
Ample	綽綽	<i>Ch'o⁴ ch'o⁴</i>	LV : 13
Anaesthetics	燻香	<i>Hsün hsiang¹</i>	LXVII : 3
Anchor, to	灣了船	<i>Wan¹ liao ch'uan²</i>	VI : 6
Angry, to get—	賭氣	<i>Tu ch'i⁴</i>	LVI : 11
" with, to be—	惱	<i>Nao³</i>	LVII : 8
Annotate, to	註解	<i>Chu⁴ chieh</i>	LIV : 7
Annoyed	抱怨	<i>Pao⁴ yüan</i>	XIII : 9
Annoying	可氣	<i>K'o ch'i⁴</i>	LXVII : 18
Another day	改天	<i>Kai³ t'ien</i>	VI : 16
Antelope	黃羊子	<i>Huang yang² tzu</i>	LXXXVII : 19
Anxiety	慮	<i>Lü⁴</i>	XCIV : 8
" without—	放心	<i>Fang hsün¹</i>	XCVI : 17
Anxious, to be	焦得慌	<i>Chiao¹ tè huang</i>	XC : 7
Anxiously hope for	盼望	<i>P'an⁴ wang</i>	C : 19
Any time, at—	隨時	<i>Sui² shih²</i>	XXIX : 5
Anyway	橫豎	<i>Hêng² shu</i>	LXXIX : 11
Appear	瞭	<i>Liao³</i>	LXIII : 11
"	露	<i>Lou⁴</i>	LIII : 6
" in another character	扮作	<i>Pan⁴ tso</i>	LXXVII : 15
Appearance	光景	<i>Kuang¹ ching</i>	XXXIV : 7
"	面目	<i>Mien⁴ mu</i>	LXIV : 9
" : air	氣象	<i>Ch'i⁴ hsiang⁴</i>	IV : 5

Appearance, bodily	相 貌	<i>Hsiang⁴ mao</i>	XXXIV : 7
" of beginning	起 色	<i>Ch'ï³ sê</i>	LXXI : 6 LXXV : 14
Application	稟 發	<i>Ping³</i>	XXXII : 4
Appoint to a province	分 發	<i>Fèn¹ fa</i>	VIII : 4
Appointment	席 職	<i>Hsi²</i>	LXXIII : 12
"	官 職	<i>Kuan¹ chih</i>	XXI : 5
"	補 缺	<i>Pu ch'üeh¹</i>	VIII : 7
Approve of, to—	批 准	<i>P'ï chun³</i>	XXXI : 11
Approximate	大 概	<i>Ta kai⁴</i>	L : 2
Arbitrate	評 理	<i>P'ing li³</i>	LXII : 2
Archives	檔	<i>Tang⁴</i>	XC1 : 7
Area : place	地 面	<i>Ti⁴ mien</i>	V : 2
Armstrong	阿 姆 斯 得 郎	<i>A mei ssü tê lang</i>	LX : 5
Around	四 鄰	<i>Ssü lin²</i>	LIII : 17
Arrange, to	安 置	<i>An¹ chih</i>	XXXIII : 14
" "	辦 理	<i>Pan⁴ li³</i>	XII : 6
" "	布 置	<i>Pu⁴ chih</i>	XXXII : 16
Arrears, in—	短 下	<i>Tuan³ hsia</i>	LVI : 2
" to be in—	短 欠	<i>Tuan³ ch'ien</i>	LVI : 17
Arsenal	機 器 局	<i>Chi ch'ï chü²</i>	LXI : 1
Artillery	開 花 營	<i>K'ai hua y'ing²</i>	LVIII : 8
As was expected	合 算	<i>Ho suan⁴</i>	LXXV : 5
Aside, to put—	擱 着	<i>Ko¹ cho</i>	VIII : 10
Aspect	氣 象	<i>Ch'ï⁴ hsiang</i>	LXXII : 7
"	勢	<i>Shih⁴</i>	III : 5
Assayer's	爐 房	<i>Lu² fang</i>	XX : 10
Assemble, to	聚	<i>Chü⁴</i>	LXXXV : 9
" "	約 會	<i>Yüeh¹ hui</i>	LXXXVI : 7
Assent, to	答 應	<i>Ta¹ y'ing</i>	LXXXIII : 14
Assist	接 濟	<i>Chieh¹ chi</i>	XXXV : 8, 9
Assistant	幫 辦	<i>Pang pan⁴</i>	XXV : 12
At first	當 初	<i>Tang¹ ch'u¹</i>	XXXV : 6
" "	打 頭	<i>Ta³ t'ou²</i>	XXXI : 14

At : from	打	<i>Ta</i> ³	XXXI : 14
" <i>last</i> : after much trouble	好容易	<i>Hao yung</i> ^{2 i}	LIV : 4
" once	趕緊	<i>Kan chin</i> ³	{ X : 13 LXXXIV : 7
" pleasure	隨便	<i>Sui pien</i> ⁴	LXXXV : 14
" the same time	一併	<i>I ping</i> ⁴	LX : 9
" will	隨便	<i>Sui pien</i> ⁴	XL : 7
Attention, to devote special—to	專管	<i>Chuan</i> ¹ <i>kuan</i> ³	XVIII : 5
" to give—to	留 _{ooo} 心	<i>Liu</i> ... <i>hsin</i> ¹	XXXIX : 4
" " " " "	— 意	<i>Liu i</i> ⁴	XCH : 2
Attempt, to	伸手	<i>Shén shou</i> ³	LV : 9, 10
Audience	引見	<i>Yin</i> ³ <i>chien</i>	XVII : 3
Auspicious	吉	<i>Chi</i> ²	LXXX : 19
Authorities, higher	上憲	<i>Shang</i> ⁴ <i>hsien</i> ⁴	XXVIII : 5
Autumn	秋天	<i>Ch'iu</i> ¹ <i>tien</i>	II : 2
Avaricious	貪	<i>T'an</i> ¹	LII : 1
"	— 利	<i>T'an li</i> ⁴	LX : 11
Avoid, to	避	<i>Pi</i> ⁴	LVII : 5
Away, to get—	分身	<i>Fèn</i> ¹ <i>shén</i> ¹	XXIII : 3
Awe of, to stand in—	顧忌	<i>Ku</i> ⁴ <i>chi</i>	LXIII : 6
Back, to get—	收同	<i>Shou</i> ¹ <i>hui</i>	XXXVII : 10
" up, to	靠住	<i>K'ao</i> ⁴ <i>chu</i>	XLIII : 16
Bad debts	丟帳	<i>Tiu</i> ¹ <i>chang</i> ⁴	XXVII : 7
Badness	歹	<i>Tai</i> ³	LIX : 11
Baggage	行李	<i>Hsing</i> ² <i>li</i>	XIII : 1
Bank	票莊	<i>P'iao chuang</i> ¹	XX : 10
"	銀行	<i>Yin</i> ² <i>hang</i> ²	LV : 2
"	— 號	<i>Yin hao</i> ⁴	XCVIII : 2
" near the—	靠岸	<i>K'ao an</i> ⁴	LXXVII : 12
Banquet	席	<i>Hsi</i> ²	XXVII : 15
"	團拜	<i>T'uan</i> ² <i>pai</i> ⁴	XXIII : 5
Bargain money	定銀	<i>Ting</i> ⁴ <i>yin</i> ²	LXXXIX : 8
Bark, to	咬	<i>Yao</i> ³	LIII : 20
Barrier	隔膜	<i>K'o</i> ² <i>mo</i>	III : 3, 8

Barter	交 易	<i>Chiao¹ yì¹</i>	LXXXXI : 1
Baseless charge, to lay a	妄 告	<i>Wang⁴ kao⁴</i>	LVI : 17
Battle	陣	<i>Chén⁴</i>	XCIV : 13
" — field	疆 場	<i>Chiang¹ ch'ang²</i>	XCIV : 14
" , has been in	上 過 陣	<i>Shang kuo chén⁴</i>	LIX : 8
" , to engage in—	交 仗	<i>Chiao chang⁴</i>	XCIV : 15
Be at ease (mentally)	放 心	<i>Fang hsin¹</i>	XXVII : 16
" in charge of	經 管	<i>Ching¹ kuan³</i>	XXIV : 14
" on guard	防 備	<i>Fang² pei</i>	XXIX : 2
Beans	豆	<i>Tou⁴</i>	XXXV : 5
Bear another's fault, to—	背 黑 鍋	<i>Pei hei kuo¹</i>	LVII : 10
" company	陪 着	<i>P'ei² cho</i>	XXXIV : 3
" , hard to—	難 受	<i>Nan shou⁴</i>	LXII : 18
Because	因 爲	<i>Yin¹ wei</i>	XXXVIII : 4
Become	結 果	<i>Chieh² kuo</i>	LXIV : 15
" a laughing stock	弄 出 笑 話 兒	<i>Nung ch'u hsiao⁴ huarh</i>	XI : 12
" wealthy	發 財	<i>Fa ts'ai²</i>	XLVII : 9
Beg	仰 求	<i>Yang³ ch'iu²</i>	XXXVIII : 14
Begin	動 手	<i>Tung shou³</i>	XI : 1
"	滿 打 着	<i>Man ta³ cho</i>	XXXVIII : 14
"	動 工	<i>Tung kung¹</i>	XI : 2
"	開 辦	<i>K'ai pan⁴</i>	LXXIX : 6
			LXXXVIII : 10
Beginning, a—: a clue,	頭 緒	<i>T'ou² hsü</i>	XXVII : 3
" , to make a—	開 蒙	<i>K'ai¹ méng²</i>	II : 6
(of studies, etc.)			
Behind	後 頭	<i>Hou⁴ t'ou</i>	LVI : 4
Behindhand	短 下	<i>Tuan³ hsia</i>	LVI : 2
Bellyful, a	滿 腹	<i>Man³ fu⁴</i>	XXX : 2
Benefit	利	<i>Lì⁴</i>	XLI : 3
" the people	便 商	<i>Pien⁴ shang¹</i>	LI : 5
Beside, extra	另 外	<i>Ling⁴ wai⁴</i>	{ II : 9 XXIV : 4
Best way, the—	講 究	<i>Chiang³ chiu</i>	XVII : 9

Better	强	Ch'iang ²	{ XXX : 15 LXXXVI : 17 C : 1
Between	当中	Tang ¹ chung ¹	III : 4
" two stools	脚	T'ü chiao ³	XI : 7
Big : stalwart	魁偉	K'uei ² wei	XXXIV : 7
Bill	單子	Tan ¹ t'ü	XV : 6
Bills, How many—?	幾筆帳	Chi ³ pi chang ⁴	XLII : 3
Birthday	生日	Shéng ¹ jih	LIII : 2
" to celebrate a	辦生日	Pan shéng ¹ jih	LIII : 2
Bitter	苦	K'u ³	LXIII : 1
Blackmail, to	挾制	Hsia ² chih	LXVIII : 14
Blankets	毡條	Chan ¹ t'iao ²	XXXVIII : 16
Blundering (hot-headed)	冒失	Mao ⁴ shih	LXXXIV : 16
Board of Punishment	刑部	Hsing ² pu	LX : 10
Board, Notice—	招牌	Chao ¹ p'ai	XIX : 12
Boat, cargo—	撥船	Po ¹ ch'uan ²	XV : 11
Body, in a	紛紛	Fén ¹ fén ¹	XXVIII : 6
Bold fellow	大膽子	Ta tan ³ t'ü	LX : 7
Bond	甘結	Kan ¹ chieh ²	XXXII : 5
"	保單	Pao tan ¹	X : 11
" ; guarantee	保結	Pao ³ chieh ²	XXXII : 5
Book bureau	書局	Shu chü ²	L : 9
Books of reference	備查的書	Pei ch'a ² ti shu ¹	LIV : 9
Booty	贓	Tsang ¹	LXVII : 13
Border province	邊省	Pien ¹ shéng	VIII : 6
Both parties	兩造	Liang tsao ⁴	LVI : 12
Bother	費事	Fei shih ⁴	LXXXVIII : 8
"	累贅	Lei ² chui	XIII : 5. 9
Bottom, at—	到底	Tao ti ³	LXXXIX : 1
Box	官坐兒	Kuan tsorh ⁴	XXV : 3
Brass ticket	銅牌	T'ung ² p'ai ²	XLV : 7. 15
Break	干犯	Kan ¹ fan ⁴	LI : 17
Break up	拆	Ch'ai ¹	LXXXIV : 5

Break up	拆毀	<i>Ch'ai¹ hui</i>	LXXXIV : 15
Breech-loading	後膛	<i>Hou⁴ t'ang²</i>	LVIII : 13
Bribe	賄	<i>Hui⁴</i>	LII : 1
Bridge	橋梁	<i>Ch'iao² liang²</i>	LXXXVI : 9
Bright	亮	<i>Liang⁴</i>	LIX : 44
Bring	打	<i>Ta³</i>	XLVI : 16
Bring	帶來	<i>Tai⁴ lai</i>	XXXII : 4
Bring out	變出	<i>Pien⁴ ch'u</i>	XCH : 8
Bristles	猪鬃	<i>Chu tsung¹</i>	XXXVI : 5
Broker	牙行	<i>Ya² hang²</i>	XLIII : 8
Brother-in-law (sister's husband)	牙連襟	<i>Lien² chin</i>	LXII : 2
" (younger)	兄弟	<i>Hsiung¹ ti</i>	LIII : 1
Buckwheat	蕎麥	<i>Ch'iao² mai</i>	XXXV : 4
Build	蓋房子	<i>Kai fang² t'ü</i>	XXXI : 7
" a cart	打車	<i>Ta ch'è¹</i>	XXVIII : 3
" extra	添蓋	<i>T'ien¹ kai⁴</i>	LVI : 5
" houses	蓋房子	<i>Kai fang² t'ü</i>	XI : 2
Built	——得了	<i>Kai tè² la</i>	LVI : 6, 8
Bundle	包袱	<i>Pao¹ fu</i>	XVIII : 2
"	——襖	<i>Pao¹ kuo³</i>	XLV : 6
Bungle, to	碰	<i>P'èng⁴</i>	XXIX : 4
Bureau	局	<i>Chü²</i>	LXXI : 13
" Book—	書局	<i>Shu chü²</i>	I : 9
Business	商務	<i>Shang¹ wu</i>	XL : 15
"	生意	<i>Shèng¹ i</i>	LXIV : 11
"	事務	<i>Shih⁴ wu</i>	XLIX : 6, 13
" official—	差	<i>Ch'ai¹</i>	LXXXI : 2
Busy	繁華	<i>Fan² hua²</i>	IV : 11
"	——盛	<i>Fan² shéng</i>	LI : 7
"	熱鬧	<i>Jé⁴ nao</i>	LXXII : 4
"	忙促	<i>K'ung⁴ ts'ung</i>	LXXX : 7
" and responsible	事繁責重	<i>Shih fan² tsé chung⁴</i>	LXXIII : 3
Buy, to	置買	<i>Chih⁴ mai</i>	LXXXV : 13

Cabins, etc.	客 艙	<i>K'o ts'ang¹</i>	LXXIV : 10
Calamity	奇 災	<i>Ch'ì tsai</i>	XL : 17
"	偏 災	<i>P'ien¹ tsai¹</i>	XL : 12
Call, to	招	<i>Chao¹</i>	LXXXI : 3
" "	稱 呼	<i>Ch'èng¹ hu</i>	XLIV : 8
" "	喊	<i>Han³</i>	LIII : 17
" " return a—	回 拜	<i>Hui p'ai¹</i>	XXXIV : 15
Camel	駝 駝	<i>Lo⁴ t'o</i>	LXXXIX : 4
Camp	營	<i>Ying²</i>	LVIII : 5
"	營 盤	<i>Ying² p'an</i>	LVIII : 11
Cancel, to	撤 回	<i>Ch'è⁴ hui</i>	XLIII : 14
Can't help it : in spite of one's self	不 由 得	<i>Pu yu² tè</i>	IX : 14
Capital	本 銀	<i>Pèn³ yin²</i>	XXII : 8
"	資 本	<i>Tz'ù¹ pèn</i>	XIII : 5
"	成 本	<i>Ch'èng² pèn³</i>	{ XXI : 3 XXXI : 3 LXVI : 5
Card	職 名	<i>Chih⁴ ming</i>	LXIX : 6
"	名 片	<i>Ming p'ien⁴</i>	XXXIV : 3
Care	留 神	<i>Liu shèn²</i>	XLIII : 15
" for, to	愛 惜	<i>Ai⁴ hsi</i>	LI : 14
Career, official—	功 名	<i>Kung¹ ming</i>	XXX : 3
Careful	愼 重	<i>Shèn⁴ chung</i>	{ XI : 6 LVII : 18
Careless	草 率	<i>Ts'ao³ shuai</i>	XII : 4
Cargo boat	撥 船	<i>Po¹ ch'uan²</i>	XV : 11
Carry, to—	擔	<i>Tan⁴</i>	LX : 13
" on war, to—	行 軍	<i>Hsing² chün¹</i>	LXI : 4
Cart, to build a—	打 車	<i>Ta ch'è¹</i>	XXVIII : 3
Carters are styled "Pa-shih"	把 師	<i>Pa³ shih</i>	LXXVII : 17
Cartridges	槍 彈 子	<i>Ch'iang tan⁴ tz'ü</i>	XIV : 11
Cast, to	鑄	<i>Chu⁴</i>	XCVI : 11
Category	宗	<i>Tsung¹</i>	LXXXI : 8

Catch, to	沾 染	<i>Chan¹ jan</i>	LXIV : 11
" "	染 上	<i>Jan³ shang</i>	LXIV : 9
Cause, to	叫	<i>Chiao⁴</i>	XLII : 9
Cause, prime—	根 由	<i>Kèn¹ yu</i>	LVI : 14
Ceaseless	絡 繹 不 絕	<i>Lo i pu chüeh³</i>	IV : 9
Celebrate a birthday	辦 生 日	<i>Pan shèng¹ jih</i>	LIII : 2
Censor	言 官	<i>Yen² kuan</i>	XXVI : 5
Central bureau	總 局	<i>Tsung chü²</i>	LXXI : 13
Certainly	準	<i>Chun³</i>	XC : 11
"	一 定	<i>I ting⁴</i>	LII : 4
"	固 然	<i>Ku⁴ jan</i>	X : 13
"	斷	<i>Tuan⁴</i>	LV : 16 ; LXVIII : 11
Certificate	執 照	<i>Chih² chao</i>	XXXVI : 14
Chairman	商 董	<i>Shang tung³</i>	XXV : 11
Chandler's shop	辦 館	<i>Pan kuan³</i>	LXIV : 4
Change	風 氣	<i>Fèng¹ ch'ì</i>	XXXVIII : 17
Change, to	改 變	<i>Kai³ pien</i>	{ L : 1 LXXII : 7 XCIII : 7
" "	變 成	<i>Pien⁴ ch'èng²</i>	XXXV : 11
" about, to—	弄 成	<i>Nung⁴ ch'èng</i>	XXX : 3
Character, to appear in another—	{ 扮 作	<i>Pan⁴ tso</i>	LXXVII : 15
Charge of funds, in—	餉 差	<i>Hsiang³ ch'ai¹</i>	XVII : 4
" ", to be in—	經 管	<i>Ching¹ kuan³</i>	XXIV : 14
Charity grain	賑 糧	<i>Chèn⁴ liang²</i>	XL : 12
Chase off, to—	趕 下 去	<i>Hung¹ hsia ch'ü</i>	LVI : 18
Cheap	便 宜	<i>P'ien² i</i>	XL : 10
Cheat, to	拐 騙	<i>Kuai³ p'ien⁴</i>	LXIV : 14
" "	詭 詐	<i>Kuei³ cha</i>	LXVI : 8
Check, to—	點	<i>Tien³</i>	XLIII : 10
" "	核 計	<i>Ho² chi</i>	{ XXXII : 16 XXXIII : 5
Cheerfulness	高 興	<i>Kao hsing⁴</i>	XI : 13
Chemist	化 學 師	<i>Hua hsüeh shih¹</i>	XCII : 13

Chemistry	化學	<i>Hua¹ hsüeh</i> LIV : 8 ; XCII : 10
" Chewing grit", unpleasant.	頤 磳	<i>Han² ch'én</i> XI 10
Chief, the.	上司	<i>Shang⁴ ssü</i> XCIV : 1
Chinese (lang.)	漢文	<i>Han wén²</i> LIV : 6
<i>Chin-shih</i> Examination	會試	<i>Hui shih⁴</i> XIV : 5
Choice, to have no—	沒法子	<i>Mei fa² t'ü</i> XII : 8
Choose, to	擇	<i>Tsé²</i> XLI : 14
Circumstances	情形	<i>Ch'ing² hsing</i> { III : 7 LXIII : 4
"	光景	<i>Kuang¹ ching</i> { LXXXIX : 22 XI : 4
City	城池	<i>Ch'éng² ch'ih</i> LI : 9
Civilise	教化	<i>Chiao⁴ hua</i> LII : 1, 4
Clan	族	<i>Tsu²</i> XXXII : 9
Classification	等次	<i>Téng³ t'ü</i> L : 5
Clean	乾淨	<i>Kan¹ ching</i> LXXII : 11
" and quiet	清靜	<i>Ch'ing¹ ching</i> XLVI : 14
Clear	— 楚	<i>Ch'ing¹ ch'u</i> LXXXIV : 19
" , to— : to colonise	墾	<i>K'én³</i> LXXXI : 3
Clerical error	筆悞	<i>Pi wu⁴</i> XLIII : 13
Clever	精巧	<i>Ching¹ ch'iao</i> XXXVIII : 9
"	— 明	<i>Ching¹ ming</i> VI : 12
" men	好手	<i>Hao² shou³</i> XC : 3
Close, to	關閉	<i>Kuan pi⁴</i> LVI : 13
" a gambling hell, to—	疊	<i>Tieh²</i> LXVIII : 1
" " shop	收	<i>Shou¹</i> LXVIII : 2
" up	收	<i>Shou¹</i> XLII : 3
Closely, to question—	細問	<i>Hsi⁴ wén⁴</i> XIX : 5
Closing of river	封河	<i>Féng¹ ho²</i> XLVIII : 11
Clothing, to get—	掙穿	<i>Chéng⁴ ch'uan¹</i> LI : 14
Clue, a	頭緒	<i>T'ou² hsü</i> { XXXII : 3 LXVII : 1
Clustering : rife	叢生	<i>Ts'ung¹ shéng¹</i> LXIII : 1

Coal mine	煤 窖	<i>Mei² yao²</i>	{ LI : 13 LXVI : 3
Code offence, a—	罪 名	<i>Tsui⁴ ming</i>	LVI : 18
Cold	寒	<i>Han²</i>	LI : 2
College	書 院	<i>Shu¹ yüan⁴</i>	I : 1
Collect	抽 收	<i>Ch'ou¹ shou¹</i>	LXXIX : 7
"	歸 着	<i>Kuei¹ cho</i>	XLV : 1, 2
"	湊	<i>Ts'ou¹</i>	LXXXIX : 5
Colonise. to	墾	<i>K'ên³</i>	LXXXI : 3
Comfortable	活 動	<i>Huo² tung</i>	XXIV : 6
"	舒 服	<i>Shu⁴ fu</i>	C : 16
Comments	批 語	<i>P'i¹ yü</i>	VII : 17
Commission	匯 費	<i>Hui⁴ fei⁴</i>	XCVIII : 5
"	用 錢	<i>Yung⁴ ch'ien</i>	XXXI : 5, 6
Commissioner	欽 差	<i>Ch'in¹ ch'ai¹</i>	{ VIII : 11 XXVI : 7
Commit crimes	犯 法	<i>Fan fa³</i>	LI : 15
Common people	庶 人	<i>Shu⁴ jên</i>	LXIII : 12
Commonly	平 素	<i>P'ing² su⁴</i>	LXXIII : 5
Company	公 司	<i>Kung ssü</i>	{ LXXXIV : 1 LXXI : 14
" (mil.)	隊	<i>Tui⁴</i>	LVIII : 8
" with, in—	會 同	<i>Hui⁴ t'ung²</i>	LXVII : 8
Compare, to	比 較	<i>Pi² chiao</i>	LXXVII : 8
Compel	立 逼 着	<i>Li pi¹ cho</i>	LXXVII : 12
"	勒 令	<i>Le ling⁴</i>	LVI : 13
Compensate. to—	賠	<i>P'e²</i>	XLII : 15
Compete	爭 利	<i>Chéng¹ li⁴</i>	XXII : 7
"	爭 勝	<i>Chéng shéng⁴</i>	XCII : 16
Complaisant	順 眼	<i>Shun yén³</i>	XXVII : 11
Complete	整 齊	<i>Chéng³ ch'i</i>	LXXI : 14
"	齊 整	<i>Ch'i² chéng</i>	IV : 9
"	— 全	<i>Ch'i² ch'üan</i>	XXXVIII : 3
"	講 究	<i>Chiang³ chiu</i>	LXIV : 8

Complete	周	<i>Chou¹</i>	LXIII : 4
"	到	<i>Chou¹ tao</i>	VI : 11, 12
"	全 臉	<i>Ch'üan² lien</i>	XXIX : 11
"	十 分	<i>Shih² fên</i>	LXVIII : 6
Compile, to	編 成	<i>Pien¹ ch'êng</i>	L : 9
Compliment of thinking me capable	許 可	<i>Hsü k'o³</i>	LV : 15
" to	奉 承	<i>Fêng¹ ch'êng</i>	XXVII : 19
Composition, to effect a—	打 帳	<i>Ta chang⁴</i>	XLII : 4
Concede	應	<i>Ying¹</i>	XXIX : 3
Conceit	自 負	<i>Tz'u¹ fu⁴</i>	XXVIII : 4
Concern	關 係	<i>Kuan¹ hsi</i>	XL : 4
Concern, to	關 係	<i>Kuan¹ hsi</i>	XXVIII : 9
Concession	租 界	<i>Tsu¹ chieh⁴</i>	VI : 16
Conditions	章 程	<i>Chang¹ ch'êng</i>	LIX : 16
"	情 形	<i>Ch'ing² hsing</i>	XVII : 2
"	光 景	<i>Kuang¹ ching</i>	XVII : 14
" of life of lower classes	下 情	<i>Hsia¹ ch'ing²</i>	LXIII : 2
Confiscate	入 官	<i>Ju kuan¹</i>	{ XIV : 14 LX : 9
Confused	囿 圖	<i>Hu¹ lun</i>	XXII : 4
Confusion	轆 轤	<i>Chiao¹ ko²</i>	XII : 12
Congratulate	賀 喜	<i>Ho hsi³</i>	LXXX : 19
Connected	接 連	<i>Chieh¹ lien</i>	LXI : 6
Conquer	勝	<i>Shêng⁴</i>	XCIV : 15
Consent, to	答 應	<i>Ta¹ ying</i>	LVI : 8
" "	應	<i>Ying¹</i>	LIV : 3
" "	承	<i>Ying¹ ch'êng</i>	X : 12, 15
Consequences	關 係	<i>Kuan¹ hsi</i>	XCIV : 5
" to fear	畏 首 畏 尾	<i>Wei shou³ wei wei³</i>	XLI : 6
Conservative ; old fashioned	泥 古	<i>Ni² ku³</i>	LXXXVII : 4
Construct, to	製 造	<i>Chih⁴ tsao⁴</i>	{ LIV : 5, LXXI : 1

Consul	領事官	<i>Ling shih kuan</i> ¹	XLIV : 1
Consult	斟酌	<i>Chén</i> ¹ <i>cho</i>	XI : 3
Contemporary	世路	<i>Shih</i> ⁴ <i>lu</i>	XXVIII : 2
"	同年	<i>T'ung</i> ² <i>nien</i> ²	XXXIV : 5
Contest, to	爭	<i>Chéng</i> ¹	XCIII : 10
Continue a journey	趕路	<i>Kan</i> <i>lu</i> ⁴	LXIX : 15
Contraband	犯禁	<i>Fan</i> ⁴ <i>chin</i> ⁴	XIII : 12
Contract	合同	<i>Ho</i> ² <i>t'ung</i>	LXXVIII : 6
Contract, to	包	<i>Pao</i> ¹	LXXVIII : 1
" for, to—	— 妥了	<i>Pao</i> <i>t'o</i> ³ <i>la</i>	LXXVIII : 9
Contribution, voluntary—	義舉	<i>I</i> <i>chü</i> ³	XXIV : 8
Control	經管	<i>Ching</i> ¹ <i>kuan</i> ³	LXXXI : 6
Control, to	管轄	<i>Kuan</i> ³ <i>hsia</i>	XCv : 3
" "	— 理	<i>Kuan</i> ² <i>li</i>	LXXIII : 3
" in addition to...	兼管	<i>Chien</i> ¹ <i>kuan</i>	{ XLVIII : 7 XLIX : 10
Convenient	方便	<i>Fang</i> ¹ <i>pien</i>	XCvIII : 13
"	寬綽	<i>K'uan</i> ¹ <i>ch'o</i>	LXXII : 11
"	便捷	<i>Pien</i> ⁴ <i>chieh</i> ²	XCIV : 11
"	爽快	<i>Shuang</i> ³ <i>k'uai</i>	LXXIX : 14
" and rapid	便捷	<i>Pien</i> ⁴ <i>chieh</i>	XLI : 12
Conventionalities	規模	<i>Kuei</i> ¹ <i>mo</i>	LV : 9
Converse	叙談	<i>Hsü</i> ⁴ <i>t'an</i>	XXXIV : 6
Copy, to ; to write	錄	<i>Lu</i> ⁴	LXIII : 6
Corner, to	擠對	<i>Chi</i> ³ <i>tui</i>	LII : 9
" " ; to push	— —	" "	LI : 3
Correct	講理	<i>Chiang</i> <i>li</i> ³	LVI : 15
"	合宜	<i>Ho</i> <i>i</i> ²	LV : 10
"	端方	<i>Tuan</i> ¹ <i>fang</i> ¹	LXXIII : 10
Correspondence	筆墨	<i>Pi</i> ³ <i>mo</i>	LV : 13
"	秉筆	<i>Ping</i> <i>pi</i> ³	XLIV : 4
Cost of transport	運費	<i>Yün</i> ⁴ <i>fei</i> ⁴	XXXVII : 8
" , prime—	價本	<i>Chia</i> <i>pén</i> ³	XXXVII : 9
Counting house	櫃房	<i>Kuei</i> <i>fang</i> ²	LXVII : 2

Counting house, in the—	帳上	<i>Chang' shang</i>	XXXIII : 14
Course, of—	自然	<i>T'zŭ jan²</i>	XVI : 11
Court, the	朝廷	<i>Ch'ao² t'ing</i>	XXXVIII : 15
" , to go to—	召見	<i>Chao¹ chien¹</i>	XXXIV : 13
Courtyard	院子	<i>Yüan¹ t'zŭ</i>	X : 2
Cousin (maternal)	表弟	<i>Piao ti¹</i>	XXVIII : 3
Covertly	偷着	<i>T'ou¹ cho</i>	LXXXI : 9
Cowardly	膽子小	<i>Tan t'zŭ hsiao¹</i>	LIII : 21
Cream	奶油	<i>Nai yu²</i>	LXXXVII : 18
Creatures	靈性	<i>Ling² hsing</i>	C : 18
Credible	足信	<i>Tsu hsin¹</i>	XXXIX : 12
Creditor	帳主	<i>Chang chu³</i>	XLII : 4, 5
Creditors	帳主子	<i>Chang chu³ t'zŭ</i>	LXV : 10
Crime	罪名	<i>Tsui¹ ming</i>	LX : 8
Crimes, to commit—	犯法	<i>Fan fa³</i>	LI : 15
Crisis, at a—	臨機	<i>Lin chi¹</i>	LAI : 13
Criticisms	議論	<i>I¹ lun</i>	XCIV : 7
Cry, to	哭	<i>K u¹</i>	LIII : 19
Cudgel	棒子	<i>Pang¹ t'zŭ</i>	LIII : 16
Cultivator	種地的	<i>Chung ti¹ ti</i>	LXXII : 3
Curtain	帳子	<i>Chang¹ t'zŭ</i>	LIII : 10
Custom	風氣	<i>Fèng¹ ch'ì</i>	LXXXVIII : 17
"	規矩	<i>Kuei¹ chü</i>	XIII : 8, 9
Customs : ways	風俗	<i>Fèng¹ su</i>	XVI : 1
" business, to	報稅	<i>Pao shui¹</i>	XXXI : 2
manage—			
Cut, to	割下	<i>Ko¹ hsia</i>	LXXXV : 7
Daily	見天	<i>Chien t'ien¹</i>	XVIII : 1
Date of departure	行期	<i>Hsing² ch'ì²</i>	XXVI : 1
Day and night	晝夜	<i>Chou¹ yeh¹</i>	LXXX : 8
Daybreak	天亮	<i>T'ien liang¹</i>	LXIX : 2
Day, every—	見天	<i>Chien t'ien¹</i>	{ XVII : 9 { LXIV : 10
Deal with	應酬	<i>Ying¹ ch'ou</i>	XXVIII : 11

Debts, bad—	丟帳	<i>Tiu¹ chang¹</i>	XXVII : 7
Decide	打算	<i>Ta³ suan</i>	XVI : 2
Decide	定規	<i>Ting¹ kuei</i>	LXXXVI : 2
"	斷	<i>Tuan¹</i>	LXXXIV : 20
Decision	主意	<i>Chu² i</i>	XXVI : 16
Declare short	漏報	<i>Lo¹ pao⁴</i>	XLIII : 11, 13
Decline	推	<i>T'ui¹</i>	XXV : 15
"	— 托	<i>T'ui¹ t'o</i>	LV : 14
Deeds	房契	<i>Fang ch'ü</i>	XI : 11
Defeated, to be—	敗	<i>Pai¹</i>	XCIV : 15
Defect	毛病	<i>Mao¹ ping</i>	LXXXIII : 4
Deficit	虧空	<i>K'uei¹ k'ung</i>	XCIX : 10
Dejected	無聊	<i>Wu² liao²</i>	XXIII : 1
Delay	緩手	<i>Huan² shou³</i>	XCI : 13
"	耽擱	<i>Tan¹ ko</i>	VI : 6
" : errors	悞事	<i>Wu shih¹</i>	LXI : 12
" , to—	耽擱	<i>Tan¹ ko</i>	XLIII : 3
" ,	— 誤	<i>Tan¹ wu</i>	XLIII : 1
" ,	— 延	<i>Tan¹ yen</i>	LXXX : 9
" ,	悞	<i>Wu¹</i>	XC : 20
Demonstrate, to	明擺着	<i>Ming pai³ cho</i>	XCIV : 11
" "	足見	<i>Tsu² chien</i>	XLI : 10
Department	局	<i>Chü²</i>	LXXI : 13
Departure, date of—	行期	<i>Hsing² ch'ü²</i>	XXVI : 1
Depend upon	靠	<i>K'ao¹</i>	XXXVIII : 3
" "	關	<i>Kuan¹</i>	C : 17
" "	憑	<i>P'ing²</i>	XLI : 2
Deposit (money)	存款	<i>Ts'un² k'uan</i>	XCVIII : 8
" receipt	— 條	<i>Ts'un² t'iao²</i>	XCVIII : 8
" , to— ; to store	落	<i>Lao¹</i>	XXXI : 2
Depositor	存主	<i>Ts'un² chu</i>	XCVIII : 7
Destination	地土	<i>Ti¹ t'u</i>	XLV : 8
Destroy	塌	<i>T'a¹</i>	C : 46
Details	詳細	<i>Hsiang² hsi</i>	LXIII : 4

Detain	扣下	<i>K'ou⁴ hsia</i>	XLIII : 11
Deteriorate	變壞了	<i>Pien huai¹ la</i>	LXXXIII : 2
Develop	興	<i>Hsing¹</i>	LXXII : 1
"	旺	<i>Hsing¹ wang</i>	LXXII : 12
Devise means, to	籌畫	<i>Ch'ou² hua</i>	XI : 6
Devote special attention to	專管	<i>Chuan¹ kuan³</i>	XVIII : 5
Dialect	口音	<i>K'ou³ yin</i>	LIII : 4
<i>Dies non</i>	忌辰	<i>Chi ch'én²</i>	XIX : 2
Differ	差	<i>Ch'a⁴</i>	XXXIII : 7
"	同不得	<i>T'ung² pu té</i>	LVI : 16
" from	差	<i>Ch'a⁴</i>	XLIII : 3
Different	差	<i>Ch'a⁴</i>	LXXVIII : 14
" tale, with a—	改口	<i>Kai k'ou³</i>	XXIX : 8
Difficulties	難處	<i>Nan² ch'u</i>	LIV : 10
" to get into—	為上難	<i>Wei shang nan²</i>	XI : 14
Difficulty	窒礙	<i>Chih⁴ ai</i>	XCIII : 15
" ; a "hitch"	規模	<i>Kuei¹ mo</i>	LXXI : 10
"	難處	<i>Nan² ch'u</i>	XL : 14
Diligence, to relax—	踈神	<i>Su shén²</i>	XLIII : 11
Dinner, little—	便飯	<i>Pien⁴ fan⁴</i>	XVI : 2
Direct	一直	<i>I chih²</i>	XIII : 7
Director	總辦	<i>Tsung pan⁴</i>	LXXXVI : 9
Disadvantage	害處	<i>Hai⁴ ch'u</i>	XCIV : 11
Disagree	不符	<i>Pu fu²</i>	XXII : 5
"	不然	<i>Pu jan²</i>	XLIX : 13
"	對	<i>Pu tui⁴</i>	LXVII : 19
Discover	搜出	<i>Sou¹ ch'u</i>	XIV : 13
Discuss	斟酌	<i>Chén¹ cho</i>	{ XXXI : 17 XXXII : 1 XXXIII : 16
"	商酌	<i>Shang¹ cho²</i>	III : 6
"	量	<i>Shang¹ liang</i>	X : 6 ; XVI : 6
Discussions	議論	<i>I lun</i>	XCIV : 7
Dismiss	不要	<i>Pu yao⁴</i>	LXXXIII : 6

Dismissed (mil.)	撤 換	<i>Ch'ê ts'ao¹</i>	LVIII : 1
" (servant)	散 了	<i>San¹ liao</i>	LXXVIII : 10
Disobey	違	<i>Weì¹</i>	LXXVIII : 15
Display : style	排 場	<i>P'ai² ch'ang²</i>	LXIV : 13
Dispute	費 話	<i>Fei hua¹</i>	XCVII : 14
Disregard	顧 不 得	<i>Ku¹ pu te</i>	LII : 10
Distorted	迂	<i>Yü¹</i>	XLI : 8
Distract	分 心	<i>Fên hsín¹</i>	XLIII : 5
District	一 帶	<i>I tai¹</i>	XIX : 1
Disturbed, to be—	亂 騰	<i>Luan¹ t'êng</i>	LXIX : 1
Divide	隔 斷	<i>Ko² tuan</i>	X : 4
Do little for, to—	少 管	<i>Shao² kuan</i>	LXI : 18
" not !	別	<i>Pieh²</i>	LV : 1
" one's best, to	盡 心	<i>Chin hsín¹</i>	XXIX : 11
" , to actually—	辦 得 到	<i>Pan té tao⁴</i>	XCIX : 11
Dock	船 塢	<i>Ch'uan wu¹</i>	LXXXIV : 2
Document	帳	<i>Chang¹</i>	XXXIII : 3
Documents	文 契	<i>Wên² ch'í</i>	LV : 3
Dodge	灣 子	<i>Wan¹ t'ü</i>	LXV : 8
Dollars	元	<i>Yüan²</i>	XCI : 11
Dolt	腰 板 硬	<i>Yao pan po ying¹</i>	XXVII : 9
Done all we could	盡 到 了 心 了	<i>Chin tao la hsín¹ la</i>	LIV : 15
Doorway	門 口 兒	<i>Mên k'ourh¹</i>	LIII : 10
Double journey	往 返	<i>Wang fan³</i>	XXXVII : 2
Doubt, to	疑 惑	<i>I huo</i>	XXVII : 19
Draft	票	<i>P'iao¹</i>	XLVII : 14
" (despatch)	稿	<i>Kao¹</i>	LVV : 16
Drag, to	硬 拉	<i>Ying¹ la¹</i>	LXXXVI : 3
Draw, to	取 出	<i>Ch'ü³ ch'u</i>	XLVII : 15
Drawings	圖 樣	<i>T'u² yang</i>	LXXXVIII : 1
Dredging	挑 挖	<i>T'iao¹ wa¹</i>	LXII : 5
Dress, to	穿 衣	<i>Ch'uan i¹</i>	XL : 1
"Drift" of conversation	口 氣	<i>K'ou¹ ch'í</i>	XXXIV : 15
Drill, to	練	<i>Lien¹</i>	LXI : 5

Drill ground	教場	<i>Chiao ch'ang</i> ³	LVIII : 1
Drink, to	喝酒	<i>Ho chiu</i> ³	LIII : 8
Drive dull, care, away	解悶	<i>Chieh mên</i> ¹	XXIII : 2
Driver	趕車的	<i>Kan ch'ê ti</i>	LXXVII : 7
Drop	滴珠兒	<i>Ti churh</i> ¹	XC VII : 4
Drop, to	拉倒	<i>La tao</i> ³	LXV : 15
" gradually behind	着着落後	<i>Chao' chao' lo hou</i> ¹	XCIV : 5
Drought, flood or—	水旱	<i>Shui³ han</i> ¹	XL : 12
Drown	淹沒	<i>Yen</i> ¹ <i>mo</i>	VIII : 10
Drug, to	熏	<i>Hsün</i> ¹	LXVII : 3
Dull	拙	<i>Cho</i> ¹	LXXVII : 9
Duties	公事	<i>Kung</i> ¹ <i>shih</i> ¹	LV : 16
Dutiful	安分	<i>An fên</i> ¹	LI : 2
Duty, to pay—	上稅	<i>Shang shui</i> ¹	XXXVI : 13
Early	清早	<i>Ch'ing tsao</i> ³	VI : 3
"	早起	<i>Tsao</i> ² <i>ch'î</i>	XXVI : 5
Ease, to	江動	<i>Huo</i> ¹ <i>tung</i>	C : 8
" to be at—(mentally)	放心	<i>Fang hsin</i> ¹	XXVII : 16
Easily	順手	<i>Shun shou</i> ³	XXXIII : 3
East, the	東方	<i>Tung</i> ¹ <i>fang</i>	XCIV : 4
Easy	易	<i>I</i> ¹	LV : 4
"	容易	<i>Yung</i> ² <i>i</i>	XXII : 13
" : simple	指掌	<i>Chih chang</i> ³	LXIII : 11
Eat full, to	飽食	<i>Pao</i> ³ <i>shih</i> ³	LI : 4
Economical	撙節	<i>Tsun</i> ¹ <i>chieh</i> ²	XXXIII : 6
Edict	上諭	<i>Shang</i> ¹ <i>yü</i> ¹	VII : 7
"	諭旨	<i>Yü chih</i> ³	L : 2
Editor	主筆	<i>Chu</i> ² <i>pì</i> ¹	VII : 14
"	——的	<i>Chu pì</i> ¹ <i>ti</i>	LXIII : 6
Educated classes	讀書人	<i>Tu</i> ² <i>shu</i> ¹ <i>jên</i>	II : 10
Educational affairs	學務	<i>Hsüeh</i> ² <i>wu</i>	LXXIII : 3
Effect a composition, to—	打帳	<i>Ta chang</i> ⁴	XLII : 4
Effective (rifles, etc.)	猛烈	<i>Mêng</i> ³ <i>lieh</i> ⁴	XCIV : 14
Egg on, to	邀	<i>Yao</i> ¹	LXXXII : 10

Egotistic	我行我法	<i>Wi hsing² wo fa³</i>	XXVIII : 3
Elders	族長	<i>Tsu chang¹</i>	XII : 11
Elegance	潤色	<i>Jun¹ sé</i>	VII : 14
Elliptical	長圓	<i>Ch'ang¹ yüan²</i>	XC VII : 3
Embark	上船	<i>Shang¹ ch'uan²</i>	VI : 4. 7
Embezzle	吞	<i>T'un¹</i>	XCIX : 10
Emperor	天子	<i>T'ien¹ t'zū</i>	LXIII : 12
Employé	夥計	<i>Huo¹ chi</i>	XIII : 15
Employés, permanent—	長人	<i>Ch'ang² jên²</i>	XXXIII : 14
End of month, at—	月底	<i>Yüeh ti¹</i>	XXIII : 17
" " the performance	散戲	<i>San hsi¹</i>	XXV : 17
" " year	年底	<i>Nien ti¹</i>	LXII : 5
" up with, to	結果	<i>Chieh¹ kuo</i>	LXIV : 15
Enforce caution	戒	<i>Chieh¹</i>	XLIII : 14
Engage	奉約	<i>Feng y'ieh¹</i>	XII : 13
"	聘請	<i>P'in¹ ch'ing³</i>	XXXVII : 5
"	邀請	<i>Yao¹ ch'ing¹</i>	XCII : 5
" in battle, to	交仗	<i>Chiao chang¹</i>	XCIV : 15
" " fight, to	上手	<i>Chiao shang shou³</i>	LIII : 18
" " litigation	打官司	<i>Ta kuan¹ ssü</i>	LXXXII : 10
Engrave	鐫	<i>Chien¹</i>	XC VII : 9
Enjoin upon	囑咐	<i>Chu¹ fu</i>	LXIV : 7
Enlarge	擴充	<i>K'uo¹ ch'ung¹</i>	{ IV : 10 LXXXVI : 6
Enough and to spare	綽綽有餘	<i>Ch'o ch'o yu yü²</i>	LV : 13
" to prove	足見	<i>Tsu¹ chien</i>	XXVIII : 10
Enquire	查問	<i>Ch'a² wén</i>	LXXXII : 6
"	斟問	<i>Chén¹ wén</i>	LXXXIII : 15
"	打聽	<i>Ta³ t'ing</i>	{ XXIV : 1 LXXXIV : 9
Enrich the state	裕國	<i>Yü¹ kuo²</i>	LI : 5
Enter, to—; to record	登	<i>T'eng¹</i>	LXXXII : 7
Entertain	應酬	<i>Ying¹ ch'ou</i>	XXVII : 9
Entice	引誘	<i>Yin¹ yu</i>	LXXXII : 9

Entirely	— 概	<i>I kai¹</i>	XXXI : 3
Entreatingly	死求白賴	<i>Ssü ch'iu pai lieh¹</i>	LXXXIX : 16
Entrust to, to—	託	<i>T'o¹</i>	XLIV : 2
Envoy	出使	<i>Ch'u shih³</i>	LXXIII : 8
Equal	足	<i>Tsu¹</i>	XXVIII : 5
” to, to be—	勝任	<i>Shêng jên¹</i>	LXXIII : 5
Equally	均	<i>Chün¹</i>	LXVI : 5
Equally	— 齊	<i>I ch'í²</i>	I : 5. 8
Err, to	錯	<i>Ts'o¹</i>	LIV : 7
Error	謬	<i>Miu¹</i>	III : 3
”	錯處	<i>Ts'o¹ ch'u</i>	LXXXVIII : 4
”, clerical—	筆悞	<i>Pi wu¹</i>	XLIII : 13
Errors ; delay	悞事	<i>Wu shih¹</i>	LXI : 12
Escort, to	護送	<i>Hu sung¹</i>	LXX : 7
Establish	設立	<i>Shê¹ lí¹</i>	II : 7 ; VII : 5
Estimate	估	<i>Ku¹</i>	LXVII : 14
”	盤算	<i>P'an² suan</i>	XXXIII : 14
”	打算	<i>Ts'á³ suan</i>	{ VIII : 11 XXXIII : 7
Estimated	估	<i>Ku¹</i>	LXXIX : 3
Even	連	<i>Lien²</i>	{ LI : 11 LNIV : 9
Evens, all—	有偶	<i>Yu ou³</i>	XXVIII : 10
Every day	見天	<i>Chieu t'ien¹</i>	{ XVII : 9 LXIV : 10
Everybody	大家	<i>Ta¹ chia</i>	LXXVII : 11
Everywhere	滿處	<i>Man¹ ch'u</i>	LXII : 6
”	五方	<i>Wá¹ fang¹</i>	LXXXII : 4
Evidence, to give—	供	<i>Kung¹</i>	LXXXVIII : 16
Evident	顯着	<i>Hsien³ cho</i>	LXXII : 4
”	明情	<i>Ming¹ ch'ing¹</i>	LXII : 16
Evil, to keep off—	避邪	<i>Pi hsieh¹</i>	LIX : 8
Europe	泰西 國	<i>T'ai¹ hsi kuo²</i>	XXXVIII : 4
Exactly	整	<i>Chêng³</i>	XXXI : 10

Examine	查驗	<i>Ch'a² yén⁴</i>	XIII : 4
"	考察	<i>K'ao³ ch'a</i>	LXXII : 1
Examination, <i>chin-shih</i> —	會試	<i>Hui shih⁴</i>	XIV : 5
Example, for	假比	<i>Chia pi³</i>	LVII : 6
Excavate	挖	<i>Wa¹</i>	LXXVI : 6
Excellent	盡善	<i>Chin¹ shan¹</i>	XCVII : 12
"	好極	<i>Hao³ chi²</i>	XVI : 14
Exchange, to	換	<i>Huan¹</i>	LXXV : 1
" banks	匯票莊	<i>Hui p'iao chuang¹</i>	XCVIII : 2
Excuse	藉詞	<i>Chieh¹ t'z'ü²</i>	LV : 14
Excuses, to make—	推托	<i>T'ui¹ t'o</i>	XXIII : 4
Expectant	候補	<i>Hou pu³</i>	XXX : 5
Expected, as was—	合算	<i>Ho suan¹</i>	LXXV : 5
Expenditure	花費	<i>Hua¹ fei</i>	XXIV : 1
Expenses	經費	<i>Ching¹ fei</i>	LXXIX : 4
"	盤費	<i>P'an¹ fei</i>	XLVII : 12
"	用費	<i>Yung¹ fei</i>	V : 10
Experience	歷練	<i>Li¹ lien</i>	{ XXXIV : 8 LXIV : 6
"	閱歷	<i>Yüeh¹ li</i>	{ XLI : 2 XXVIII : 12
" to gain—	經練	<i>Ching¹ lien</i>	LXIV : 6
Experienced	熟習	<i>Shou² hsi</i>	{ LXXXVI : 15 XCII : 9
Explain,	講	<i>Chiang³</i>	{ LXXII : 13 LXXXVII : 3
"	分解	<i>Fén¹ chieh</i>	XXII : 4
"	—辯	<i>Fén¹ pien</i>	LVII : 14
Explanation, to require—	費解	<i>Fei chieh³</i>	LIV : 8
Export, to	出口	<i>Ch'u k'ou³</i>	XX XVI : 2
Extend	擴充	<i>K'uo¹ ch'ung¹</i>	{ LI : 5 LXXI : 5
"	添蓋	<i>T'ien¹ kai¹</i>	LVI : 5
"	推廣	<i>T'ui kuang³</i>	L : 9

Extend grace	容	<i>Yung</i> ²	LXVII : 12
" (time)	展限	<i>Chan hsien</i> ⁴	LXXVIII : 18
Extensive	寬潤	<i>K'uan</i> ¹ <i>k'uo</i>	X : 2
" (learning)	淵博	<i>Yüan</i> ¹ <i>po</i>	XXXIV : 8
Extinguish	滅	<i>Mieh</i> ⁴	LXXXII : 7
Extra, beside	另 外	<i>Ling</i> ⁴ <i>wai</i> ⁴	XXIV : 4
Extravagant	奢 侈	<i>Shé</i> ¹ <i>ch'ih</i>	LXIV : 7
"	— 華	" <i>hua</i>	LXIV : 9
Extravagantly, to praise—	謬 讚	<i>Miu</i> ⁴ <i>tsan</i> ⁴	XXVII : 8
Extreme	極	<i>Chi</i> ²	{ LII : 5 { XCVII : 18
Extremely	極 了	<i>Chi</i> ² <i>la</i>	I : 9
"	煞	<i>Sha</i> ⁴	LXXXI : 18
Eyes and ears	耳 目	<i>Êrh</i> ⁴ <i>mu</i>	LXIII : 4
Fabricate,	捏 造	<i>Nieh</i> ¹ <i>tsao</i>	LXXXIII : 8
Face to face	會 面	<i>Hui mien</i> ⁴	XLIV : 14
" " "	當 —	<i>Tang</i> ¹ <i>mien</i> ⁴	I : 4 ; III : 6
" " "	觀 —	<i>Ti</i> ² <i>mien</i> ⁴	III : 4
Factory	製 造 局	<i>Chih tsao chü</i> ²	XXXVII : 4
Failure (bank's)	關 閉	<i>Kuan</i> ¹ <i>pi</i> ⁴	XCVII : 17
Fall, to	落	<i>Lao</i> ⁴	XCVII : 11
" "	掉	<i>Tiao</i> ⁴	LIII : 19
False, forged	假 的	<i>Chia</i> ³ <i>ti</i>	XCVII : 17
Falsely, to accuse—	訛 賴	<i>O</i> ² <i>lai</i> ⁴	LXXXII : 10
Fame : name and reputation	名 望	<i>Ming</i> ² <i>wang</i>	{ LXXII : 14 { LXXIII : 6
Family friends	世 交	<i>Shih chiao</i> ¹	XLVII : 6
" , one's own—	本 家	<i>Pén chia</i> ¹	XIV : 5
Famine year	荒 年	<i>Huang</i> ¹ <i>nien</i>	C : 11
Fashion	規 模	<i>Kuei</i> ¹ <i>mo</i>	XCIX : 14
Fatigue of a double journey, useless—	徒勞往返	<i>Tu</i> ² <i>lao</i> ² <i>wang fan</i> ³	XXVI : 9, 10
Fault	毛 病	<i>Mao</i> ² <i>ping</i>	LIII : 6

Faultless	不 錯	<i>Pu ts'o'</i>	LIX: 1
Favour, to	抬 愛	<i>T'ai' ai</i>	{ XXIII: 12 { LV: 14
Favourable	順 手	<i>Shun shou'</i>	XCIV: 9
Fear, to	害 怕	<i>Hai p'a'</i>	LXXXIX: 15
" "	恐	<i>K'ung' p'a</i>	{ XLII: 11 { LV: 6
Fee	課 銀	<i>K'o yin'</i>	XXXII: 8
Fee	使 費	<i>Shih' fei</i>	XXXII: 8
" , storage—	棧	<i>Chan' fei'</i>	XXXI: 4, 6
Feed	養 活	<i>Yang' huo</i>	LI: 11
Feelings, personal—	人 情	<i>Jên' ch'ing'</i>	LII: 2
Fellow, bold—	大 膽 子	<i>Ta tan' t'ü</i>	LX: 7
Felt	趁 子	<i>Chan' t'ü</i>	LXXXVII: 18
"Fence", to	窩 賊	<i>Wo tsang'</i>	LXVIII: 8
Ferry boat	擺 渡 船	<i>Pai' tu ch'uan'</i>	LXXVII: 2
Field force	練 軍	<i>Lien' chün'</i>	LVIII: 2. 6
Fierce	烈	<i>Lieh'</i>	LIX: 4
Fight, to	打 仗	<i>Ta chang'</i>	LXXXV: 11
" "	打 架	<i>Ta chia'</i>	{ XXXV: 3 { XC: 9
" "	開 毆	<i>Tou ou'</i>	LXXXV: 4
" , to engage in—	交 上 手	<i>Chiao shang shou</i>	LIII: 18
Fill, to	充 當	<i>Ch'ung' tang'</i>	LXXXIII: 6
" the mouth, to	餬 口	<i>Hu k'ou'</i>	LI: 8
Finally	究 竟	<i>Chiu' ching</i>	III: 4; XX: 8
Find a seat	找 地 方	<i>Chao' ti' fang</i>	XXV: 3
" " way	打 主 意	<i>Ta chu' i</i>	X: 12
" means	想 法 子	<i>Hsiang fa' tzu'</i>	LXII: 5
" "	設	<i>Shè f'ü'</i>	{ XI: 17 { LXIV: 13
" out,	訪	<i>Fang'</i>	LXXXII: 13
Fine goods	細 貨	<i>Hsi' huo</i>	XXXVIII: 8
" , to	罰	<i>Fa'</i>	LXXXIX: 19

Fineness of texture	隱微	<i>Yin³ wei</i>	LIX : 15
Fire, to—	焙	<i>Pei⁴</i>	XCII : 10
First	當 初	<i>Tang¹ ch'u¹</i>	IX : 6
"	— 先	<i>Tang¹ hsien¹</i>	I : 3
" and last	始 末	<i>Shih³ mo⁴</i>	LVI : 14
Firstly	起 初	<i>Ch'i ch'u¹</i>	XXX : 3
"	一 來	<i>I¹ lai</i>	IX : 15
"	打 頭	<i>Ta t'ou²</i>	LXII : 18
Fisherman	打 魚 的	<i>Ta yü² ti</i>	LXXII : 3
Fit, to	相 副	<i>Hsiang fu⁴</i>	XLIII : 8
Fix, to	定 規	<i>Ting⁴ kuei</i>	LIV : 17
" a limit	勒 限	<i>Lo hsien⁴</i>	LXVII : 9
" has got into a—	著 上 急 了	<i>Chao shang chi¹ la</i>	XI : 3
" in a—	進 退 兩 難	<i>Chin t'ui liang nan²</i>	VIII : 9
Fixed day	準 日 子	<i>Chun³ jih⁴ t'ü</i>	XXIII : 14
" number	額 數	<i>O² shu</i>	LXXX : 16
Flavour	滋 味 兒	<i>T'ü¹ wérh</i>	XCII : 4
Fling away money	揮 霍	<i>Hui¹ huo</i>	LXIV : 12
Flood or drought	水 旱	<i>Shui¹ han⁴</i>	XL : 12
Flourish	日 增 月 盛	<i>Jih tseng¹ yüeh shéng⁴</i>	LXXXVI : 12
Flourishing	繁 盛	<i>Fan² shéng</i>	LXXII : 16
"	興 旺	<i>Hsing¹ wang</i>	IV : 8
Flower garden	花 園 子	<i>Hua yüan¹ t'ü</i>	LIII : 8
Follow	從	<i>Ts'ung²</i>	XCIV : 3
" one's inclinations (in a bad sense)	橫 行	<i>Héng hsing²</i>	LXXXII : 14
" up, to (a case of theft.) etc	竊 了	<i>Ch'ai³</i>	LXVII : 11
Followed the Emperor	從 龍	<i>Ts'ung lung²</i>	XXI : 5
Followers	手 下 的 人	<i>Shou³ hsiati jén²</i>	LXXXVII : 12
Food	茶	<i>Ts'ai¹</i>	LXXII : 11
" to get—	掙 吃	<i>Chéng² ch'ih¹</i>	LI : 14
Foothold	站 脚	<i>Chan chiao³</i>	XXIX : 2
Forcibly	硬	<i>Ying⁴</i>	XC : 8
Forefathers	上 輩	<i>Shang⁴ pei</i>	XXI : 9

Foreign	外 洋	<i>Wai'yang</i> ²	LX : 4
Foreman	工 頭	<i>Kung'tou</i> ²	LXXXIV : 4
Forever	永 遠	<i>Yung yüan</i> ³	XXII : 15
Forged	假 的	<i>Chia³ ti</i>	XC VII : 17
Forget	理 沒	<i>Mai¹ mo</i>	LXXX : 11
Formerly	早 就	<i>Tsao¹ chiu</i>	LXXI : 7
"	從 前	<i>Ts'ung² ch'ien²</i>	IV : 3
"	— 先	<i>Ts'ung hsieu¹</i>	LIX : 2
Forward, to	寄	<i>Chi¹</i>	XLVI : 5
" "	解	<i>Chieh⁴</i>	XLIX : 5
Free school	義 學	<i>I' hsüeh²</i>	L : 8
Freedom of speech	言 路	<i>Yün² lu⁴</i>	LXIII : 2
Freight	脚 價	<i>Chiao³ chia</i>	AL : 9
"	水 脚	<i>Shui² chiao</i>	AC : 24
"	運 脚	<i>Yün⁴ chiao</i>	LXVII : 2
"	— — 錢	" " <i>ch'ien</i>	XLV : 13
French (lang.)	法 文	<i>Fa' wen</i>	LV : 7
Friends, old—	年 誼 故 舊	<i>Nien¹ i' ku' chiu⁴</i>	LXVII : 5
Friendliness	交 情	<i>Chiao¹ ch'ing</i>	ALII : 11
"	情 誼	<i>Ch'ing² i</i>	{ III : 3 XXIV : 6 XXIV : 10
"	義 氣	<i>I' ch'i</i>	LXV : 10
Friendly	交 情	<i>Chiao¹ ch'ing</i>	A : 8. 10
Frivolous	荒 唐	<i>Huang¹ t'ang</i>	LXVII : 11
From	解	<i>Chieh³</i>	{ LXXI : 3 LXVIII : 3
"	打	<i>Ta³</i>	XLVIII : 4 ; LXXXI : 5
"	從	<i>Ts'ung²</i>	LAI : 3
Front, shop—	鋪 面 房	<i>P'u mien faug¹</i>	LVI : 3
Frontage	局 面	<i>Chü² mien</i>	A : 5
Frozen	凍 得 慌	<i>Tung¹ té huang</i>	LII : 9
Full, crammed—	堆 滿 了	<i>Tui mau³ la</i>	AC : 7
" (crop)	十 成	<i>Shih² ch'eng</i>	C : 3

Full harvest	豐收	<i>Féng¹ shou¹</i>	C : 11
" touch	足色	<i>Tsu² sé</i>	LXXXVIII : 7
Fully	細話	<i>Hsi⁴ hua</i>	XIII : 14
Funds	項	<i>Hsiang⁴</i>	LXXXVIII : 16
Furniture	傢具	<i>Chia¹ chü</i>	{ XXXI : 8 XXXIII : 11
" : fittings	傢具	<i>Chia¹ chü</i>	X : 5
Furs	皮張	<i>P'i² chang</i>	LXXXVII : 18
Future, in	將來	<i>Chiang lai²</i>	L : 13 ; LVI : 6
Grain	利	<i>Li⁴</i>	XLVII : 8
" , to	掙	<i>Chéng⁴</i>	{ XXXI : 5 LXXXVI : 16
" , "	賺	<i>Chuan⁴</i>	XCVIII : 8
" , "	錢	<i>Chuan ch'ien²</i>	XXXVII : 3
" experience	經練	<i>Ching¹ lien</i>	LXIV : 6
" money	掙錢	<i>Chéng ch'ien²</i>	LI : 8
Gall	膽子	<i>Tan³ tǔ</i>	LIII : 21
Gamble, to	耍錢	<i>Shua ch'ien²</i>	LXXXIII : 1
" , "	賭博	<i>Tu³ po</i>	LXVIII : 15
Gambling mania	風	<i>Tu³ fèng</i>	LXXVI : 9
" saloon	寶局	<i>Pao chü²</i>	LXVIII : 1
" "	賭局	<i>Tu chü²</i>	LXXXII : 9
Garden	園子	<i>Yüan² tǔ</i>	LXXXV : 1
Gather in	收	<i>Shou¹</i>	LXXXV : 7
General idea	大概	<i>Ta kai⁴</i>	XXXII : 2
" outline	題目	<i>Ta⁴ t'i² mu</i>	XXVI : 12
" subscription	公舉	<i>Kung¹ chü³</i>	XXIV : 3
" "	攤	<i>Kung¹ t'an¹</i>	XXIV : 2
Generally	大宗	<i>Ta⁴ tsung¹</i>	XXXV : 4
Generous	講情	<i>Chiang ch'ing²</i>	LXI : 15
Gentleman	公	<i>Kung¹</i>	XXXIV : 1
Get, to—	得	<i>Té²</i>	: LIX : 2
" a rap on the knuckles	碰釘子	<i>P'èng ting¹ tǔ</i>	LVI : 1
" at the truth	水落石出	<i>Shui lo⁴ shih ch'u¹</i>	LXXXIII : 19

Get clothing	掙穿	<i>Chèng⁴ ch'uan⁴</i>	LI : 14
" food	吃	" <i>ch'ih¹</i>	LI : 14
" out	騰房	<i>T'èng fang²</i>	LVI : 13
Gift : talent	本領	<i>Pèn² ling</i>	LXIV : 13
Give	賞	<i>Shang³</i>	LIV : 16
" an impression, to	暗含	<i>An han² cho</i>	LXVIII : 14
" weight to	重	<i>Chung⁴</i>	XLII : 15
Glance, a	一看	<i>I k'an⁴</i>	LXIII : 7
Go, to—	上	<i>Shang⁴</i>	LX : 2
" ", to	歸	<i>Kuei¹</i>	LXVI : 9
" " Court	召見	<i>Chao⁴ chien⁴</i>	XXXIV : 13
" " the provincial capital	晉省	<i>Chin shéng³</i>	LXXXVI : 8
Good and bad	利弊	<i>Li⁴ pi⁴</i>	LXIII : 7
" (friends)	最好	<i>Tsui⁴ hao</i>	LIX : 3
" hand	好手	<i>Hao² shou</i>	LV : 4
" , quite-, thoroughly—	至好	<i>Chih hao³</i>	LXIV : 1
Goods	貨物	<i>Huo⁴ wu</i>	V : 6
" , fine—	細貨	<i>Hsi⁴ huó</i>	XXXVIII : 8
" , smuggled—	私貨	<i>Ssü¹ huó</i>	{ XIII : 12 XIV : 8
" supplied, for—	貨銀	<i>Huo yin²</i>	XLII : 6
Gossip	閒談	<i>Hsien² t'an²</i>	XCIV : 2
"	物議	<i>Wu⁴ i</i>	LVII : 13
Government, mode of—	政治	<i>Chéng⁴ chih</i>	III : 2
Governor General	總督	<i>Tsung³ tu</i>	XLVIII : 1
Grace	恩典	<i>Ên¹ tien</i>	LXXVIII : 18
Gradations, official—	官制	<i>Kuan¹ chih⁴</i>	XLIX : 4
Gradually	漸漸	<i>Chien chierh¹</i>	XXXIX : 11
"	陸續	<i>Lu hsü⁴</i>	XC : 6
Graduates of low rank	貢監	<i>Kung⁴ chien⁴</i>	XCVIII : 6
Grain (and pulse)	糧食	<i>Liang² shih</i>	XXXV : 1
" shop	店	<i>Liang shih tien⁴</i>	XX : 5
Grand Secretary	中堂	<i>Chung¹ t'ang</i>	LXXIII : 3

Grapes	葡萄	<i>P'u² t'ao</i>	XXXVIII : 17
Grief	愁	<i>Ch'ou²</i>	XCIII : 13
"	慮	<i>Lü⁴</i>	LI : 1
Grieved	懊喪	<i>Ao⁴ sang</i>	XXX : 11
Guarantee	管保	<i>Kuan² pao³</i>	I : 8
"	押款	<i>Ya¹ k'uan</i>	XCIX : 1
Guarantee, to—	管保	<i>Kuan² pao³</i>	LXX : 10
" , "	保	<i>Pao³</i>	XCIX : 8
Guarantor	取保	<i>Ch'ü pao³</i>	LXXVIII : 20
Guard, to	防備	<i>Fang² pei</i>	LXXVII : 15
" "	護衛	<i>Hu⁴ wei</i>	LVIII : 7
" "	看守	<i>K'an¹ shou</i>	LXXXV : 10
Guard, personal—	親兵	<i>Ch'in¹ ping¹</i>	LVIII : 8
Guess, to	揣摩	<i>Ch'uai³ mo</i>	XXXVII : 2
" , "	猜	<i>Ts'ai¹</i>	LXVI : 1
Guild house, a	會館	<i>Hui kuan³</i>	XXV : 11
Gunpowder	火藥	<i>Huo yao⁴</i>	XIV : 11
Guns	洋槍	<i>Yang ch'iang¹</i>	XIV : 11
■ Habits, ways	習氣	<i>Hsi² ch'ü⁴</i>	LXIV : 7, 9
Hair's breadth	毫釐	<i>Hao² li²</i>	III : 3
Halberd	大戟	<i>Ta chi³</i>	XCIV : 13
Handicapping	大室礙	<i>Chih⁴ ai</i>	XCIII : 15
Handicraft	手藝	<i>Shou³ i</i>	C : 9
Hang up	掛	<i>Kua⁴</i>	LIX : 8
Hanlin rank, of	清班	<i>Ch'ing¹ pan</i>	XXX : 16
Happen	遭	<i>Tsao¹</i>	XL : 17
"	遇見	<i>Yü⁴ chien</i>	XL : 10
Hard	堅固	<i>Chien¹ ku</i>	LXXV : 4
" to bear	難受	<i>Nan shou⁴</i>	LXII : 18
" " find	不遇	<i>Pu hao hsüan³</i>	XXXIII : 16
Hare	野貓	<i>Yeh mao¹</i>	LXXXVII : 19
Harm	害	<i>Hai⁴</i>	XLI : 3
Harvest	莊稼	<i>Chuang¹ chia</i>	C : 4
"	年成	<i>Nien² ch'êng</i>	C : 8

Harvest, full—	豐收	<i>Fêng¹ shou¹</i>	C : 11
“”, short—	歉收	<i>Chien shou¹</i>	C : 9
Hasten	催	<i>Ts'ui¹</i>	XXX : 7
Hasty	荒唐	<i>Huang¹ t'ang</i>	LXXXIV : 18
Head ornaments	首飾	<i>Shou³ shih</i>	LXXVI : 7
“” quarters (an “address”)	落腳	<i>Lao chiao³</i>	XVII : 11
Headache	腦袋疼	<i>Nao³ tai t'eng</i>	LXVII : 4
Headlong	冒然	<i>Mao⁴ jan</i>	XI : 1
Hear of, to—	洞悉	<i>Tung⁴ hsi</i>	LXIII : 3
“, to— (legal)	審	<i>Shén³</i>	LXXVIII : 21
Hearing, a— (legal)	堂	<i>T'ang²</i>	LXXVIII : 3
Help, to	接濟	<i>Chieh¹ chi</i>	XL : 12
“, ”	救援	<i>Chiu⁴ yüan</i>	XL : 17
“, ”	幫助	<i>Pang¹ chu</i>	{ XII : 7 LIII : 17
High and dry	高燥	<i>Kao¹ sao</i>	XXXV : 2
“-handed	霸氣	<i>Pa⁴ ch'i</i>	XC : 4
“ road	官道	<i>Kuan¹ tao⁴</i>	IV : 9
Higher authorities	上憲	<i>Shang⁴ hsien⁴</i>	XXVIII : 5
Hinder	絆住	<i>Pan⁴ chu</i>	XLIII : 2
“	耽悞	<i>Tan¹ wu</i>	LXXXIX : 7
Hindrances	掣肘	<i>Ch'ê chou³</i>	I : 5
“	窒礙	<i>Chih⁴ ai</i>	LXXI : 12
Hire, to	雇	<i>Ku⁴</i>	LXXXIX : 4
“Hitch”, a— : a difficulty	規模	<i>Kuei¹ mo</i>	LXXI : 10
Hitherto	向來	<i>Hsiang lai²</i>	XLIII : 8
Hold of, to get—	得到	<i>Tê tao shou³</i>	XCIX : 17
“ (shares), to	佔	<i>Chan⁴</i>	LXVI : 5
Holder (of shares)	股東	<i>Ku tung¹</i>	LXVI : 13
Hole	窟窿	<i>K'u¹ lung</i>	LXXVI : 6
Home, to return—	回籍	<i>Hui² chi²</i>	XXVIII : 8
Honestly	認真	<i>Jên chén¹</i>	L : 13
Horde of robbers	一群匪徒	<i>I ch'ün fei t'u²</i>	LXXXV : 7
Hospitality	應酬	<i>Ying⁴ ch'ou</i>	{ XVII : 9 LXIV : 11

Host, good—	應酬人	<i>Ying⁴ ch'ou jén²</i>	VI : 11
Hot-headed (blundering)	昌失	<i>Mao⁴ shih</i>	LXXXIV : 16
Hotel, inn	客棧	<i>K'o chan⁴</i>	XV : 9
" "	店	<i>K'o tien⁴</i>	VI : 10
How many bills ?	幾筆帳	<i>Chi³ pi chang⁴</i>	XLII : 3
Hub : pivot	總匯	<i>Tsung hui⁴</i>	LXXXII : 2
Hull	船身	<i>Ch'uan shén¹</i>	XL : 5
Human action	世理	<i>Shih lí³</i>	LII : 15
" nature	人情	<i>Jén² ch'ing²</i>	{ XXVIII : 1 { XCIV : 8
" relation ship	倫	<i>Jén² lun²</i>	LXXVI : 15
Hunger	飢	<i>Chi¹</i>	LI : 2
Hurried	忙亂	<i>Mang² luan</i>	XIII : 13
Hurry up, to	該忙	<i>Kai mang²</i>	LXXXVII : 16
Idea	意思	<i>I⁴ ssü</i>	I : 6
" , general—	大概	<i>Ta kai⁴</i>	XXXII : 2
Idle	賦閒	<i>Fu hsien²</i>	XLIV : 7
" , to be—	白閒着	<i>Pai hsien² cho</i>	LXIV : 5
If	倘	<i>T'ang³</i>	LXXXVIII : 17
" possible	滿打着	<i>Man ta³ cho</i>	LX : 12
Ignorant, to be quite—	一竅兒不通	<i>I² ch'iaorh pu t'ung¹</i>	LIX : 15
Illegal	犯禁	<i>Fan chin⁴</i>	LXVIII : 4
Imitate	仿效	<i>Fang³ hsiao</i>	{ XLI : 7, 8 { XXXVIII : 11
"	學	<i>Hsüeh²</i>	LXIV : 12
Immediately	立刻	<i>Li⁴ k'o⁴</i>	{ VI : 4 { XIII : 5
Immigrants	客民	<i>K'o⁴ min</i>	XXXV : 7
Immured	深居	<i>Shén¹ chü¹</i>	LXIII : 11
Impartial	認真	<i>Jén chén¹</i>	XLV : 2
Imperceptible	不覺	<i>Pu chüeh²</i>	IX : 13
Impolite	短禮	<i>Tuan lí³</i>	XII : 13
Importance, of present—	當務之急	<i>Tang¹ wu chih chí²</i>	I : 2

Important	要緊	<i>Yao chin³</i>	XVII : 5
Important items	大端	<i>Ta tuan¹</i>	XL : 5
Importunity	囑託	<i>Chu³ t'o¹</i>	LII : 3
Impression, to give an—	暗含 着	<i>An han² cho</i>	LXVIII : 14
Improve	整理	<i>Chêng² li</i>	XCH : 16
"	整頓	<i>Chêng³ tun</i>	LXI : 4
"	講求	<i>Chiang³ ch'iu²</i>	{ XXXIX : 8 XL : 3
" the administration	求治	<i>Ch'iu chih⁴</i>	LXIII : 8
In a fix	進退兩難	<i>Chin t'ui liang nan²</i>	VIII : 19
" company with	會同	<i>Hui⁴ t'ung²</i>	LXVII : 8
" future	將來	<i>Chiang lai²</i>	{ L : 13 LVI : 6
" order that	爲得是	<i>Wei⁴ té shih⁴</i>	XCI : 13
" the market	買賣場中	<i>Mai³ mai ch'ang chung</i>	XVII : 9 ; XL : 15
Inaugurate	興出	<i>Hsing¹ ch'u</i>	XLI : 12
Incite	挑唆	<i>T'iao² so</i>	LXXXII : 10
Incomparable	無比	<i>Wu pi³</i>	XCIV : 14
Inconvenienced, to be—	受累	<i>Shou lei⁴</i>	XV : 6
Inconvenient and wasteful	勞民傷財	<i>Lao² min² shang ts'ai²</i>	LXXIX : 13
Increase, to	長	<i>Chang³</i>	{ LVI : 5 XCVII : 11
" , "	輩出	<i>Pei⁴ ch'u¹</i>	LXXIII : 14
Increasing (flourishing)	興旺	<i>Hsing¹ wang</i>	IV : 8
Increasingly	輩	<i>Pei⁴</i>	L : 13
Incredulous	信不及	<i>Hsin pu chi²</i>	LIII : 7
Indeed	果	<i>Kuo³</i>	XLIV : 12
"	果然	<i>Kuo³ jan</i>	XI : 8
Indescribable	一言難盡	<i>I yen nan chin⁴</i>	C : 19
India	印度	<i>Yin⁴ tu</i>	XCH : 13
Indirect	婉轉	<i>W'an² chuan³</i>	XXVI : 13

Inevitable	未免的	<i>Wei mien³ ti</i>	LXXXII : 8
Influence	權勢	<i>Ch'üan² shih</i>	LXIII : 7
Ingenious	巧妙	<i>Ch'iao³ miao</i>	XLI : 12
"	精巧	<i>Ching¹ ch'iao</i>	XXXVIII : 5
Ingot	錠	<i>Ting⁴</i>	XCVI : 5
Injured, to be—	受害	<i>Shou hai⁴</i>	LXXXIII : 1
Injury	損處	<i>Sun³ ch'u</i>	LXV : 13
"	冤	<i>Yüan¹</i>	LVII : 15
Inland	內地	<i>Nei⁴ ti⁴</i>	{ IV : 7, 8 XXXVI : 2 XXXVII : 1
Inn ; hotel	客棧	<i>K'o chan⁴</i>	XV : 9
" "	—店	<i>K'o tien⁴</i>	VI : 10
" : town	店	<i>Tien⁴</i>	LXIX : 2
Instruct	教訓	<i>Chiao⁴ hsün</i>	LII : 6
Intelligence	精明	<i>Ching¹ ming</i>	XXVIII : 11
Intelligent	聰 —	<i>Ts'ung¹ ming</i>	LXXXIII : 4
Intend	打算	<i>Ta³ suan</i>	XII : 10
Intending	— —	" "	XIX : 1
Intention	意思	<i>I⁴ ssü</i>	X : 3
Intentional	有心	<i>Yu³ hsin¹</i>	XLIII : 13
Intercourse	交際	<i>Chiao⁴ chi⁴</i>	{ I : 4 ; III : 1 . LXXIII : 10 XCIV : 3
"	— 接	<i>Chiao⁴ chieh</i>	III : 2
"	— 涉	<i>Chiao⁴ shè⁴</i>	{ XLVIII : 9 XLIX : 2
Interest	利錢	<i>Li⁴ ch'ien</i>	LXII : 11
"	利息	<i>Li⁴ hsi</i>	XCVIII : 9
Interfere with	干預	<i>Kan¹ yü</i>	XXXI : 3
Interpreter	繙譯官	<i>Fan i kuan¹</i>	LXIX : 9
Interval of time	半天	<i>Pan t'ien¹</i>	XXXIV : 3
" , short—	回頭	<i>Hui² t'ou²</i>	XXV : 2
Interview with respect to a marriage, to—	相看	<i>Hsiang¹ k'an</i>	IX : 6

Introduce	介 紹	<i>Chieh⁴ shao</i>	XXV : 13
Inveigle	勾 引	<i>K'ou¹ yin</i>	LXXXIII : 5
Invent an excuse to resign	托 辭	<i>T'o¹ t'ü</i>	XXVIII : 8
Investigate	審 問	<i>Shén³ wèn</i>	LXXXIV : 13
"	體 察	<i>T'i³ ch'a²</i>	III : 5
"	細 心 考 察	<i>Hsi hsin k'ao³ ch'a</i>	ACIII : 11
Invite	招 商	<i>Chao¹ shang¹</i>	XXXI : 9
"	奉 約	<i>Fèng yüeh¹</i>	XII : 13
"	邀 涉	<i>Yao¹</i>	LXIV : 5
Involve	牽 涉	<i>Ch'ien¹ shé⁴</i>	XXVI : 6
Irregularities	弊	<i>Pi⁴</i>	LXIII : 1
"	病	<i>Pi⁴ ping</i>	XCIX : 18
" , all kinds of—	百 弊	<i>Po⁴ pi⁴</i>	LXIII : 1
Issue, to	發	<i>Fa¹</i>	XCI : 1
" , "	出	<i>Fa¹ ch'u</i>	XLI : 8
" , "	開 支	<i>K'ai¹ chih¹</i>	XCIX : 15
" , " ; to pay	撥 給	<i>Po¹ kei</i>	LXXIX : 4
Item	一 節	<i>I chieh²</i>	LIV : 12
" , an	一 層	<i>I ts'êng²</i>	X : 7
Items ; payments	款 項	<i>K'uan³ hsiang</i>	XCI : 9
Jetty	馬 頭	<i>Ma³ t'ou</i>	XV : 2 ; XLVI : 1
Job, big—	費 手	<i>Fei shou³</i>	LIV : 10
Join in faction fights	打 羣 架	<i>Ta ch'ün chia⁴</i>	LXXXII : 10
Joint	聯 環	<i>Lien² huan</i>	XCIX : 8
"	名	<i>Lien² ming²</i>	LXXXV : 10
Joke	趣 話	<i>Ch'ü⁴ hua</i>	XXIV : 9
"	笑 話	<i>Hsiao⁴ hua</i>	XXVII : 14
Joke, to	打 哈 哈	<i>Ta ha¹ ha</i>	XXVII : 2
<i>Jour maigre</i>	齋 戒	<i>Chai¹ chieh</i>	XIX : 2
Journey	路 程	<i>Lu⁴ ch'êng</i>	XL : 8, 13
" , to continue a—	趕 路	<i>Kan lu⁴</i>	LXIX : 15
Jump, to—	跳	<i>T'iao⁴</i>	LXXVI : 3
Jump down	跳 下	<i>T'iao⁴ hsia</i>	LIII : 15

Just now	剛纔	<i>Kang ts'ai²</i>	{ XXII : 1 XXXVII : 1
Keep, to—	守	<i>Shou³</i>	LXIV : 11
" alive	全活	<i>Ch'üan² huo²</i>	XL : 12
" off evil	避邪	<i>Pi hsieh²</i>	LIX : 8
" on saying	老說	<i>Lao³ shuo</i>	LXXXIX : 7
" one's place	自守	<i>Tzŭ shou³</i>	XXXVIII : 14
" " proper place, to—	守分	<i>Shou fén⁴</i>	LXXXII : 14
Key	鑰匙	<i>Yao⁴ shih</i>	XIII : 10
Kill	打死	<i>Ta² ssü</i>	I XXVII : 11
Kindness	義氣	<i>I⁴ ch'i</i>	XXIII : 10
" , great—	厚情	<i>Hou⁴ ch'ing²</i>	LXX : 11
" , to receive—	奉懇	<i>Féng k'én³</i>	LIV : 1
Kitchen	廚房	<i>Ch'u² fang</i>	XXXIII : 10
" , soup—	粥廠	<i>Chou ch'ang³</i>	LXXXIX : 19
Know	知道	<i>Chih¹ tao</i>	XIII : 3
"	認識	<i>Jén⁴ shih</i>	LXXVII : 8
"	達	<i>Ta²</i>	LXIII : 2
"	通曉	<i>T'ung¹ hsiao</i>	LIV : 3
" a little	畧通	<i>Lüeh⁴ t'ung¹</i>	LXIV : 4
" " "	粗通	<i>Ts'u¹ t'ung¹</i>	I : 6
Knowledge	見識	<i>Chien⁴ shih</i>	{ XLI : 1, 2, 3, LXI : 14
"	學問	<i>Hsüeh² wén</i>	LIX : 6
Known, one— , all known	一竅通百竅通	<i>I² ch'iao t'ung¹</i>	LV : 12
" , to become	露出	<i>Lou⁴ ch'ü</i>	XXII : 13
Knuckles, to get a rap on the—	碰釘子	<i>Péng ting¹ tŭ</i>	LXI : 1
Kobe	神戶	<i>Shén² hu</i>	VI : 1
Krupp	克虜伯	<i>K'o lo po</i>	LX : 5
Labour	人工	<i>Jén² kung</i>	XXXVIII : 9
Lack, to	缺	<i>Ch'üeh¹</i>	XCIV : 13
Laden	裝	<i>Chuang¹</i>	LX : 3

Land tax	地租子	<i>Ti tsu¹ t¹ü</i>	LXXXI: 7
Land, to	下船	<i>Hsia⁴ ch'uan²</i>	VI: 7
Landlord	房東	<i>Fang tung¹</i>	LVI: 10
Large undertaking	費手	<i>Fei shou³</i>	LIV: 10
"Lark", ready for a—	熱鬧	<i>Jé⁴ nao</i>	XXVIII: 13
Last month	上月	<i>Shang⁴ yüeh</i>	LIII: 2
" time	一回	<i>Shang⁴ hui</i>	XCI: 3
Late	晚上	<i>Wan³ shang</i>	LXXXIV: 5
Lately	近來	<i>Chin lai²</i>	II: 1; XXXIII: 4
"	新近	<i>Hsin¹ chin⁴</i>	VIII: 11
Laugh, to—	打哈哈	<i>Ta ha¹ ha</i>	LIX: 4
Laughing stok, to become a—	弄出笑話兒	<i>Nung ch'u hsiao⁴ huarh</i>	XI: 12
Lavish, to be— (to spend freely)	揮霍	<i>Hui¹ huo</i>	LXIV: 12
Law, the	王法	<i>Wang² fa</i>	XIV: 14
Lawsuit, to begin a—	告	<i>Kao⁴</i>	LXXVIII: 1
Lay a baseless charge, to—	妄告	<i>Wang⁴ kao⁴</i>	LVI: 17
Lax	懈怠	<i>Hsieh⁴ tai</i>	LXXXII: 8
Leak out	洩漏	<i>Hsieh⁴ lou</i>	LVII: 7
" "	走漏	<i>Tsou³ lou⁴</i>	LVII: 6
Learn	學習	<i>Hsüeh² hsi</i>	XXXVIII: 12
Learned	學問淵博	<i>Hsüeh² wén yüan¹ po</i>	LXXXIII: 5
Learning	學問	<i>Hsüeh² wén</i>	XXVIII: 1
Lease	摺	<i>Ché²</i>	LVI: 13
Least, at the	至少	<i>Chih shao³</i>	LIV: 12
" , the	絲毫	<i>Ssü¹ hao²</i>	{ XXVI: 14 { LIII: 5
Leave, to	留下	<i>Liu² hsia</i>	{ XXXIV: 3 { XI: 12: 14
Leisure	消停	<i>Hsiao¹ t'ing</i>	VI: 15
Leisurely	從緩	<i>Ts'ung huan³</i>	XCIV: 6
Lender, money—	帳局子	<i>Chang chü² t¹ü</i>	LXII: 6

Let off	容	<i>Yung²</i>	LXVII : 12
Letters	書 札	<i>Shu¹ cha</i>	LV : 4
" , etc.	筆 墨	<i>Pi³ mo</i>	I : 4
Level, to—	平 坦	<i>P'ing² t'an³</i>	LI : 9
Levy	徵	<i>Chéng¹</i>	XLIX : 5
" , to	收	<i>Chéng¹ shou¹</i>	LXXXI : 10
Levy, to	抽 捐	<i>Ch'ou¹ chüan¹</i>	LXXXIX : 5
Liberal ideas	變 通	<i>Pien¹ t'ung</i>	XCIV : 3
Library	書 房	<i>Shu fang¹</i>	XXXIV : 3
Licence	帖	<i>T'ieh³</i>	XXXI : 7
" fee	照 費	<i>Chao¹ fei⁴</i>	LXVI : 11
" "	正 課	<i>Chéng¹ k'o</i>	XXXII : 9
" "	課 銀	<i>K'o yin²</i>	XXXI : 7
Lie in tiers	鱗 集	<i>Lin² chi²</i>	LXXXII : 3
" , to—	撒 謊	<i>Sa huang³</i>	XXV : 6
Life	性 命	<i>Hsing⁴ ming</i>	XL : 13
"	命	<i>Ming⁴</i>	LXXXIX : 10
Light punishment	薄 懲	<i>Po² ch'èng³</i>	XLIII : 15
Lightly (spoken)	泛 泛	<i>Fan⁴ fan⁴</i>	XXVIII : 1
Like	按 着	<i>An¹ chao</i>	XXXV : 11 : 6
" , to	喜 歡	<i>Hsi³ huan</i>	XXVII : 12
" , "	對 眼	<i>Tui yen³</i>	LXXVII : 4
Likely, to think—	料 估	<i>Liao⁴ ku</i>	XXIX : 14
Limit	限 制	<i>Hsien⁴ chih</i>	LXXX : 17
Limited	限 量	<i>Hsien⁴ liang</i>	LXXXIII : 14
Line of business, same—	本 行	<i>Pén hang²</i>	XLII : 6
Liquidate	收 買 賣	<i>Shou mai³ mai</i>	XXVII : 5
Literature	文 理	<i>Wén² li</i>	III : 5
Litigation, to engage in—	打 官 司	<i>Ta kuan¹ ssü</i>	LXXXII : 10
Little dinner	便 飯	<i>Pien⁴ fan⁴</i>	XVI : 2
" , a	畧 微	<i>Lüeh wei¹</i>	XV : 5
Live, to	過 日	<i>Kuo jih¹ t'zŭ</i>	LI : 9
" upon	掙	<i>Chéng¹</i>	XCVIII : 5
Livelihood	生 計	<i>Shéng¹ chi</i>	LXXXV : 15

Livelihood people's—	民生	<i>Min² shéng¹</i> { XXXVII : 11 XL : 4
Lively	跳躍	<i>T'iao⁴ yieh</i> XXVII : 10
Loan	借款	<i>Chieh⁴ k'uan³</i> LXXXVIII : 16
Lock, to	鎖上	<i>So³ shang</i> LIII : 12
Long ago	老年	<i>Lao³ nien</i> XLVIII : 5
" time	半天	<i>Pan t'ien¹</i> XV : 1
Look after	監管	<i>Chien¹ kuan³</i> LXXIX : 7
" "	專管	<i>Chuan¹ kuan³</i> XXXI : 2
" "	歛跡	<i>Lien⁴ ch'í</i> LXXXII : 14
" "	管辦	<i>Kuan³ pan⁴</i> XV : 10
" ahead	瞻前	<i>Chan¹ ch'ien²</i> XLI : 6
" behind	顧後	<i>Ku⁴ hou⁴</i> XLI : 6
" for	奉訪	<i>Féng fang³</i> LV : 1
" one's fill, to—	飽覽	<i>Pao² lan³</i> IX : 16
" the	氣象	<i>Ch'í⁴ hsiang</i> LXXII : 7
Lore, well versed in	掌故孰習	<i>Chang³ ku shou² hsi</i>
ancient—		LXVIII : 5
Lose	吃虧	<i>Ch'ih k'uei¹</i> XXXVIII : 11
" ,	賠	<i>P'ei²</i> LXVI : 14
" ,	輸	<i>Shu¹</i> { LXXVI : 10 LXXXIII : 1
Loss	虧空	<i>K'uei¹ k'ung</i> { XLII : 3 LXIV : 13
"	短	<i>K'uei¹ tuan³</i> XXXVII : 10
"	傷耗	<i>Shang¹ hao</i> LXXXV : 2
Lost	打輸了	<i>Ta shu¹ la</i> LVI : 1
Loud	大聲	<i>Ta⁴ shéng¹</i> LIII : 15
Luck	造化	<i>Tsao⁴ hua</i> VIII : 14
"	運氣	<i>Yün⁴ ch'í</i> { VIII : 15 XXX : 11, 12
Luckily	恰巧	<i>Ch'ia ch'iao³</i> XXX : 6
"	幸虧	<i>Hsing⁴ k'uei</i> LXXXIII : 18
Lucky	相巧	<i>Hsiang ch'iao³</i> XLIV : 6

M ace	錢	<i>Ch'ien²</i>	XCVI : 5
Machinery	機器	<i>Ch'ì ch'ì</i>	{ XXXVII : 5 XXXVIII : 8
Magistrate	問官	<i>Wên⁴ kuan</i>	LVI : 13
Main prop	根本	<i>Kén¹ pên</i>	XXXVIII : 14
" street	要路	<i>Yao⁴ lu⁴</i>	X : 2
Mainstay	根本	<i>Kén¹ pên</i>	LXI : 15
Maintain credit	做臉	<i>Tso lien³</i>	XLIX : 18
Maintenance	經費	<i>Ching¹ fei</i>	L : 10
Maize	玉米	<i>Yü⁴ mi</i>	XXXV : 4
Make, to	製造	<i>Chih⁴ tsao⁴</i>	XXXVIII : 8
" money	發財	<i>Fa t'sai²</i>	LXVI : 1
" " easily	手托着	<i>Shou t'ot cho</i>	XLVII : 8
" (much money)	成文	<i>Ch'êng² wên²</i>	XXXI : 6
" up	補	<i>Pu³</i>	XCI : 10
" " accounts	算大帳	<i>Suan ta chang⁴</i>	XXXVII : 1
" " enough	湊足	<i>Ts'ou tsu²</i>	XXXII : 15
" wine	造酒	<i>Tsao chiu³</i>	LXXXI : 11
Malarial	烟瘴	<i>Yen¹ chang</i>	VIII : 8
Manage	幹	<i>Kan⁴</i>	XLIII : 6
" customs business	報稅	<i>Pao shui⁴</i>	XXXI : 2
Manager	掌櫃的	<i>Chang kuei⁴ ti</i>	XIV : 7
"	老總	<i>Lao tsung³</i>	LV : 2
Managers	同事的	<i>T'ung shih⁴ ti</i>	XXXIII : 10
Manifest	顯着	<i>Hsien³ cho</i>	IV : 11
Manufacture, to	製造	<i>Chih⁴ tsao</i>	{ XXXVII : 12 XXXVIII : 1
"Many hands make light work"	衆擎易舉	<i>Chung⁴ ch'ing² i chü³</i>	XXIV : 8
Many, so	若許	<i>Jo hsü³</i>	LIV : 9
Margin ; surplus	閒錢	<i>Hsien² ch'ien²</i>	C : 12
Mark out	劃	<i>Hua⁴</i>	LXXXVI : 5
Market	行市	<i>Hang² shih</i>	XXVII : 6
"	銷路	<i>Hsiao⁴ lu</i>	V : 6

Market in the	買賣場中	<i>Mai³ mai ch'aug chung</i>	XVII: 9; XL: 15
" rate	市價	<i>Shih⁴ chia⁴</i>	XCI: 11
Marvellous	巧妙	<i>Ch'iao³ miao</i>	XXXVIII: 9
Master	主人	<i>Chu³ jén</i>	LIII: 11
"	東家	<i>Tung¹ chia</i>	XXII: 14
Material	材料	<i>Ts'ai² liao</i>	XXXVI: 9
"	物	<i>Wu⁴ liao</i>	XXXVIII: 11
Material, war—	軍火	<i>Chiin huo³</i>	LIV: 5
Mathematics	算學	<i>Suan⁴ hsüeh</i>	LIV: 8
Matter, a	一道	<i>I tao⁴</i>	LV: 11
Mauser	毛瑟	<i>Mao sé</i>	LX: 6
Meaning	意思	<i>I⁴ ssü</i>	XIX: 13
Means of getting a living	謀生之道	<i>Mou² sheng¹ chih tao⁴</i>	LI: 6
" " livelihood	生路	<i>Sheng¹ lu</i>	LI: 1
" " "	營生	<i>Ying² sheng</i>	LXXVI: 5
" " living	養生之道	<i>Yang³ sheng¹ chih tao⁴</i>	LI: 15
" , to devise—	籌畫	<i>Ch'ou² hua</i>	AI: 6
" , " find—	設法	<i>Shé fa³</i>	XL: 17; LXIV: 13
Mediate	說合	<i>Shuo⁴ ho</i>	XLII: 1
Meet	聚會	<i>Chü⁴ hui</i>	LVII: 12
"	會面	<i>Hui⁴ mien⁴</i>	XVII: 11
"	共面	<i>Kung⁴ mien⁴</i>	XXXII: 1
"	迎接	<i>Ying² chieh</i>	XLVII: 4
Memorandum	條陳	<i>T'iao² ch'én</i>	{ XXXVII: 12 XXXVIII: 1
Memorials	奏摺	<i>Tsou ché²</i>	XXXIX: 8
Mental powers	人才	<i>Jén² t'sai</i>	II: 11
Mention	提	<i>T'i²</i>	VII: 4
" , to—	提起	<i>T'i² ch'i</i>	{ XVII: 1 XXX: 3
" , "	提出	<i>T'i² ch'u</i>	XXXIV: 12

Mentioned	提到	<i>T'i² tao</i>	IV : 1
Merchant	商人	<i>Shang¹ jén</i>	XXXVIII : 5
Merchants	客商	<i>K'o⁴ shang¹</i>	XVII : 3
Merits	勞績	<i>Lao² chi</i>	LXXX : 7
Method	法	<i>Fa³</i>	LIV : 6
Middle quality	中路兒的	<i>Chung¹ lu érh ti</i>	LIX : 7
Midnight	半夜	<i>Pan yeh⁴</i>	XLIII : 1
Military officer	武官	<i>Wu³ kuan¹</i>	LIX : 3
Militia	團	<i>T'uan²</i>	LXXXV : 9
Mimic	說像聲兒的	<i>Shuo hsiang⁴ shéng érh ti</i>	LIII : 2, 8
Mind, in one's—	意中	<i>I⁴ chung</i>	XLIV : 3
Mine	礦	<i>Kung³</i>	LXXI : 4
" , coal—	煤 蜜	<i>Mei² yao²</i>	{ LI : 13 { LXVI : 3
Mines	礦 產	<i>Kung² ch'an³</i>	LI : 5, 13
Mint, to	鑄	<i>Chu⁴</i>	XCVI : 11
Minute	細 微	<i>Hsi⁴ wei</i>	III : 7
" quantity : hair's breadth	毫 釐	<i>Hao² lí²</i>	III : 3
Mirror	鏡 子	<i>Ching⁴ tzu</i>	LIX : 10
Miscellaneous	零 碎	<i>Ling² sui⁴</i>	XV : 10, 12
Mishap	失 閃	<i>Shih¹ shan</i>	LXIX : 18
Mobility	變 通	<i>Pien⁴ t'ung</i>	XCIV : 3
Mode of government	政 治	<i>Chéng⁴ chih</i>	III : 2
Model	規 模	<i>Kuei¹ mo</i>	II : 3
Molestation, trouble	失 閃	<i>Shih¹ shan</i>	LXIX : 18
Moment, in a—	回 頭	<i>Hui t'ou²</i>	XLVI : 15
Money	財 帛	<i>Ts'ai² po</i>	LXXVI : 2
" lender	帳 局 子	<i>Chang chü² tzu</i>	LXII : 6
" , to make—	發 財	<i>Fa ts'ai²</i>	LXVI : 1
Mongol	蒙 古	<i>Méng³ ku</i>	LXXXVII : 6
Mongolia	口 外	<i>K'ou Wai⁴</i>	V : 7
Monopolise	攬	<i>Lan³</i>	XC : 5

Moral advance	風化	<i>Fèng¹ hua</i>	LXXVI : 15
Morals ; customs	風俗	<i>Fèng¹ su</i>	III : 2
More	更	<i>Kèng¹</i>	XCI : 4
"	尤	<i>Yu²</i>	XCVII : 18
" , the—	越	<i>Yüeh¹</i>	XCIV : 4
Mores : habits	風氣	<i>Fèng¹ ch'i</i>	LXIV : 7
Morning's entertainment	早局	<i>Tsao³ chü²</i>	XXV : 14
Mortgage, to—	典	<i>Tien³</i>	LXXVI : 14
Most, at the	至多	<i>Chih to¹</i>	XVII : 6
Mostly	大半	<i>Ta¹ pan¹</i>	V : 9
Mount, to	上	<i>Shang¹</i>	XLV : 10
Move, to	發動	<i>Fa¹ tung</i>	LXXII : 15
" , "	挪	<i>No²</i>	XIV : 2 ; XCI : 7
" , "	弄	<i>Nung¹</i>	LI : 11
" , "	— 走 了	<i>Nung tso³ la</i>	LXXXIV : 9
" , "	搬家	<i>Pan chia¹</i>	LVI : 9 ; 10
Movement	活動	<i>Huo² tung</i>	C : 8
Moving	搬運	<i>Pan¹ yün</i>	LI : 7
Much, too—	太滿	<i>T'ai man³</i>	XXIX : 1
Mushrooms	蔭	<i>Mo²</i>	LXXXVII : 18
Must	必得	<i>Pi¹ tei</i>	LXX : 6
"	務必	<i>Wu¹ pi</i>	LXVII : 9
Mutually	互相	<i>Hu¹ hsiang¹</i>	II : 10
" accommodating	聯屬	<i>Lien² shu</i>	XLVII : 9
My view	愚見	<i>Yü¹ chien</i>	XXXII : 6
Nagasaki	長崎	<i>Ch'ang² ch'i</i>	V : 6
Name, in his—	出名	<i>Ch'u ming²</i>	LXXVIII : 7
Names	名目	<i>Ming² mu</i>	LIV : 6
Native goods	土貨	<i>T'u³ huo¹</i>	XXXVI : 2
" place	籍貫	<i>Chi² kuan¹</i>	XXI : 9
Naturally	自然	<i>T'ü jan²</i>	II : 11
Nature	人情	<i>Jên² ch'ing²</i>	LII : 15
Naval	水師	<i>Shui³ shih</i>	LVIII : 8
Near	左近	<i>Tso³ chin¹</i>	XVI : 7

Near the bank	靠岸	<i>K'ao an⁴</i>	LXXVII : 12
" " date	臨期	<i>Lin ch'i²</i>	XCI : 13
Necessarily	得	<i>Tei³</i>	LXXXII : 6
Need, not to—	不用	<i>Pu² yung⁴</i>	XXV : 3
Needless to say	不用說	<i>Pu yung shuo¹</i>	LXXIII : 3
Negligence	因循	<i>Yin¹ hsün</i>	XCI : 15
Neighbour	鄰	<i>Lin²</i>	XXXII : 5
Neighbours	街坊	<i>Chieh¹ fang</i>	LIII : 17
Never	未嘗	<i>Wei⁴ ch'ang²</i>	LXIV : 6
" mind	不論	<i>Pu lun⁴</i>	XI : 1
News	消息	<i>Hsiao¹ hsi</i>	LXXIX : 2
"	信息	<i>Hsin⁴ hsi</i>	XXVI : 8
"	新聞	<i>Hsin wén²</i>	VII : 8
Newspaper	——紙	<i>Hsin wén chih³</i>	VII : 1
Next, the	其次	<i>Ch'i t²'ü⁴</i>	XXXIII : 9
" time	下次	<i>Hsia⁴ t²'ü</i>	XXIV : 15
Night, day and—	晝夜	<i>Chou⁴ yeh⁴</i>	LXXX : 8
Nominated to a province, to get—	分發	<i>Fèn¹ fa</i>	XXVIII : 4
North of Chihli, to the—	直隸以北	<i>Chih² li i pei³</i>	V : 8
" , the	北方	<i>Pei³ fang</i>	XXXIX : 6
Northern	北方	<i>Pei³ fang</i>	LXXI : 4
Not far off	不外乎	<i>Pu wai⁴ hu</i>	LII : 15
" only	——但	<i>Pu tan⁴</i>	XXXIX : 2
" the least to do with	毫不相干	<i>Hao² pu hsiang kan</i>	XVI : 13
"Note", the—	批	<i>P'i¹</i>	XXXII : 4
Notes (bank)	銀票	<i>Yin p'iao⁴</i>	XCVII : 15
" , to issue—	開票	<i>K'ai p'iao⁴</i>	XCVIII : 10
Notice	告示	<i>Kao⁴ shih</i>	LXXXVIII : 10
" board	招牌	<i>Chao¹ p'ai</i>	XIX : 12
Now	如今	<i>Ju² chin</i>	XI : 8
"	目下	<i>Mu hsia⁴</i>	LXXI : 5
" , just—	剛纔	<i>Kang ts'ai²</i>	{ XXII : 1 XXVII : 1

Obliged for, to be—	感情	<i>Kan ch'ing²</i>	LXIX : 17
Oblong	長方	<i>Ch'ang fang¹</i>	XCVII : 3
Obstacle	擋眼	<i>Tang yen³</i>	LIV : 8
Obstinate	居然	<i>Chü¹ jan</i>	XI : 7
"	硬	<i>Ying⁴</i>	LVI : 15
Obstructions	窒礙	<i>Chih⁴ ai</i>	LXXI : 12
Occupy, to— (illegally)	霸佔	<i>Pa⁴ chan⁴</i>	LVI : 12
Odds and ends	零碎	<i>Ling² sui⁴</i>	LI : 8
" , no—	無奇	<i>Wu chi¹</i>	XXVIII : 10
Offer, to	講要	<i>Chiang³ yao</i>	LXXXV : 3
Office	差使	<i>Ch'ai¹ shih</i>	XXIV : 3
" , in—	當差	<i>Tang ch'ai¹</i>	XIV : 5
" , the	科房	<i>K'o fang²</i>	{ XXXIII : 2 LXVII : 13
Official business	差	<i>Ch'ai¹</i>	LXX XI : 2
" career	功名	<i>Kung¹ ming</i>	XXX : 3
" duties	官差	<i>Kuan¹ ch'ai¹</i>	XVI : 3
" gradations	— 制	<i>Kuan¹ chih⁴</i>	XLIX : 4
" matters	吏治	<i>Li⁴ chih</i>	XXXIV : 8
" portion	官面	<i>Kuan¹ mien</i>	XXXI : 3
" post	— 差	<i>Kuan¹ ch'ai¹</i>	I : 7
Officials	宦裔	<i>Huan⁴ i</i>	XXI : 10
"	功名	<i>Kung¹ ming</i>	XVII : 2
Old established site	鋪底	<i>P'u ti³</i>	LVI : 10
" fashioned ; conservative	泥古	<i>Ni² ku³</i>	LXXXVII : 4
" friends	年誼故舊	<i>Nien² i² ku⁴ chiu⁴</i>	XVII : 5
Omit	少寫	<i>Shao² hsieh</i>	XLIII : 10
On the market	市面上	<i>Shih⁴ mien shang</i>	XCVI : 4
" " whole	大概	<i>Ta kai⁴</i>	XX : 1
Once, at—	趕緊	<i>Kan chin³</i>	{ X : 13 LXXXIV : 7
One way and another	橫豎	<i>Heng² shu</i>	LXXXVI : 7
Only	止	<i>Chih³</i>	XXXIX : 7

Only	惟獨	<i>Wei² tu</i>	XLIX : 13
Open, to	拆開	<i>Ch'ai¹ k'ai</i>	LXXXIII : 10
Open, to	開張	<i>K'ai¹ chang¹</i>	XXII : 7
" , "	廣開	<i>Kuang³ k'ai¹</i>	LXIII : 2
" , " (a case of theft, etc.)	破案	<i>P'o an⁴</i>	LXVII : 12
" , " (a shop)	開市	<i>K'ai¹ shih⁴</i>	XXVII : 14
" , up, to— (mining)	採	<i>K'ai¹ ts'ai³</i>	LXXV : 4
Opening of river	河	<i>K'ai¹ ho²</i>	XLVIII : 2
Opium & cash shop	煙錢鋪	<i>Yen¹ ch'ien² p'u⁴</i>	XX : 10
Opposite	對面	<i>Tui⁴ mein⁴</i>	XXV : 5
Order, in—	次序	<i>Ts'ü⁴ hsü</i>	L : 4
Order, to	交派	<i>Chiao¹ p'ai</i>	{ LXIX : 2, 15 LXX : 5
" , "	吩咐	<i>Fèn¹ fu</i>	LIII : 11
Original	本	<i>Pèn³</i>	LXXXVII : 20
Originally	原來	<i>Yüan² lai²</i>	XXI : 8
"	本	<i>Yüan pèn³</i>	XXIV : 2
Ornamented	裝潢	<i>Chuang¹ huang</i>	LIX : 9
Ornaments, head—	首飾	<i>Shou³ shih</i>	LXXVI : 7
Other day, the—	上回	<i>Shang⁴ hui</i>	LIV : 1
" fellow, the	前路	<i>Ch'ien² lu</i>	LIV : 2, 14
Ought	該當	<i>Kai tang¹</i>	XLI : 4
"	應該	<i>Ying kai¹</i>	XLI : 4
"	當	<i>Ying¹ tang¹</i>	XIII : 4
Outfit : set	副	<i>Fu⁴</i>	XCIII : 5
Outlay	用項	<i>Yung⁴ hsiang</i>	XXXVI : 7
Outline	規模	<i>Kuei¹ mo</i>	XXXII : 2
"	事體	<i>Shih⁴ t'i</i>	III : 7
" , general—	大題目	<i>Ta⁴ ti² mu</i>	XXVI : 12
Outlook	光景	<i>Kuang¹ ching</i>	XI : 9
Outsider	門外漢	<i>Mèn² wai⁴ han⁴</i>	LV : 11
Oval	長圓	<i>Ch'ang² yüan²</i>	XCVII : 3
Overpowered, to be	寡不敵衆	<i>Kua pu ti chung⁴</i>	LXXVI : 2
Owe, to	該帳	<i>Kai chang⁴</i>	LXV : 3

Paddy	稻米	<i>Tao⁴ mi</i>	XXXV : 2
Palace	九重	<i>Chiu³ ch'ung²</i>	LXIII : 11
Pale, to turn—	變色	<i>Pien shai³</i>	LIII : 21
" " "	顏	<i>Pien⁴ yen²</i>	LIII : 21
Pardon, to	饒恕	<i>Jao² shu</i>	LXXXIX : 18
" "	恕	<i>Shu⁴</i>	LXXVII : 9
Passage, to take—	搭	<i>Ta¹</i>	XL : 13 ; LXXVII : 2
Passengers	客	<i>K'o⁴ jên</i>	LXXIV : 1
Passport	護照	<i>Hu⁴ chao⁴</i>	LXX : 13
Pastry	餅	<i>Ping³ mien⁴</i>	XVII : 13
Patron	居停	<i>Chü¹ t'ing²</i>	{ XII : 9 XXVI : 6
Pattern, one—	一律	<i>I lü⁴</i>	LXI : II. 13
Pawn wives	典妻	<i>Tien ch'ü¹</i>	LXXVI : 14
Pawnbroker's	當舖	<i>Tang⁴ p'u</i>	XXII : 10
Pay	薪水	<i>Hsin¹ shui</i>	VIII : 8
"	脩金	<i>Hsiu¹ chin</i>	XLIV : 12
"	筆資	<i>Pi t'ü¹</i>	LIV : 11
" to	出	<i>Ch'u¹</i>	LXII : 12
" "	付銀	<i>Fu yin² t'ü</i>	XXIX : 5. 7
" "	子	<i>K'ai¹ fa</i>	XLVI : 13
" "	開發	<i>Tui⁴</i>	XCVIII : 5, 6
" "	兌	<i>Po¹ kei</i>	LXXIX : 4
" " ; to issue	撥給	<i>Shang shui⁴</i>	XXXVI : 13
" duty	上稅	<i>Fu ch'ing¹</i>	LXXXIV : 15
" in full	付清	<i>Po² tui</i>	XLVII : 10
" out	撥兌	<i>T'ü² ch'u</i>	L : 11
" over	提出	<i>Shéng k'o¹</i>	LXXV : 6
" taxes or royalties	升科	<i>Chiao¹ ch'u</i>	XXXII : 12
" up	交出	<i>K'uan³ hsiang</i>	XCI : 9
Payments ; items	款項	<i>Jén² chia</i>	LVI : 10
People, the	人家	<i>Min² shéng¹</i>	{ XXXVII : 11 XL : 4
People's livelihood	民生	<i>I fèrh⁴</i>	XXXI : 5
Per cent, one—	一分		

Per cent seventy—	七 成	<i>Ch'i¹ ch'êng²</i>	XLII : 4
Performance, end of the—	散 戲	<i>San hsi⁴</i>	XXV : 17
Period	工 夫	<i>Kung¹ fu</i>	IX : 13
Permanent employés	長 人	<i>Ch'ang² jên²</i>	XXXIII : 14
Permeating, all—	均 霑	<i>Chün¹ chan¹</i>	XXIV : 8
Perpetual post	底 缺	<i>Ti³ ch'üeh¹</i>	VIII : 2
Persistently retain	拘 守	<i>Chü¹ shou³</i>	XCIV : 4
Perso : who commissions the middleman ; the other fellow.	前 路	<i>Ch'ien² lu</i>	LIV : 2, 14
Personal	隨 身 的	<i>Sui shên¹ ti</i>	XIII : 2
" feelings	人 情	<i>Jên² ch'ing²</i>	LII : 2
" guard	親 兵	<i>Ch'in¹ ping¹</i>	LVIII : 8
Pheasant	野 雞	<i>Yeh chi¹</i>	LXXXVII : 19
Photographer's	照 像 館	<i>Chao hsiang kuan³</i>	X : 3
Pick up	染 上	<i>Jan³ shang</i>	LXIV : 9
Picked	挑 選	<i>T'iao¹ hsüan</i>	LXI : 4, 5
Pig dealer's	豬 店	<i>Chu¹ tien⁴</i>	XX : 5
" killer's	湯 鍋	<i>T'ang¹ kuo</i>	XX : 5
Piled up	堆 集	<i>Tui¹ chu²</i>	XV : 2
" "	— 的	<i>Tui¹ ti</i>	LXXIV : 3
Pitiable	可 惜 的	<i>K'o hsi¹ ti</i>	XCIII : 16
Pity ; kindness	惠	<i>Hui¹</i>	LXIII : 2
Pivot : hub	總 匯	<i>Tsung hui¹</i>	LXXXII : 2
Place	區	<i>Ch'ü¹</i>	LXXII : 16
", to	攔	<i>Ko¹</i>	LXXXIV : 3
" of, in—	代	<i>Tai¹</i>	XCI : 12
Plaint, to lay a	告	<i>Kao¹</i>	LXXXIV : 1
Plan, to	經 營	<i>Ching¹ ying</i>	{ XXI : 12 XXII : 6
Pleasure, at—	任 意	<i>Jên¹ i¹</i>	LXXXII : 14
Plentiful	旺	<i>Wang¹</i>	{ LXVI : 3 LXXV : 16
Police	巡 查	<i>Hsün² ch'ü²</i>	XCIV : 2
Policeman	馬 快	<i>Ma³ k'uai</i>	LXVII : 9

Policy, state—	國計	<i>Kuo² chi</i>	{ XXXVII : 11 XL : 4
Polite	說理	<i>Shuo li³</i>	LXXXV : 5
Political status	國勢	<i>Kuo² shih</i>	LXIII : 10
Poor	清苦	<i>Ch'ing¹ k'u</i>	XXIV : 5
"	窮苦	<i>Ch'iong² k'u³</i>	LII : 5
"	衰弱	<i>Shuai¹ jo⁴</i>	XCH : 12
Popular	人緣兒好	<i>Jèn y'uarh² hao</i>	XXIII : 11
" man	得人	<i>Té jèn²</i>	XXVIII : 13
Port	口岸	<i>K'ou³ an⁴</i>	IV : 12 ; IX : 1
Portion, official—	官面	<i>Kuan¹ mien</i>	XXXI : 3
Position	官差	<i>Kuan¹ ch'ai¹</i>	VIII : 1
"	地勢	<i>Ti¹ shih</i>	LXV : 12
" (as producers)	利權	<i>Li¹ ch'üan²</i>	XXXVII : 11
" (fig.)	地步	<i>Ti¹ pu</i>	IV : 12
"Position" in trade	利權	<i>Li¹ ch'üan²</i>	XCH : 16
Position : standing	品	<i>P'in³</i>	LXXIII : 5
Post	官缺	<i>Kuan¹ ch'üeh¹</i>	XLIX : 5
" in a bureau, a	局差	<i>Chü² ch'ai¹</i>	XXVIII : 5
" , official—	官差	<i>Kuan¹ ch'ai¹</i>	I : 7
" , to get a—	補缺	<i>Pu ch'üeh¹</i>	XXX : 6
Pot	壺	<i>Hu²</i>	LIII : 9
Poverty, pressure of—	窮急	<i>Ch'iong² chi²</i>	LII : 11
Praise extravagantly, to—	謬讚	<i>Miu⁴ tsan⁴</i>	XXVII : 8
Precedent	成案	<i>Ch'éng² an</i>	LXXX : 17
Prefects and Magistrates	父母官	<i>Fu mu kuan¹</i>	LII : 1
Prepare	張羅	<i>Chang¹ lo</i>	XII : 6
"	准備	<i>Chun³ pei</i>	XL : 17
"	預備	<i>Yü⁴ pei</i>	XVII : 15
Present	賜賀	<i>T'ü¹ ho⁴</i>	XII : 4
" , to	上	<i>Shang⁴</i>	XXXVII : 12
" , "	送	<i>Sung⁴</i>	LIX : 1
" , "	贈	<i>Tséng⁴</i>	LIX : 4
" of money	茶錢	<i>Ch'a² ch'ien</i>	XIX : 14

Present importance, of—	當務之急	<i>Tang¹ wu¹ chih chi²</i>	I : 2
Press, to	催	<i>Ts'ui¹</i>	XLII : 11
Pressed	迫	<i>P'o⁴</i>	LI : 2
Pressure of poverty	窮急	<i>Ch'iong² chi²</i>	LII : 11
Prestige in trade	利權	<i>Li⁴ ch'üan²</i>	XIII : 16
Pretty easy, eh?	好容易	<i>Hao yung² i</i>	XLII : 2
Prevaricate	左支右支	<i>Tso chih¹ yu chih¹</i>	LXII : 8
Price	價錢	<i>Chia⁴ ch'ien</i>	XXXVIII : 8
"	倒價	<i>Tao³ chia⁴</i>	X : 2
" of a post	捐項	<i>Chüan¹ hsiang</i>	XCVIII : 5
Priceless	無價	<i>Wu chia⁴</i>	LIX : 13
Prime cause	根由	<i>Kén¹ yu</i>	LVI : 14
" cost	價本	<i>Chia pén³</i>	XXXVII : 9
Prise open, to	撬開	<i>Ch'iao⁴ k'ai</i>	LXVII : 2
Prison	監獄	<i>Chien¹ yü</i>	XCV : 9
Private	私	<i>Ssü¹</i>	XCVIII : 3
" affairs	私事	<i>Ssü¹ shih⁴</i>	IV : 2
Probably	大概	<i>Ta kai⁴</i>	XIV : 14 ; XXX : 5
Proceed, to (fig.)	簡直的	<i>Chien³ chih² ti</i>	XXVIII : 7
Proclamation	告示	<i>Kao⁴ shih</i>	LXXXII : 12
Produce, the	出產	<i>Ch'u¹ ch'an³</i>	LXXXI : 8
" , raw—	粗貨	<i>Ts'u¹ huo</i>	XXXVIII : 7
" , to	出產	<i>Ch'u¹ ch'an</i>	{ XXXV : 1, 2 XXXVII : 4 XXXVIII : 3
" , "	生出	<i>Shéng¹ ch'u</i>	{ XLI : 9, 10 LXXI : 12
" , "	造出	<i>Tsao⁴ ch'u</i>	XXXVIII : 9
Professoir, as a—	爲業	<i>Wei yeh⁴</i>	XXI : 11
Professor	教習	<i>Chiao¹ hsi</i>	II : 8 ; LXXIII : 4
Profitable	上算	<i>Shang suan⁴</i>	X : 15
Prohibit	禁止	<i>Chin chih³</i>	LXXXII : 12
"	—絕	<i>Chin chüeh²</i>	LXXXVI : 12
Prohibited	禁止	<i>Chin⁴ chih³</i>	LX : 1

Prohibited	犯禁	<i>Fan chin⁴</i>	LX : 1
Promotion	陞騰	<i>Shèng¹ t'èng</i>	XXX : 13
Prop, main—	根本	<i>K'èn¹ pên</i>	XXXVIII : 14
Proper	本分	<i>Pên³ fên</i>	LXXXII : 13
Properly	周到	<i>Chou¹ tao</i>	LIII : 7
"	得法	<i>Tê fa³</i>	LXXI : 1
"	妥當	<i>T'o³ tang</i>	XV : 14
Proposal	打算	<i>Ta³ suan</i>	XXIX : 12
Protect	護庇	<i>Hu⁴ pi</i>	LXVII : 19
Proverb	俗語	<i>Su² yü</i>	XXIV : 9
Province	省	<i>Shèng³</i>	LIII : 3
Provinces	外省	<i>Wai shéng³</i>	XX : 1
Provincial	——	<i>Wai shéng³</i>	XXI : 2
" post	——任	<i>Wai¹ jèn⁴</i>	XXX : 1
Provoke	惹	<i>Jè³</i>	LXXXV : 8
Prowl, to	橫行	<i>Héng hsing²</i>	LXXXII : 14
Public business	官差	<i>Kuan¹ ch'ai¹</i>	IV : 1
Publish	頒發	<i>Pan¹ fa¹</i>	L : 7
Pull down	拆	<i>Ch'ai¹</i>	LVI : 7
" out to	抽引	<i>Ch'ou¹ yin</i>	XCH : 14
Punish	治罪	<i>Chih tsui⁴</i>	XIV : 14 LX : 11 LXXXIII : 17 LXXXV : 12
"	處分	<i>Ch'u³ fên</i>	XXVI : 9
Punishment, light—	薄懲	<i>Po² ch'èng³</i>	ALIII : 15
" responsibility	處分	<i>Ch'u³ fên</i>	LXVII : 19
Push, to ; to "corner"	擠對	<i>Chî³ tui</i>	LI : 3
Put aside	攔着	<i>Ko¹ cho</i>	VIII : 10
" in legal	呈案	<i>Ch'èng an⁴</i>	LXVIII : 13
" into a godown	落棧	<i>Lao chan⁴</i>	LXXIV : 4
" off	左支右支	<i>tsò chih¹ yü chih¹</i>	LXII : 8
" to your account	寫您	<i>Hsieh nin²</i>	LXIII : 4
Qualified for, to be—	勝任	<i>Shéng jén⁴</i>	LXXIII : 5

Quality, middle—	中路兒的	<i>Chung¹ lu erh ti</i>	LIX: 7
Question closely	細問	<i>Hsi¹ wén⁴</i>	ALA: 5
Quick	簡便	<i>Chien¹ pien</i>	LXIV: 8
"	快捷	<i>K'uai¹ chieh</i>	XXVIII: 9
Quickest, at the—	至快	<i>Chih¹ k'uai</i>	LIV: 10
Quickly	趕緊的	<i>Kan chin³ ti</i>	LXVII: 14
Quiet	消停	<i>Hs'iao¹ t'ing</i>	LXIA: 17
Quite good	至好	<i>Chih hao¹</i>	LXIV: 1
R aid, to	叫杆	<i>Chiao¹</i>	LXVIII: 3
Rail	欄杆	<i>Lan² kan</i>	IA: 12
Railway	鐵路	<i>T'ieh¹ lu¹</i>	LI: 5
" station	火車站	<i>Huo ch'et chan⁴</i>	XXXI: 1
Rap on the knuckles, to get a—	碰釘子	<i>P'eng ting¹ t'ü</i>	LXI: 1
Rapid	快捷	<i>K'uai¹ chieh²</i>	XCIV: 14
" convenient and—	便捷	<i>Pien¹ chieh</i>	XLI: 12
Rapscallions	無賴之徒	<i>Wu lai chih t'u²</i>	LXXXII: 9
Rascal	無賴	<i>Wu lai¹</i>	LXXVI: 5
Rather	頗	<i>P'o¹</i>	LXXI: 11
Rations to soldiers	甲米	<i>Chia² mi</i>	XXXV: 10
Raw produce	粗貨	<i>Ts'u¹ huó</i>	XXXVIII: 7
Reach, to	屆	<i>Chieh⁴</i>	LXXX: 5
" the limit	潞限	<i>Man³ hsien¹</i>	LXVII: 10
Ready	拾掇	<i>Shih² to</i>	XLV: 1
" for a "lark"	熱鬧	<i>Jè¹ nao</i>	XXVIII: 13
" money	現銀	<i>Hsien yin²</i>	LXV: 4
" to hand (of money)	湊手	<i>Ts'ou shou³</i>	XI: 5
Real kindness	實情	<i>Shih¹ ch'ing²</i>	XXIV: 9
Reason	道理	<i>Tao¹ li</i>	XLI: 15
"	緣故	<i>Yüan² ku</i>	XIX: 40
Reasonable	講理	<i>Chiang li³</i>	LXII: 13, 14
Reasonably	聖明	<i>Shéng¹ ming</i>	XIII: 10
Rebels	匪徒	<i>Fei t'u²</i>	LXXXV: 7
"	盜匪	<i>Tao¹ fei¹</i>	LXXVI: 14

Receipt	實收	<i>Shih² shou¹</i>	LXXXVIII : 13
Receive	接	<i>Chieh¹</i>	LXXXVI : 8
" kindness	奉懇	<i>Fèng k'ên³</i>	LIV : 1
Reckless	混鬧	<i>Hun nao¹</i>	LXXXIII : 7
Recklessly	瞎	<i>Hsia¹</i>	LXXIV : 11
Reckon	打算	<i>Ta³ suan</i>	I : 6; VIII : 11
Recognise	認得出來	<i>Jèn tè ch'ü lai²</i>	LIX : 15
Recommend	保薦	<i>Pao³ chien¹</i>	XXXIV : 11
"	保舉	<i>Pao² chü</i>	{ XXX : 4 LXXIII : 8
"	往上保	<i>Wang shang pao³</i>	VIII : 3
" very favourably	優保	<i>Yu¹ pao</i>	LXXX : 7
Recommended, to be—	開保	<i>K'ai pao³</i>	LXXV : 1
Record, to	記載	<i>Chi¹ tsai</i>	LXIII : 5
" "	登	<i>Tèng¹</i>	LXAXII : 7
Recrimination	口舌	<i>K'ou³ shé</i>	LVII : 9
Reeds	蘆葦	<i>Lu wei³</i>	LAXAV : 6
Reference, books of—	備查的書	<i>Pei ch'a² ti shu¹</i>	LIV : 9
Reflect, to	照得見	<i>Chao tè chien¹</i>	LIX : 10, 13
" upon, to	度	<i>To¹</i>	LII : 15
Reform	整頓	<i>Chèng³ tun</i>	I : 12
"	風氣	<i>Fèng¹ ch'í</i>	XXXVIII : 17
" to	整頓	<i>Chèng³ tun</i>	LXXAH : 12
" "	講求	<i>Chiang³ ch'ü²</i>	{ XXXVII : 12 XXXVIII : 1 LXI : 7
Refusal	推辭	<i>T'ui¹ t'ü</i>	XXIX : 6
Regard as, to—	以爲	<i>I³ wei²</i>	XXIV : 3
" to	顧	<i>Kü¹</i>	C : 12
" to, with—	至於	<i>Chih¹ yü</i>	{ XIV : 10 XCIV : 12
Rehearse, to	演戲	<i>Yen³ hsi¹</i>	XIX : 11
Reject, to— (one of two complementary parts)	偏廢	<i>P'ien¹ fei¹</i>	LII : 13

Reject, to	舍	<i>Shé³</i>	XLI: 11
Relations	世故	<i>Shih⁴ ku</i>	XXVIII: 12
Relatives	親戚	<i>Ch'in¹ ch'i</i>	XVII: 4, 7
Relax diligence	疎神	<i>Su shén²</i>	XLIII: 11
Release, to	放行	<i>Fang hsing²</i>	XIII: 5
Release vigilance, to—	撤防	<i>Ch'é fang²</i>	XII: 9
Reliable	靠得住	<i>K'ao tè chu⁴</i>	{ X: 8 XCVI: 17
"	可靠	<i>K'o k'ao⁴</i>	LI: 14
"	妥靠的	<i>T'o k'ao⁴ ti</i>	LXXXIII: 4
Rely upon, to	靠	<i>K'ao⁴</i>	LII: 4
Remainder	下剩	<i>Hsia shéng⁴</i>	XVII: 7
"	下餘	<i>Hsia yü²</i>	LXXIX: 4
Remaining	下剩	<i>Hsia shéng⁴</i>	LXVI: 5
"	餘	<i>Yü²</i>	XLVII: 12
" to have—	落下	<i>Lao⁴ hsia</i>	LXXXVI: 17
Remember, to	記	<i>Chí⁴</i>	LXXXVI: 7
Remit, to—	匯兌	<i>Hui⁴ tui⁴</i>	XCVIII: 4
Remittance	匯項	<i>Hui⁴ hsiang</i>	XXIX: 5, 9
" agency	匯票莊	<i>Hui p'iao chuang¹</i>	XCI: 8
Remitting commission	匯費	<i>Hui⁴ fei⁴</i>	XLVII: 16
Remove, to	除	<i>Ch'u²</i>	XLI: 4, 5
" "	挑挖	<i>T'iao¹ wa¹</i>	{ LXXII: 5 LXXIX: 4
Rent	房錢	<i>Fang² ch'ien</i>	LVI: 2
"	房租	<i>Fang tsu¹</i>	LVI: 9
" to, to—	租給	<i>Tsu¹ kei</i>	LVI: 3
Rents	租子	<i>Tsu¹ t'ü</i>	LXII: 5
Repair, to	修理	<i>Hsiu¹ li</i>	LXXII: 10
" "	收拾	<i>Shou¹ shih</i>	LI: 9
Repay, to	撥還	<i>Po huan²</i>	XXIX: 17
Replace, to	當做	<i>Tang⁴ tso</i>	LXIV: 10
Reply	回答	<i>Hui² hsin⁴</i>	XLVI: 7, 8
" to	答應	<i>Ta¹ ying</i>	LIII: 12

Report	傳言	<i>Ch'uan² yen²</i>	{ LXXIV : 8 LXXIX : 2
" success, to	報命	<i>Pao ming¹</i>	LIV : 4
Reprimand, to	申斥	<i>Shen¹ ch'ih</i>	LXXXIX : 17
Repudiate, to	推	<i>T'ui¹</i>	LXII : 20
Reputation	名氣	<i>Ming² ch'i</i>	LXV : 12
"	聲氣	<i>Sheng¹ ch'i</i>	LXV : 10
Request, to	奉懇	<i>Feng² k'en³</i>	XLIV : 1
Require explanation, to	費解	<i>Fei chieh³</i>	LIV : 8
Resemble, to	彷彿	<i>Fang³ fu</i>	V : 10
Reserved seat	貼下坐兒	<i>T'ieh¹ hsia tsorh¹</i>	XXV : 5
Reside, to	駐	<i>Chu¹</i>	LXIII : 7
" "	駐紮	<i>Chu¹ cha¹</i>	LXIX : 2
Residence, official —	公館	<i>Kung kuan³</i>	XLIV : 5
Resident	駐劄	<i>Chu¹ cha²</i>	XXXIV : 4
Residents	人烟	<i>Jen² yen</i>	LXXXII : 4
Resign, to	辭差	<i>T²'ü² ch'ai¹</i>	XXVIII : 6
" "	辭館	<i>T²'ü² kuan¹</i>	XLIV : 2
" " to—	讓給	<i>Jang¹ kei</i>	LXXVIII : 10
Respect	慕名	<i>Mu ming²</i>	XXXIV : 2
" to	佩服	<i>P'ei¹ fu</i>	LXXIII : 6
" "	顧惜	<i>Ku¹ hsi</i>	LI : 14
" to, with —	至於	<i>Chih¹ yü</i>	LXAI : 10
Responsibility, punishment	處分	<i>Ch'u³ fèn</i>	LXVII : 19
Responsible	持重	<i>Ch'ih chung¹</i>	XLI : 7
"	問	<i>Wen¹</i>	XCVI : 17
" busy and	事繁責重	<i>Shih fan¹ tsé chung¹</i>	LXXIII : 3
" for, to become	認還	<i>Jèn huan²</i>	LXV : 4
" official of a	堂官	<i>T'ang¹ kuan</i>	XXV : 16
<i>yamen</i>			
Restaurant	飯莊子	<i>Fan chuang¹ t²'ü</i>	XVII : 10
"	飯館子	<i>Fan kuan³ t²'ü</i>	XVI : 2
Retain, to	截留	<i>Chieh² liu²</i>	XXXVI : 11

Retain, to persistently—	拘守	<i>Chü¹ shou³</i>	XCIV : 4
Return a call, to—	回拜	<i>Hui pai¹</i>	XXIV : 15
" home, to—	回籍	<i>Hui² chi²</i>	XXVIII : 8
Revenue, taxes	稅課	<i>Shui¹ k'o</i>	XXXVII : 10
Reversed	反倒	<i>Fan³ tao</i>	XXX : 3
Reward	獎	<i>Chiang³</i>	LXXX : 4
" to	獎叙	<i>Chiang³ hsü</i>	LXXX : 2
Rice given to officials	俸米	<i>Féng mi³</i>	XXXV : 10
" hulling shop	米碓房	<i>Mi tui fang²</i>	XX : 4
Ricksha	東洋車	<i>Tung yang ch'é¹</i>	IV : 9
Rife : clustering	叢生	<i>T'sung¹ shéng¹</i>	LXIII : 1
Rifle	來福槍	<i>Lai² fu ch'iang¹</i>	LX : 6
Right things, to	經綸	<i>Ching¹ lun²</i>	XXVIII : 4
" way, the	王道	<i>Wang² tao</i>	LII : 15
Rigidly adhere to, to	拘泥	<i>Chü¹ ni</i>	XCIV : 16
Ripe scholar	掌故熟習	<i>Chang³ ku shou² hsi</i>	LXXIII : 5
Rise or fall	長落	<i>Chang³ lao¹</i>	XL : 15
Risk	險	<i>Hsien³</i>	LX : 13
" , to run a—	擔險	<i>Tan hsien³</i>	LX : 13
River, closing of—	封河	<i>Féng¹ ho²</i>	XLVIII : 14
Roads	道路	<i>Tao¹ lu</i>	LXXII : 9
Rob, to	搶	<i>Ch'iang³</i>	LII : 10
Roll, to	捲	<i>Chüan³</i>	XCH : 10
Roomy	寬綽	<i>K'uan¹ ch'o</i>	{ XVI : 4 XXV : 3
Rotten	糟朽	<i>Tsao¹ hsiu³</i>	XC : 6
Round about	繞着灣子	<i>Jao cho want t'ü</i>	LXXXIX : 22
Row, to have a—	樞氣	<i>Ou ch'í⁴</i>	LXVII : 13
Royalties, to pay taxes or—	升科	<i>Shéng k'o¹</i>	LXXV : 6
Ruffian	股	<i>K'u³</i>	LXVIII : 3
Ruining yourself, you are—	破費	<i>P'o¹ fei</i>	XV : 8
Rule	例	<i>Lí¹</i>	LVI : 7

Rule	定例	<i>Ting¹ li¹</i>	LX : 11
" , by—	向例	<i>Hsiang li¹</i>	LXXX : 2
Ruler	君上	<i>Chün¹ shang⁴</i>	LXIII : 1
Rules	章程	<i>Chang¹ ch'éng</i>	XIII : 6
" , customs	規矩	<i>Kuei¹ chü</i>	XXXVI : 15
" of war	兵法	<i>Ping¹ fa</i>	XXVII : 18
" : system	規模	<i>Kuei¹ mo</i>	L : 1
Rumour	風聲	<i>Féng¹ shéng</i>	LVII : 7
"	謠言	<i>Yao² yen</i>	LXXXVI : 3
Run, to—	跑	<i>P'ao³</i>	LXXVII : 15
Rustic village	荒村	<i>Huang¹ ts'un¹</i>	LXXII : 3
Rut	轍	<i>Ché²</i>	XXVIII : 3
Sad	牢騷	<i>Lao² sao</i>	XXX : 2
Safe (adv.)	妥當	<i>T'o³ tang</i>	{ XLV : 3 LXX : 13
Safe (n.)	銀櫃	<i>Yin kuei⁴</i>	LXVII : 5
Sage, a	聖賢	<i>Shéng⁴ hsien</i>	LII : 6
Salary	俸祿	<i>Féng⁴ lu</i>	XXI : 6
Salon	廳房	<i>T'ing¹ fang²</i>	LIII : 9
Salt	食鹽	<i>Shih² yen²</i>	XIV : 11
" affairs	鹽務	<i>Yen² wu</i>	XLVIII : 6
Saltpetre	焰硝	<i>Yen⁴ hsiao¹</i>	XIV : 11
Sailing ship	夾板船	<i>Chia pan ch'uan²</i>	LXIV : 3
Same	如同	<i>Ju² t'ung</i>	LIX : 10
" time, at the—	就手兒	<i>Chiu shourh³</i>	{ XLV : 11 XLVI : 6
Sanction, to	批准	<i>P'i chun³</i>	LXXXV : 10
Sanctioned	准	<i>Chun³</i>	LXVIII : 9
Save, to	省	<i>Shéng³</i>	{ XXXIII : 9 XXXVIII : 9
" , "	省下	<i>Shéng⁴ hsia</i>	VIII : 5
" trouble	省事	<i>Shéng shih⁴</i>	{ XLV : 11 XLVII : 13
Say	述說	<i>Shu⁴ shuo</i>	XXXVII : 13

Say, you can't—	難道	Nan tao ¹	LXII: 12
Saying, a—	俗言	Su ² yen	LIX: 4
Scenery	景緻	Ching ³ chih	IX: 17
"	風景	Féng ¹ ching ³	IX: 3.14
Scheme	局面	Chü ² mien	XXXI: 15
Scholar, ripe—	掌故熟習	Chang ³ ku shou ² hsi	LXXIII: 5
School	學校	Hsüeh ² hsiao	L: 1
"	學堂	Hsüeh ² t'ang	II: 1
Screen, to—	擋上	Tang ³ shang	LIII: 10
Sealed	蓋印	Kai yin ¹	LXXXVIII: 13
Seams	砂綫	Sha ¹ hsien ¹	LXXV: 8
Search, to	講求	Chiang ³ ch'iu ²	XCIV: 16
Seasick, to be—	暈船	Yün ⁴ ch'uan ²	VI: 8
Seat, to find a—	找地方	Chao ³ ti ¹ fang	XXV: 3
" , reserved—	貼下坐兒	T'ieh ¹ hsia tsorh ⁴	XXV: 5
Seaweed	海帶菜	Hai tai ts'ai ¹	LXXIV: 6
Secret	機密	Chi ¹ mi	LVII: 5
" (evil sense)	暗味	An ¹ mei	LXXXII: 10
Secretary	參贊	Ts'an tsan ¹	XXXIV: 12
Secretary's department	文案處	Wên an ch'u ¹	LIX: 2
Secretly	嚴密	Yen ² mi	XXII: 15
"	暗地	An ti ⁴	LXXXIV: 14
Secure	妥當	T'o ³ tang	XXX: 7
Security	取保	Ch'ü pao ³	LXXVIII: 20
"	保結	Pao ³ chieh ²	XCIX: 9
See, to	瞧見	Ch'iao ³ chien	LX: 3
Seem, to	彷彿	Fang ³ fu	LXXVII: 9
Seen, to have—	會過面	Hui kuo mien ¹	XXXIV: 2
Select, to	選派	Hsüan ³ p'ai ⁴	LXXIII: 4
Self-respect	顧惜體面	Ku hsi t'i ³ mien	LI: 14
Sell	出倒	Ch'u tao ³	X: 1
"	倒	Tao ³	LXV: 1
" , (children)	窩	Yü ¹	LXXVI: 14

Send to	送 到	<i>Sung¹ tao</i>	XLV: 2
" "	打 發	<i>Ta³ fa</i>	{ XVI: 9 XXXVI: 11 LXXXIII: 13
" down	降	<i>Chiang¹</i>	LXXI: 13
Seniority	資 格	<i>Tzū¹ ko</i>	LXXX: 12
Seniors	老 前 輩	<i>Lao ch'ien pei¹</i>	XXXIX: 5, 8
Sentence, this	這 句 話	<i>Ché¹ chü¹ hua¹</i>	XXVIII: 1
Sentimental	感 慨	<i>Kan² k'ai³</i>	IX: 13
Servant	家 人	<i>Chia jén²</i>	LXXXIII: 4
Servants	底 下 人	<i>Ti hsia jén²</i>	LIII: 12
Service	勞 績	<i>Lao² chi</i>	VIII: 10
Services	功 名	<i>Kung¹ ming</i>	VIII: 10
Sesamum	芝 蔴	<i>Chih¹ ma</i>	XXXV: 5
Set: outfit	副	<i>Fu¹</i>	XIII: 5
Settle	定 規	<i>Ting¹ kwei</i>	XIII: 15
" up	清 帳	<i>Ch'ing chang¹</i>	X: 9
Settled	消 停	<i>Hsiao¹ t'ing</i>	XXVI: 3
Several times	幾 邊	<i>Chi t'ang¹</i>	LXII: 8
Severe	從 重	<i>Ts'ung chung¹</i>	LX: 10
"	嚴 厲	<i>Yen² li</i>	LXXXII: 12
Shame, to	不 作 臉	<i>Pu tso lien³</i>	LV: 15
Shape	形	<i>Hsing²</i>	XCVII: 3
"	體 式	<i>T'i³ shih</i>	LIV: 7
" one's course, to	制 宜	<i>Chih i²</i>	XL: 2
Share	股 份	<i>Ku³ fén</i>	{ XXXI: 12 XXXIII: 5, 6
" , a	子	<i>Ku³ tzu</i>	XXXI: 9, 10
" , to—	勻	<i>Yün²</i>	LXXXIX: 16
Sharp tools	利 器	<i>Li¹ ch'i</i>	LIX: 6
Sheath	鞘 子	<i>Ch'iao¹ tzu</i>	LIX: 9
Shelter thieves, to	窩 賊	<i>Wo tsei¹</i>	LXVIII: 3
Shield, to	護 庇	<i>Hu¹ pi¹</i>	LXVII: 19
Shimbashi	新 橋	<i>Hsin¹ ch'iao²</i>	VI: 14
Ship, sailing	夾 板 船	<i>Chia pan ch'uan²</i>	LXIV: 3

Shipwright	船匠	<i>Ch'uan² ch'iang</i>	LXXXIV: 4
Shoals	淤墊	<i>Yü' tien¹</i>	LXXII: 5 LXXIX: 4
"Shoe", small	方槽	<i>Fang ts'ao²</i>	XCVI: 7
Shop	鋪戶	<i>P'u' hu</i>	LXXII: 3
Short harvest	歉收	<i>Chien shou¹</i>	C: 9
" interval	回頭	<i>Hui' t'ou²</i>	XXV: 2
" of, to be—	短當	<i>Tuan¹</i>	LXIV: 4
Should	應當	<i>Ying¹ tang¹</i>	XXIII: 10
Show in, to	讓	<i>Jang¹</i>	XXXIV: 3
" off, to	展布	<i>Chan¹ pu¹</i>	XXVIII: 4
" , to make a	做潤	<i>Tso k'uo¹</i>	LXIV: 8
Shut, to	閉關	<i>Pi' kuan¹</i>	XXXVIII: 14
" doors, to	上門	<i>Shang¹ mên²</i>	LIII: 2
" eyes, to	閉眼晴	<i>Pi' yen³ ching</i>	LXVIII: 7
Sign	幌子	<i>Huang³ tzu</i>	XIX: 2
" ; trace	痕跡	<i>Hên² chi</i>	XXVI: 11
Signboard	招牌	<i>Chao¹ p'ai</i>	LXXXVII: 3
Silver ingots	元寶銀	<i>Yüan² pao yin</i>	XCVI: 6
Simply	簡直	<i>Chien¹ chih² ti</i>	XXVII: 18
Since	既然	<i>Chi jan²</i>	XLIV: 3
"	既然	<i>Chi jan²</i>	LIV: 14
Sir, you,—	閣下	<i>Ko² hsia¹</i>	I: 1
Situation	地勢	<i>Ti' shih</i>	X: 1
Skimp, to	減料	<i>Chien liao¹</i>	LXXXVIII: 2
" , "	省	<i>Shêng¹</i>	XXXIII: 9
" , "	偷工	<i>T'ou¹ kung¹</i>	LXXVIII: 2
Skip, to	跳	<i>T'iao¹</i>	LVII: 7
Sleep, to	睡覺	<i>Shui chiao¹</i>	LIII: 12
Slush	泥滓	<i>Ni' nêng</i>	LXXII: 9
Sly, on the—	偷着	<i>T'ou¹ cho</i>	LXVIII: 6
"Smack"	意味	<i>I' wei</i>	VIII: 8
Smart	爽快	<i>Shuang shên²</i>	XLV: 10
" men	好手	<i>Hao shou¹</i>	XXXIII: 15

Smuggle, to	夾帶	<i>Chia³ tai¹</i>	XIII : 12 ; XIV : 8
Smuggled goods	私貨	<i>Ssü¹ huo¹</i>	XIII : 12 ; XIV : 8
Sneak by	偷漏	<i>T'ou¹ lou¹</i>	XIV : 10
Sneak— thief	毛賊	<i>Mao² tsei²</i>	LXXVI : 6
Snore, to	打呼	<i>Ta hu¹</i>	LIII : 13
So great !	多麼	<i>To¹ mo</i>	XXVIII : 11
Soldier	兵丁	<i>Ping¹ ting</i>	XXI : 6
Somewhat	畧	<i>Lüeh¹</i>	III : 8
", rather	頗	<i>P'o¹</i>	XXXIV : 8
Sons	子	<i>T'ü³</i>	LXIII : 2
Sort	層	<i>Ts'êng²</i>	LIV : 10
Soup kitchen	粥廠	<i>Chou ch'ang³</i>	LXXXIX : 19
South. the	南方	<i>Nan² fang</i>	LXXVII : 1
Souvenir	記念	<i>Chi¹ nien</i>	LIX : 5
Spare, enough and to—	綽綽有餘	<i>Ch'o ch'o yu yü²</i>	LV : 13
", to	惜	<i>Hsi¹</i>	XCIII : 10
Speaking, strictly—	按理說	<i>An li³ shuo</i>	XXIII : 9
Speedy	麻俐	<i>Ma² li</i>	XVII : 14
Spend. to	花	<i>Hua¹</i>	LXXXVI : 16
", "	— 錢	<i>Hua ch'ien²</i>	XXVIII : 13
" recklessly, to—	胡花	<i>Hu hua¹</i>	LXXVI : 7
Spite, of one's self, in— :	不 由 得	<i>Pu yü² té</i>	IX : 14
can't help it			
Spread, to	展 布	<i>Chan³ pu¹</i>	VIII : 13
" a report	吹 風	<i>Ch'ui fêng¹</i>	LXVIII : 13
Spring	春 天	<i>Ch'un¹ t'ien</i>	IV : 1
Squeeze	花 銷	<i>Hua¹ hsiao</i>	XVIII : 10
"	手 脚	<i>Shou² chiao</i>	XCVII : 12
Staff, the	安 置 人	<i>An chih jên²</i>	XXXIII : 16
Stagnant	蕭 條	<i>Hsiao¹ t'iao</i>	C : 9
Stalwart : big	魁 偉	<i>K'uei² wei</i>	XXXIV : 7
Stand in awe of, to—	顧 忌	<i>Ku¹ chi</i>	LXIII : 6
Standing : position	品	<i>P'in³</i>	LXXIII : 5
Start, to	起 身	<i>Ch'i shên¹</i>	XLV : 5

" , "	開	K'ai ¹	LXXVII : 3 ¹
Start, to	開 車	K'ai ch'è ¹	LXIX : 3
" , "	— 創	K'ai ch'uang ⁴	XXXI : 7
" , "	動 身	Tung shên ¹	XII : 7
Starving	餓 得 慌	Ê ⁴ tè huang	LII : 8
State	國 家	Kuo ² chia	{ XXI : 7 XXII : 7 XL : 10
" policy	國 計	Kuo ² chi ⁴	XXXVII : 11 ; XL : 4
Statement	摺 子	Ché ² t'ü	XXVI : 7
"	呈 詞	Ch'êng ² t'ü ²	LXXXIV : 11
"	措 詞	Ts'o t'ü ²	XXVI : 13
Station, railway—	火 車 站	Huo ch'è chan ⁴	XXXI : 1
Status, political—	國 勢	Kuo ² shih	LXIII : 10
Stay, to	住 了	Chu ⁴ la	IV : 2
Steady,	老 實	Lao ³ shih	{ XXVII : 12, 13 LXXXIII : 4
Steal, to	偷	T'ou ¹	LII : 10
Steamer	輪 船	Lun ² ch'uan ²	VI : 2
Step by step	一 丘 一 十	I wu i shih ¹	LXXXIX : 17
Stick	棍 子	Kun ¹ t'ü	LIII : 16
Still	燒 鍋	Shao ¹ kuo	LXXXI : 12
Stone	石 頭	Shih ² t'ou	LXXV : 4
Stop, to	禁 止	Chin chih ³	{ LXXVI : 14 LXXXI : 9
" , "	停 止	T'ing chih ³	LXXIX : 10
" a ship, to—	灣 了 船	Wan ¹ liau ch'uan ²	VI : 6
Storage fee	棧 費	Chan ⁴ fei ⁴	XXXI : 4, 6
Store	棧 房	Chan ⁴ fang	LVI : 4
"	廠 子	Ch'ang ³ t'ü	LXXVIII : 1
" , to— ; to deposit	存	Ts'un ²	XXXI : 4
Storehouse	棧 房	Chan ⁴ fang	V : 10
Straw braid	草 帽 辮 子	Ts'ao mao pien ⁴ t'ü	XXXVI : 5
Strength	力 氣	Lü ⁴ ch'ü	LI : 7

Strength	力量	<i>Lì liang</i>	XCVIII : 13
Strict	緊	<i>Chin³</i>	LXVIII : 1
Strictly speaking	按理說	<i>An lì shuo</i>	XXIII : 9
Strong	強	<i>Ch'iang²</i>	LXIII : 10
"	堅固	<i>Chient¹ ku</i>	XL : 6
Study, to	念書	<i>Nien shu¹</i>	L : 3
"	讀書	<i>Tu¹ shu¹</i>	XLI : 1
Style	筆墨	<i>Pi¹ mo</i>	VII : 1
Subscribe	捐	<i>Chüan¹</i>	L : 8
" <i>pro rata</i> , to	攤賠	<i>T'an¹ p'ei¹</i>	XCIX : 11
Subscribed, all--	招齊	<i>Chao ch'í¹</i>	XXXIII : 13
Subscription	一筆錢	<i>I pí ch'ien¹</i>	XXIV : 7
"	公舉	<i>Kung¹ chü³</i>	XXIV : 3
"	攤	<i>Kung¹ 'an¹</i>	XXIV : 2
Subscriptions (for stock)	集股	<i>Chi ku¹</i>	XXXI : 9
" to have obtained--	招妥	<i>Chao t'ò¹</i>	{ XXXI : 12 XXXII : 11
Substantial	嚴肅	<i>Yen² su</i>	LXXI : 14
Subtle	靈活	<i>Ling² huó¹</i>	XXXVIII : 3
Succeed, to	成效	<i>Ch'eng² hsiao</i>	L : 14
"	功	<i>Ch'eng kung¹</i>	XCIII : 11
"	中	<i>Chung¹</i>	XXX : 5
"	得意	<i>Tè² í</i>	XI : 13
Success	成效	<i>Ch'eng² hsiao</i>	{ XXXIX : 9 LXXI : 11 LXXV : 5
"	得意	<i>Tè² í</i>	AAA : 3
" to report	報命	<i>Pao ming¹</i>	LIV : 4
Successful	得意	<i>Tè² í</i>	XXVII : 1
Suddenly	居然	<i>Chü¹ jan</i>	LXXII : 8
"	忽然	<i>Hu¹ jan²</i>	LXII : 9
Suffer inconvenience	受累	<i>Shou lei¹</i>	ALIII : 5
Sufferings	疾苦	<i>Chi² kü</i>	LXIII : 2
Sufficient	足	<i>Tsu²</i>	XXAII : 15

Sufficient	殼用	<i>Kou yung⁴</i>	LVI : 5
Suit, to	相副	<i>Hsiang fu⁴</i>	XLIII : 8
" , to hear a—	過堂	<i>Kuo t'ang²</i>	LVI : 13
Suitable	合宜	<i>Ho i²</i>	XLIV : 3
"	合式	<i>Ho shih⁴</i>	XIV : 1
Sulphur	硫磺	<i>Liu² huang²</i>	XIV : 11
Summit	山頂	<i>Shan ting³</i>	IX : 6
Summon, to	傳	<i>Ch'uan²</i>	LVI : 12
" (a witness)	傳	<i>Ch'uan²</i>	LXXVIII : 15
Superintend : to control	管理	<i>Kuan² li</i>	XXXI : 3
Supplicate, to	央求	<i>Yang¹ ch'iu</i>	LXVII : 11
Support	養瞻	<i>Yang³ shan</i>	XXI : 7
Suppose, to	疑惑	<i>I² huo</i>	XXVIII : 5
" "	打算	<i>Ta³ suan</i>	XVI : 2
" "	當是	<i>Tang³ shih</i>	XLV : 4
Supposing	滿打	<i>Man ta³ cho</i>	LXXVI : 14
Suppress	彈壓	<i>T'an² ya</i>	LXXXI : 18
Sure	妥實	<i>T'o³ shih</i>	XCIX : 13
Surpass	爭先	<i>Chéng hsien¹</i>	XCIV : 5
"	壓倒	<i>Ya¹ tao³</i>	XXVIII : 5
Surplus	浮餘	<i>Fu¹ yü</i>	XXIV : 13
"	賸下	<i>Shéng⁴ hsia</i>	XXIV : 13
"	餘利	<i>Yü² li</i>	LXXV : 6
" ; margin	閒錢	<i>Hsien² ch'ien²</i>	C : 12
Suspect, to	疑惑	<i>I² huo</i>	{ XXVIII : 5 { LVII : 7
Suspense, to be in— (affair)	懸着	<i>Hsüan² cho</i>	LXXVIII : 20
Swindle	撞事	<i>Chuang⁴ shih⁴</i>	XXXIII : 4
" , to	騙	<i>Chuang⁴ p'ien⁴</i>	{ LXXXII : 10 { LXXXIII : 18
" , "	坑弮	<i>K'êng¹ pêng¹</i>	LXIV : 14
Sword	寶劍	<i>Pao chien⁴</i>	LIX : 4
Swords	腰刀	<i>Yao¹ tao¹</i>	XIV : 11
Sycee	紋銀	<i>Wén² yin</i>	LXAXVIII : 7

System	陣法	<i>Chén⁴ fa</i>	LVIII: 11
"	法	<i>Fa³</i>	LXI: 5
" : rules	規模	<i>Kneì¹ mo</i>	L: 1
Take a passage	搭	<i>Ta¹</i>	XL: 13; LXXVII: 2
" it, to— : to think	當	<i>Tang³</i>	LXI: 15
Tale, with a different—	改口	<i>Kai k'ou³</i>	XXIX: 8
Talking, style of—	談鋒	<i>T'an² fêng¹</i>	XXXIV: 8
Tax	課	<i>K'o⁴</i>	LXXXI: 13
"	國課	<i>Kuo² k'o⁴</i>	LVI: 11
" , land—	地租	<i>Ti tsu¹ t'ü</i>	LXXXI: 7
Taxes, to pay— or royalties	升科	<i>Shêng k'o¹</i>	LXXV: 6
" , revenue	稅課	<i>Shui⁴ k'o</i>	XXXVII: 1
Tea "line"	茶行	<i>Ch'a hang²</i>	XCH: 2
Teach	舌耕	<i>Shê¹ kêng¹</i>	XXI: 11
Telegrams, to send—	打電報	<i>Ta tien pao⁴</i>	XV: 11
Telegraph office	電報局	<i>Tien pao chü²</i>	LXXX: 1
" wire	— 線	<i>Tien hsien⁴</i>	LXXX: 8
Tell	告訴	<i>Kao⁴ su</i>	X: 8; XII: 14
Temper	脾氣	<i>P'î² ch'î</i>	XAVII: 10
Temporary <i>yamén</i> , a	行轅	<i>Hsing² yüan²</i>	XLVIII: 12, 13
Tenant	住房	<i>Chu fang² ti</i>	LVI: 2
Terrible	利害	<i>Lî⁴ hai</i>	VI: 8; XIV: 10
Thank, to— (a peculiar phrase)	多虧	<i>To¹ k'uei</i>	XLIII: 5
Thanks	費心	<i>Fei hsin¹</i>	XII: 4
"	勞駕	<i>Lao² chia⁴</i>	XII: 4
Theatre	戲館	<i>Hsi kuan³ t'ü</i>	XIX: 1
Then	當時	<i>Tang shih²</i>	LVI: 7
Thereabout	上下	<i>Shang⁴ hsia⁴</i>	LXII: 5
Thereabouts	光景	<i>Kuang¹ ching</i>	XII: 8
Therefore	所以	<i>So² i</i>	XXII: 8
Thick— as friends	親密	<i>Ch'in¹ mi</i>	II: 11
" (populous)	稠密	<i>Ch'ou² mi</i>	LXXXII: 4

Thief	賊	<i>Tsei²</i>	LIII : 16
Thing	東西	<i>Tung¹ hsi</i>	XIV : 15
Think	打算	<i>Ta³ suan</i>	XII : 5
" for me, to	分心	<i>Fèn¹ hsin¹</i>	XXVI : 15
" likely, to	料估	<i>Liao⁴ ku</i>	XXIX : 14
" one's self	自揣	<i>T'ǔ ch'uai³</i>	LV : 16
", to—; to take it	當	<i>Tang³</i>	LXII : 15
Thoroughly	透澈	<i>T'ou⁴ ch'ê</i>	LIX : 15
" good	至好	<i>Chih hao³</i>	LXIV : 1
" learned	精通	<i>Ching¹ t'ung¹</i>	LXXIII : 9
Thought	意思	<i>I¹ ssü</i>	XV : 8
Thoughtlessly	泛泛	<i>Fan⁴ fan⁴</i>	XXVIII : 1
Threshold	門戶	<i>Mèn² hu</i>	V : 7
Throughout	通	<i>T'ung¹</i>	XCVII : 16
Throw up	扔	<i>Jéng¹</i>	XXX : 10
Tick off, to—	點	<i>Tien³</i>	XLIII : 10
Ticket	票	<i>P'iao⁴</i>	XLV : 10
Tiers, lie in—	鱗集	<i>Lin² chi²</i>	LXAXII : 3
Tile	瓦	<i>Wa³</i>	LII : 15
Time	工夫	<i>Kung¹ fu</i>	AVII : 7. 8
" a	會	<i>Hui³ t'ü</i>	XV : 3
" at the same—	就手兒	<i>Chiu shourh³</i>	{ XLV : 11 { XLVI : 6
" " " "	一併	<i>I ping⁴</i>	LX : 9
" limit	限期	<i>Hsien⁴ ch'ì</i>	LIV : 10
" one—	一程子	<i>I ch'êng² t'ü</i>	XVIII : 1
" (set)	時刻	<i>Shih² k'o</i>	LXXXII : 7
Times, several—	幾盪	<i>Chi f'ang⁴</i>	LXII : 8
Together	齊	<i>Ch'í²</i>	LVI : 13
"	一塊兒	<i>I k'uaih⁴</i>	{ XXV : 4 { LIII : 3
"	聯	<i>Lien²</i>	III : 4
" with	帶	<i>Tai⁴</i>	XXII : 7
"Tony", respectable	體面	<i>T'í mien</i>	LXIV : 8
Too much	太滿	<i>T'ai man³</i>	XXIX : 1

Too much	太盛	<i>T'ai shéng</i> ¹	LXXVI: 9
Total	通共	<i>T'ung kung</i> ¹	XV: 6
" : all	共總	<i>Kung tsung</i> ³	V: 1
Totally	全	<i>Ch'üan</i> ²	LVI: 18
Trace; sign	痕跡	<i>Hên</i> ² <i>chi</i>	XXVI: 11
Trade	貿易	<i>Mao</i> ¹ <i>i</i>	I: 3
"	商	<i>Shang</i> ¹ <i>wu</i>	IV: 7
" , the	— 業	<i>Shang</i> ¹ <i>yeh</i>	XIII: 12
" , to	販賣	<i>Fan</i> ¹ <i>mai</i> ¹	LX: 1
" , "	貿易	<i>Mao</i> ¹ <i>i</i>	{ XXI: 12 { XXII: 6
" , "	通商	<i>T'ung shang</i> ¹	XXXVIII: 4
Train	火車	<i>Huo ch'èl</i>	VI: 3
Train, to	訓練	<i>Hsün</i> ¹ <i>lien</i>	LXI: 5
Training	造就	<i>Tsao</i> ¹ <i>chiu</i>	L: 9
Tram-cars	鐵路馬車	<i>T'ieh</i> ³ <i>lu ma</i> ³ <i>ch'èl</i>	IV: 11
Tranquil	平安	<i>P'ing</i> ² <i>an</i>	XII: 2
"	— 靜	<i>P'ing</i> ² <i>ching</i> ¹	IX: 4
Transit certificate	三聯單	<i>San lien tan</i> ¹	XXXVI: 12
Translate	繙譯	<i>Fan</i> ¹ <i>i</i>	VII: 8
Transmit	轉達	<i>Chuan</i> ³ <i>ta</i> ²	LIV: 14
Transport agents	腳行	<i>Chiao hang</i> ²	XIII: 6
" , to	拉運	<i>La</i> ¹ <i>yün</i> ¹	XXXI: 2
" , "	搬運	<i>Pan</i> ¹ <i>yün</i>	XV: 16
" , "	運送	<i>Yün</i> ¹ <i>sung</i> ¹	XL: 9
Traveller	客人	<i>K'o</i> ¹ <i>jèn</i>	XLVI: 9
Treaty ports	通商口岸	<i>T'ung</i> ¹ <i>shang</i> ¹ <i>k'ou</i> ³ <i>an</i> ¹	V: 1
Tricks, squeeze	手脚	<i>Shou</i> ² <i>chiao</i>	XCVII: 12
Trifling	細微	<i>Hsi</i> ¹ <i>wei</i>	III: 7
"	零碎	<i>Ling</i> ² <i>sui</i>	LXXVI: 7
Trouble	亂子	<i>Lan</i> ¹ <i>tzu</i>	XLI: 4
" , after a lot of—	好容易	<i>Hao yung</i> ² <i>i</i>	LXII: 6
" , molestation	失閃	<i>Shih</i> ¹ <i>shan</i>	LXIX: 18
" , to save—	省事	<i>Shéng shih</i> ¹	{ XLV: 11 { XCVII: 13

Trouble with water	水患	<i>Shui³ huan</i>	LXXV : 8
True	誠然	<i>Ch'èng² jan²</i>	XXXIII : 4
"	確	<i>Ch'üeh⁴</i>	LXXXVI : 2
"	實在	<i>Shih² tsai</i>	XXXIX : 4
Truth, to get at the—	水落石出	<i>Shui lo⁴ shih ch'u¹</i>	LXXVIII : 19
<i>Tung Wên K'wan</i> (school of languages, etc., attached to the <i>Tsung- li Yamén</i>)	同文館	<i>Tung² wên kuan³</i>	II : 1
Turn, a— (for the worse)	變故	<i>Pien⁴ ku⁴</i>	XXIV : 2
" : a trip	一盪	<i>I t'ang⁴</i>	VIII : 3 ; IV : 3
" pale, to—	變色	<i>Pien shai³</i>	LIII : 21
" " , "	變顏	<i>Pien⁴ yen²</i>	LIII : 21
Twist, to— ; to wrench	擰	<i>Ning²</i>	LXVII : 5
Unable to look one in the face	對不起人	<i>Tui pu ch'ì jén²</i>	LV : 6
Uncertain	游移	<i>Yu² i</i>	XXVI : 1, 3
Undecided	——	<i>Yu² i</i>	LXXXVI : 14
Underclad	穿不上	<i>Ch'uan pu shang⁴</i>	LI : 2
Underfed	吃不	<i>Ch'ih pu shang⁴</i>	LI : 2
Understand	意會	<i>I⁴ hui⁴</i>	III : 8
"	明白	<i>Ming² pai</i>	XIII : 13
Understanding, an	交際之道	<i>Chiao⁴ chi chih tao⁴</i>	III : 9
Undertake	承辦	<i>Ch'èng pan⁴</i>	XCI : 8
"	包管	<i>Pao kuan³</i>	XXXI : 5
" a matter	從事	<i>Ts'ung shih⁴</i>	LV : 16
Undertaking	工程	<i>Kung⁴ ch'èng</i>	{ XI : 4 XXXIII : 9, 11 LXXVIII : 7
" , large—	費手	<i>Fei shou³</i>	LIV : 10
Unearth, to	訪着	<i>Fang³ chao</i>	LIV : 4
Unemployed	無業	<i>Wu yeh⁴</i>	LI : 10
Unequal	不敷	<i>Pu fu²</i>	LXI : 8
" to managing	辦不到	<i>Pan pu tao⁴</i>	XCVIII : 13
Unexpected	意外	<i>I mai⁴</i>	XL : 16

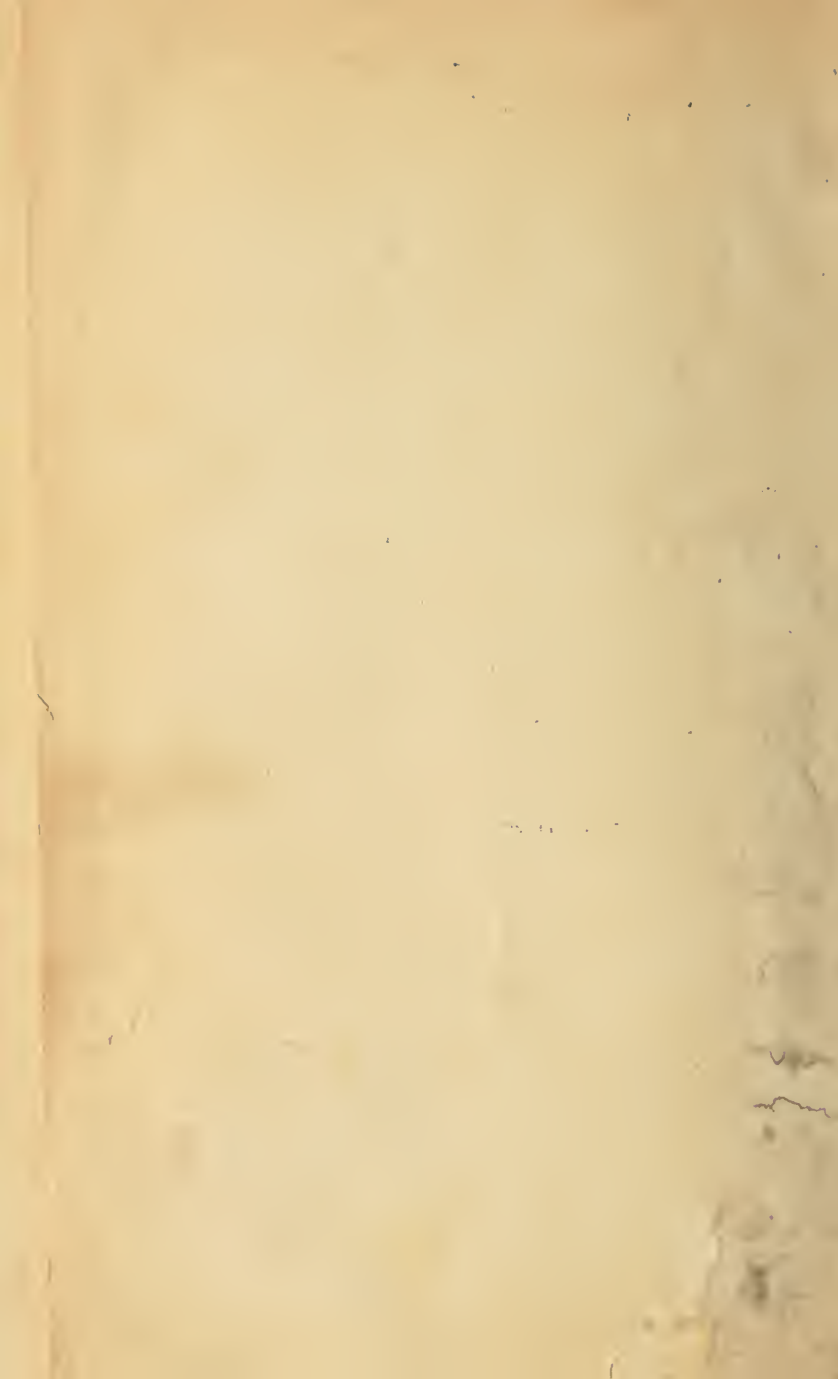
Unexpectedly	竟 自	<i>Ching⁴ t'ü</i>	LIV : 3
Unfearingly	放 心	<i>Fang hsing¹</i>	LXVIII : 12
Ungrateful, to be—	辜 負	<i>Ku¹ fu</i>	LV : 14
Unhappily	無 奈	<i>Wu nai⁴</i>	AI : 45
Uniformly	一 概	<i>I kai⁴</i>	XCVII : 7
Unintentional	不 覺	<i>Pu chüeh²</i>	IX : 13
Unload	起 卸	<i>Ch'ü³ hsieh⁴</i>	LXXII : 6
"	卸	<i>Hsieh⁴</i>	LX : 3
Unluckily	偏 巧	<i>P'ien ch'iao³</i>	XII : 6
"	偏兒的	<i>P'ien p'ierh⁴ ti</i>	VIII : 5
Unpleasant	頷 礮	<i>Han² ch'èn</i>	XI : 10
Unsuited	不 宜	<i>Pu i²</i>	XXXIX : 6
Untrustworthy tongue	沒 準 舌 頭	<i>Mei chun shé² t'ou</i>	LXII : 19
Unusual	異 常	<i>I ch'ang²</i>	XCIV : 14
"	格 外	<i>Ko wai⁴</i>	LXX : 14
Upright	正 直	<i>Cheng⁴ chih²</i>	LXVIII : 10
"	公 正	<i>Kung⁴ cheng</i>	LXIII : 6
Use, to	使	<i>Shih³</i>	LXII : 11
Useless fatigue of a double journey	徒 勞 往 返	<i>T'u² lao¹ wang fan³</i>	XXVI : 9, 10
Usual	尋 常	<i>Hsün² ch'ang²</i>	LXIV : 11
"	平 一	<i>P'ing² ch'ang²</i>	X : 8
Vacant	懸 曠	<i>Hsüan² k'uang⁴</i>	LXXIII : 12
Vacate, to—	騰 房	<i>T'eng fang²</i>	LVI : 13
Vagrants	流 民	<i>Liu² min²</i>	LXXXII : 9
Value	值	<i>Chih²</i>	LVI : 11
Versed in	通 曉	<i>T'ung⁴ hsiao³</i>	LXXIII : 5
Very	太	<i>T'ai⁴</i>	XXXIII : 4
" many	許 多	<i>Hsü³ to¹</i>	LIV : 8
Vexation : worry	著 急	<i>Chao chi²</i>	XI : 2
Vicissitudes	變 故	<i>Pien⁴ ku</i>	XL : 17
View	光 景	<i>Kuang⁴ ching⁴</i>	IV : 4
"	意 思	<i>I⁴ ssü</i>	LVII : 5
" my—	愚 見	<i>Yü⁴ chien</i>	XXXII : 6

Vigilance, to release—	撤防	<i>Ch'è fang²</i>	XII : 9
Village school	社學	<i>Shè¹ hsiieh²</i>	L : 8
Villages	閭閻	<i>Lü² yen²</i>	LXIII : 9
Violate, to	越	<i>Yüeh¹</i>	LVI : 13
Visit, to	拜會	<i>Pai hui¹</i>	XXXIV : 1
Voluntary contribution	義舉	<i>I¹ chü³</i>	XXIV : 8
Wall	牆	<i>Ch'iang²</i>	LXXVI : 6
Wand, a	鐵尺	<i>T'ieh ch'ih³</i>	LIII : 10
War	軍務	<i>Chün¹ wu</i>	XL : 10
"	干戈	<i>Kan ko²</i>	C : 17
" material	軍火	<i>Chün huo³</i>	LIV : 5
" , rules of—	兵法	<i>Ping¹ fa</i>	XXVII : 18
Warehouse	棧房	<i>Chan¹ fang</i>	XAXIII : 8
"	行棧	<i>Hang² chan¹</i>	XXXI : 2
Wastrel, a	廢物	<i>Fei¹ wu</i>	XXVII : 8
Wastrels	游手	<i>Yu² shou³</i>	LXXVI : 5
Water to wash in	臉水	<i>Lien² shui³</i>	XLVI : 16
" , trouble with—	水患	<i>Shui³ huan</i>	LXXV : 8
Way, the best—	講究	<i>Chiang³ chiu</i>	XVII : 9
" , to get under—	開船	<i>K'ai¹ ch'uan²</i>	VI : 5
Weak	弱	<i>Jo¹</i>	LXIII : 10
Wealthy	財主	<i>Ts'ai² chu</i>	LXXVI : 8
" enough	富足	<i>Fu¹ tsu</i>	XXII : 2
" , to become—	發財	<i>Fa ts'ai²</i>	ALVII : 9
Weapons	軍器	<i>Chün¹ ch'ì</i>	LXI : 2
"	兵	<i>Ping¹ ch'ì</i>	LXXXV : 10
" (of victory)	利	<i>Li¹ ch'ì</i>	LXI : 4
Weather	天氣	<i>T'ien¹ ch'ì</i>	XVI : 4
" , bad—	天	<i>Nao t'ien¹ ch'ì</i>	VI : 9
Weave	織	<i>Chih¹</i>	XXXVII : 1
"	造	<i>Chih¹ tsao¹</i>	XXXVII : 6
Weaver	匠	<i>Chih¹ chiang</i>	XXXVII : 5
Wedding	辦喜事	<i>Pan hsi³ shih</i>	XII : 5
Week	禮拜	<i>Li pai¹</i>	VI : 1

Weight	分 兩	<i>Fèn¹ liang</i>	XCVI: 12
" , give— to	重	<i>Chung⁴</i>	XLII: 15
Well— informed	精 明	<i>Ching¹ ming</i>	XXV: 11
Well ordered	妥 當	<i>T'o³ tang</i>	LXXXII: 5
" up in	熟 習	<i>Shou² hsi</i>	XXV: 11
Wheat	麥 子	<i>Mai¹ t'zŭ</i>	XXXV: 3
Wheel house	舵 樓	<i>To lou²</i>	IX: 11
Wheels and axles	輪 機	<i>Lun² chi¹</i>	XCII: 9
When	多 咱	<i>To¹ tsan</i>	XLIII: 1
Whence he came	來 歷	<i>Lai² li</i>	LXXXII: 6
Whole body, the—	大 家	<i>Ta⁴ chia</i>	XXVIII: 6
" lot, the—	一 家	<i>I chia¹</i>	LIX: 6
" , on the—	大 概	<i>Ta kai¹</i>	XX: 1
" , the—	一 切	<i>I ch'ieh⁴</i>	XXXVIII: 8
Wholly	一 團	<i>I t'uan²</i>	LXIII: 6
Wickedness	惡	<i>O⁴</i>	LXXXII: 11
Widen	廣 開	<i>Kuang³ k'ai¹</i>	LI: 3
Will, at one's sweet—	任 意	<i>Jén i⁴</i>	LXXXII: 14
Will (future)	將 來	<i>Chiang lai²</i>	XLII: 14
Willing, to be—	願 意	<i>Yüan⁴ i⁴</i>	X: II, 14
Win, to	贏	<i>Ying²</i>	LXXXIII: 5
Window	窗 戶	<i>Ch'uang¹ hu</i>	LXVII: 2
Winter season	冬 令	<i>Tung¹ ling</i>	LXX: 4
Wish, to	願 意	<i>Yüan i⁴</i>	XXXVIII: 2
With	帶	<i>Tai⁴</i>	XXXII: 9
" , in company—	會 同	<i>Hui⁴ t'ung²</i>	LXVII: 8
" regard to	至 於	<i>Chih⁴ yü</i>	{ XIV: 10 { XCIV: 12
Withdraw	躲	<i>To³</i>	LVII: 8
"	退 身	<i>T'ui shén¹</i>	XXIX: 1
Without anxiety	放 心	<i>Fang hsin¹</i>	XCVI: 17
Wool	絨	<i>Jung²</i>	XXXVI: 5
Work	工 夫	<i>Kung¹ fu</i>	I: 6

Work one's self up to (doing something)	勉強	<i>Mien² ch'iang</i> LV : 16
" , to—	用功	<i>Yung kung¹</i> XIV : 5
Works office	工程局	<i>Kung ch'eng chü²</i> LXXXVI : 9
World, in the—	世間	<i>Shih⁴ chien</i> LXIII : 12
" , " "	天下	<i>T'ien hsia⁴</i> LI : 1
Worried	着急	<i>Chao chi²</i> LIV : 4
" , to be—	急急	<i>Chi²</i> XLIII : 12
" , " "	著急	<i>Chao chi²</i> XI : 10
Worry	——	<i>Chao chi²</i> LXII : 17
" to death	急死	<i>Chi² ssü</i> XLIII : 4
Worthless	不堪	<i>Pu k'an¹</i> XC : 6
Wrench, to— ; to twist	擰	<i>Ning²</i> LXVII : 5
Writing	筆墨	<i>Pi³ mo</i> XLIV : 10
" , in—	動筆墨	<i>Tung pi³ mo</i> LVIII : 5
" : pen work	秉筆	<i>Ping pi³</i> XLIV : 4
Year	年分	<i>Nien² fên</i> LXXX : 1
" , a whole—	一年到頭	<i>I nien tao t'ou²</i> XVIII : 9
Yet more	更	<i>K'eng⁴</i> LVI : 16
You, Sir	閣下	<i>Ko² hsia⁴</i> I : 1
Your son	世兄	<i>Shih hsiung¹</i> XII : 2





UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

Los Angeles

This book is DUE on the last date stamped below.

MAR 12 1964

DEC 7 1970

EV 30 70

Oriental
Library

5162 Taylor -

C39 T'an lun hsin

C pien

Oriental
Library

5162

C39

C

UCLA-East Asian Library

5162 C39

eaharv



L 009 362 890 7

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



AA 001 277 925 2

